THE PARTICIPATION OF PRISONERS IN CLINICAL RESEARCH

An Invitational Work Conference

9:00 A.M.
Monday, February 12, 1962

Board Room
Clinical Center
National Institutes of Health
Bethesda, Maryland

"ADMINISTRATIVE PRACTICES IN CLINICAL RESEARCH"

Boston University
Law-Medicine Research Institute
227 Commonwealth Avenue
Boston, Massachusetts

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Boston University
227 Commonwealth Avenue
Boston, Massachusetts

"Administrative Practices in Clinical Research"

To: Invitees, Conference on the Participation of Prisoners in Clinical Research

From: Project Staff

Subject: Conference Arrangements, Agenda, and Background Materials

We are pleased to report that the response to the invitations to our conference has been excellent. The conferees will include clinical investigators, research administrators, research sponsors, prison officials, attorneys, and other professionals. Project staff members attending represent disciplines of law and social science.

The meeting will be held on Monday, February 12, 1962, in the Board Room of the Clinical Center, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, Maryland. Discussions will begin at 9:00 a.m., and will be chaired by Irving Ladimer, S.J.D. Since we are informed by Dr. Himmelsbach that the Clinical Center has a rather serious parking problem, conferees who plan to drive to the session are advised to allow sufficient time for space-hunting. Luncheon will be in the Clinical Center cafeteria, as will dinner for those who desire to stay. Several invitees have suggested that we plan an additional evening session for participants who wish to continue discussion. We have accordingly reserved theBoard Room to accommodate these requests, although we expect that the closing time for the regular sessions will be determined by progress within the agenda and the convenience of our conferees.

The conference agenda and selected background materials are attached. The discussions will focus upon research which, first, is primarily intended to advance bio-medical knowledge rather than to benefit individual patient-subjects, and which, second, involves as subjects persons who have been convicted of crimes and sentenced to confinement in penal or correctional institutions. Other types of research and other kinds of subjects will, of course, be considered when appropriate for comparisons and analogies. No formal papers will be presented, but we anticipate a free exchange of opinions, policies, principles, and practices, which illustrate successful clinical research with prisoners. The purpose of the conference is to arrive at generally accepted principles for the conduct of research with prisoner-subjects; however, our interest is not in formulating a "code," but rather in examining practical administrative means of implementing these principles consistent with both scientific needs and legal, ethical, or social criteria.

We look forward to your participation and an interesting and productive meeting.

1/29/62

Hotels and Motels Used Most Frequently by Visitors to the National Institutes of Health

Bethesdan Motor Hotel 7740 Wisconsin Avenue Bethesda, Maryland OLiver 6-2100	Single Double	9.50 12.50
Chevy Chase Motor Lodge 8130 Wisconsin Avenue Bethesda, Maryland OLiver 6-9300	Single Double	10.50-12.50 12.50-14.50
InTown Motor Hotel Wisconsin Avenue & Bradley Blvd. Bethesda, Maryland OLiver 4-1400	Single Double	8.00 12.00
Kenwood Country Club 5601 River Road Bethesda, Maryland OLiver 4-4655	Single Double	8-11.00 10-14.00
Shoreham Hotel 2500 Calvert Street, N.W. Washington, D. C. ADams 4-0700	Single Double	16.00 20.00
Statler Hilton 16th and K Street, N.W. Washington, D. C. EXecutive 3-1000	Single Double	11.00 up 20.00
Woodner Hotel 3636 - 16th Street, N.W. Washington, D. C. HUdson 3-4400	Single Double	12.-16.00 15.-20.00

The Participation of Prisoners in Clinical Research

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Law-Medicine Research Institute
Boston University
227 Commonwealth Avenue
Boston, Massachusetts

THE PARTICIPATION OF PRISONERS IN CLINICAL RESEARCH

9:00 A.M., Monday, February 12, 1962

Board Room, Clinical Center
National Institutes of Health
Bethesda 14, Maryland

AGENDA

I. Scientific Justification.

A. Administrative considerations:

1. the convenience and efficiency of a large number of potential research subjects under the control of accessible and comparable institutions;

2. the necessity of modifying research protocols to fit prison regimens and requirements.

B. Environmental considerations:

1. the advantages of a relatively controlled and uniform setting for research subjects;

2. the difficulties of (a) working within a specially regimented and sensitive situation, and of (b) extrapolating general conclusions from findings produced in this special environment and observed in subjects with possibly unique psychological and physiological constitutions.

C. Motivational considerations:

1. the ease in recruitment of volunteer research subjects among prisoners;

2. the problems of interpreting and generalizing from observations made upon subjects with atypical motivations and reactions.

II. Penological and Ethico-Legal Justifications.

A. General considerations:

1. the social economy of utilizing, for research, the time and energy of prisoners, as being comparatively idle and unproductive;

2. the exposure to research risks of prisoners, as being comparatively expendable or as owing a debt to society.

B. Penological considerations:

1. the purposes and effects of prisoners' participation as research subjects;

2. the purposes of imprisonment, such as (a) deterrence of crime, (b) protection of society, (c) retribution or retaliation, or (d) reformation or rehabilitation.

C. Consent considerations:

1. the ethical and legal requirements of obtaining the consent of research subjects;

2. the validity of prisoners' consent as affected by (a) the loss of certain civil and legal rights following criminal conviction and imprisonment, and (b) the possibilities for influence, coercion, or duress upon prisoners' choices.

III. Selection and Reward.

A. What criteria are used for the selection of particular prisoners as research subjects?

Under what circumstances are the following factors appropriately considered:

1. the nature of the research to be conducted -- including not only the administrative procedures to be used, but also the associated risks and benefits to subjects?

2. the nature of the penal or correctional institution?

3. the criminal records of potential research subjects -- including not only the nature and severity of the offenses of which they have been convicted, but also the nature and length of their prison sentences, as originally and as presently assessed?

4. the prison records of potential subjects -- including not only their behavior and adjustment to prison, but also their involvement in other prison programs, such as occupational training or work assignments?

5. the physical and psychological conditions -- both past and present -- of potential subjects?

B. What are the theories of compensating or rewarding prisoners for their participation in research?

Do the following rewards or advantages satisfy these theories:

1. financial payment -- to the victim of the prisoner's crime, to the prisoner's family, to anyone designated by the prisoner, or to the prisoner himself -- either immediately, in installments throughout his research participation or his remaining sentence, or upon his release?

2. commutation of the prisoner's sentence, or a promise to consider his eligibility for pardon, parole, or release?

3. commendation, citation, or other formal recognition of the prisoner's meritorious service?

4. better medical care through diagnostic, therapeutic, or prophylactic services incidental to medical research activities?

5. special privileges or improved living conditions for the prisoner, during his research participation or during his remaining sentence?

6. relief of the prisoner from the boredom and routine of imprisonment?

7. an opportunity for the prisoner to pay his debt to society?

8. an opportunity for the prisoner gratuitously to serve humanity or medical science?

C. What are the values to penal or correctional institutions of permitting prisoners to participate in clinical research?

IV. Existing and Suggested Practices.

A. By whom and by what means are the above questions concerning justification, selection, and reward presently decided? How should they be decided?

B. Are the compositions of clinical research teams -- or the qualifications of individual members -- any different for working with prisoner-subjects than for working with other types of research subjects? Should they be different?

C. What provisions, if any, are presently made for insuring or compensating prisoners who sustain injury, illness, or death as a result of their participation in clinical research? How is this responsibility allocated among research sponsors, clinical investigators, prison officials, and the state or federal governments maintaining the prisons? Should there be such provisions for or allocations of responsibility for untoward effects?

The Participation of Prisoners in Clinical Research

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THE "NUREMBERG CODE" OR "TEN COMMANDMENTS" IN MEDICAL RESEARCH

[Early in 1946 the Allied Military Tribunal was preparing for the trials of 23 Nazi physicians and scientists charged with brutal experiments on political prisoners. At the request of the Secretary of State and the Secretary of War, the American Medical Association appointed Dr. Andrew C. Ivy to serve as an advisor to the attorneys charged with the prosecution on the ethics of medical research. Dr. Ivy, and other physicians, drafted an outline of ten principles of ethics governing the use of human subjects in medical research. These principles, with slight amendment, were presented during the trials by Gen. Telford Taylor as the cornerstone of the allied case against the Nazi physicians. The opinions of the Military Tribunal adopted these principles as a ten-point judicial summary of the expert medical testimony presented principally by the prosecution, but also by the defense. U. S. vs Brandt et al., Trials of War Criminals before Nuremberg Military Tribunals, October 1946 - April 1949 (Washington: U.S. Gov't Printing Office, 1950) vol.2, p.194. The ten ethical principles, originally promulgated as a statement of international criminal law, were subsequently extracted and widely published in the U.S. as a statement of professional ethics in clinical research. As such, they have been prescribed by the National Institutes of Health and used by the Federal Bureau of Prisons as the "Ten Commandments of Medical Research Involving Human Subjects."]

1. The voluntary consent of the human subject is absolutely essential. This means that the person involved should have legal capacity to give consent; should be so situated as to be able to exercise free power of choice without the intervention of any element of force, fraud, deceit, duress, over-reaching, or other ulterior form of constraint or coercion; and should have sufficient knowledge and comprehension of the elements of the subject matter involved as to enable him to make an understanding and enlightened decision. This latter element requires that before the acceptance of an affirmative decision by the experimental subject there should be made known to him the nature, duration, and purpose of the experiment; the method and means by which it is to be conducted; all inconveniences and hazards reasonably to be expected; and the effects upon his health or person which may possibly come from his participation in the experiment.

The duty and responsibility for ascertaining the quality of the consent rests upon each individual who initiates, directs, or engages in the experiment. It is a personal duty and responsibility which may not be delegated to another with impunity.

2. The experiment should be such as to yield fruitful results for the good of society, unprocurable by other methods or means of study, and not random and unnecessary in nature.

3. The experiment should be so designed and based on the results of animal experimentation and a knowledge of the natural history of the disease or other problem under study that the anticipated results will justify the performance of the experiment.

4. The experiment should be so conducted as to avoid all unnecessary physical and mental suffering and injury.

5. No experiment should be conducted where there is an *a priori* reason to believe that death or disabling injury will occur; except, perhaps, in those experiments where the experimental physicians also serve as subjects.

6. The degree of risk to be taken should never exceed that determined by the humanitarian importance of the problem to be solved by the experiment.

7. Proper preparations should be made and adequate facilities provided to protect the experimental subject against even remote possibilities of injury, disability, or death.

8. The experiment should be conducted only by scientifically qualified persons. The highest degree of skill and care should be required through all stages of the experiment of those who conduct or engage in the experiment.

9. During the course of the experiment the human subject should be at liberty to bring the experiment to an end if he has reached the physical or mental state where continuation of the experiment seems to him to be impossible.

10. During the course of the experiment the scientist in charge must be prepared to terminate the experiment at any stage, if he has probable cause to believe, in the exercise of the good faith, superior skill, and careful judgment required of him, that a continuation of the experiment is likely to result in injury, disability, or death to the experimental subject.

American Medical Association, Digest of Official Actions (Chicago: A.M.A., 1959) p. 617:

Experiments on Human Beings: The House of Delegates adopted the following report with regard to a report made by Dr. A. C. Ivy who was sent to Europe as a representative of the United States Government to review war crimes of a medical nature committed by the Germans, Dec. 1946:12, 38, 44:

Your reference committee finds that the experiments described in Doctor Ivy's report are opposed to the "Principles of Medical Ethics" of the American Medical Association, which have three basic requirements: (1) the voluntary consent of the individual on whom the experiment is to be performed must be obtained; (2) the danger of each experiment must be previously investigated by animal experimentation; and (3) the experiment must be performed under proper medical protection and management.

Therefore this House of Delegates condemns any other manner of experimentation on human beings than that mentioned herein.

Report of a Committee* Appointed by Governor Dwight H. Green of Illinois, "Ethics Governing the Service of Prisoners as Subjects in Medical Experiments," J.A.M.A. 136:457-458 (Feb. 14) 1948:

INTRODUCTION

During the war the Governor of the state of Illinois and the Department of Public Safety permitted prisoners in one of the state penitentiaries in Illinois to serve voluntarily and without any prior promise of a pardon or a reduction of sentence in prison as subjects in medical experiments. These experiments were designed to find a better preventive and curative treatment of malaria. The question has arisen of giving a reduction of sentence in prison as a reward for such service in addition to that ordinarily allowed because of good conduct.

The expression "reduction of sentence in prison" is used to indicate that under the parole system the total sentence is not reduced since the prisoner is subject to the regulations of the Parole Board after parole, his activities are supervised and the board may return him to prison. A prisoner is not subject to parole or a reduction of sentence in prison until the minimum duration fixed by court has been served in the case of sentences for an indeterminate period (e. g., ten to twenty years) when the maximum is less than life and in the case of sentences for a definite term of years but not including life.

PURPOSE OF COMMITTEE

The committee was appointed by the Governor to advise the Department of Public Safety relative to the ethical principles governing the conditions under which prisoners may be (a) permitted to serve as subjects for medical experiments and (b) granted a reduction of sentence in prison as a reward for such service.

THE ESTABLISHED ETHICAL RULES UNDER WHICH HUMAN BEINGS HAVE SERVED AS SUBJECTS IN MEDICAL EXPERIMENTS

Medical scientists, medical students, soldiers, sailors and other volunteers have on many occasions served as subjects in medical experiments designed to advance human welfare. These experiments have been conducted according to certain ethical principles or rules in all the countries of the world which have contributed to the prevention, cure and control of disease and suffering. These rules, which have been in force by common understanding and practice, may be summarized as follows:

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*The members of the committee were Dr. Robert S. Berghoff, Dr. Morris Fishbein, Rabbi George Fox, Father Ralph Gallagher, Dr. A. C. Ivy, chairman, Mr. Kaywin Kennedy and Mr. Oscar Mayer.

1. Consent of human subject must be obtained. All subjects have been volunteers in the absence of coercion in any form. Before volunteering, the subjects have been informed of the hazards, if any.

2. The experiment to be performed must be based on the results of animal experimentation and on a knowledge of the natural history of the disease under study and must be so designed that the anticipated results will justify the performance of the experiment. The experiment must be such as to yield results unprocurable by other methods of study which are necessary for the good of society.

3. The experiment must be conducted (a) only by scientifically qualified persons and (b) so as to avoid all unnecessary physical and mental suffering and injury and (c) only after the results of adequate animal experimentation have eliminated any a priori reason to believe that death or disabling injury will occur. If there is any a priori reason that accidental death or disabling injury may occur, as in such experiments as those of Walter Reed in which the mosquito was demonstrated to transmit yellow fever, then medical scientists should serve or should have served as volunteers along wit nonscientific personnel.

These rules have been adopted in essence by the House of Delegates of the American Medical Association.

An example of human experiments which were ideal because of their conformity with the foregoing ethical rules are the experiments at Stateville.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND FOR USE OF PRISONER VOLUNTEERS

A historical background for the use of prisoner volunteers as subjects in medical experiments exists. The matter of reward for such service may be summarized as follows:

In one experiment a pardon was offered as a reward prior to the starting of the experiments; in another experiment, a definite reduction of sentence prior to starting the experiments was offered, and in other experiments a reduction in sentence before starting the experiment was not promised but a reduction in sentence was considered and allowed in relation to each individual case (New Jersey and Illinois).

In this connection it would seem likely that reduction of sentence having been allowed, such reduction of sentence may be known to prisoners and that whether it is or is not stated in the contract made with the volunteer, it will be operative in his mind and may influence his decision to volunteer.

THE PURPOSES OF IMPRISONMENT

We should emphasize the generally accepted purposes of imprisonment. There are five such purposes:

1. Punitive or retaliative, historically the oldest purpose of imprisonment, holds that revenge is the purpose of punishment.

2. Expiative holds that some sacrifice or atonement or penance by the wrongdoer is necessary and is best fulfilled by punishment.

3. Exemplary or deterrent is to try to prevent crime by the example of punishing persons who commit crime.

4. Socioprotective is the wish to protect society from dangerous and vicious persons.

5. Reformative indicates that the purpose of imprisonment is to reform the prisoner.

THE PURPOSE OF THE PAROLE SYSTEM

A reduction of sentence in prison is now recognized under the parole system "for the purpose of encouraging and rewarding good conduct and industry" and for "exceptional bravery or fidelity" in good cause. The parole law is based on the presumption that the reward of good behavior in prison and the supervision of the parolee after release from prison are reformative. The prisoner who does not cause trouble and manifests industry expiates some of his offense against society and has given some assurance that he can live lawfully. It is also presumed, at least in part, that good conduct in prison is an evidence of true reformation and not of a desire to be released from prison.

The reduction of sentence in prison under the parole system is viewed as a reward for good conduct. Service as a subject in a medical experiment is considered to be a form of good conduct.

THE OPERATION OF THE PAROLE SYSTEM

It would appear likely that a reduction of sentence in prison as a recognition for service in a medical experiment is consonant with the statutory "good time," "merit time" and "industrial credits" provisions of the parole system.

Prisoners render meritorious services in prison, such as working in a barber shop, the kitchen, the shoe shop or furniture shop, and this service is rewarded. The rendering of such service is encouraged by the warden and his administrators, and service as a subject in a medical experiment may be similarly encouraged and rewarded.

WHAT SORT OF VOLUNTEER IS ACCEPTABLE?

Since one of the purposes of the parole system is reformative, the reformative value of serving as a subject in a medical experiment should be considered. Serving as a subject in a medical experiment is obviously an act of good conduct, is frequently unpleasant and occasionally hazardous and demonstrates a type of social consciousness of high order when performed primarily as a service to society. The extent to which the service of a prisoner in an experiment is motivated by good social consciousness on the one hand and by the desire for a reduction of sentence in prison on the other is a matter for consideration in the case of each prisoner.

Regardless of a prisoner's motives for volunteering for an experiment, a habitual criminal or a prisoner who has committed a notorious or heinous crime should not be considered an acceptable volunteer for a medical experiment.

THE REWARD SHOULD NOT BE EXCESSIVE

The most important requirement for the ethical use of human beings as subjects in medical experiments is that they be volunteers. Volunteering exists when a person is able to say "yes" or "no" without fear of being punished or of being deprived of privileges due him in the ordinary course of events.

A reduction of sentence in prison, if excessive or drastic, can amount to undue influence. If the sole motive of the prisoner is to contribute to human welfare, any reduction in sentence would be a reward. If the sole motive of the prisoner is to obtain a reduction in sentence, an excessive reduction of sentence which would exercise undue influence in obtaining the consent of prisoners to serve as subjects would be inconsistent with the principle of voluntary participation.

It is not considered a function of this committee to determine where the reward becomes excessive. This is a matter to be considere in relation to each prisoner and the nature of the experiment.

Obviously no one may make representations to a prisoner concerning the extent and types of reward which may accrue as a result of his service as a subject in a medical experiment.

SUMMARY

The ethical principles most pertinent to the present consideration are (1) that all subjects should be volunteers in the absence of coercion in any form; (2) before volunteering, they be adequately informed of the hazards, if any, and (3) that the choice of volunteers be made on the basis of established criteria.

There exist a number of precedents for the reduction of sentence in prison of prisoners who have served as subjects in medical experiments. A reduction of sentence in prison for serving as a subject in a medical experiment may be considered favorable to the reformative purpose of imprisonment. Authorities agree that a reduction in sentence in prison under the parole system is a reward for good conduct and it is rational that a prisoner should earn "good time," "merit time" or "industrial credits" by serving as a subject in a medical experiment. However, it would seem self evident that any prisoner considered unlikely to become a law-abiding citizen, or who has committed a notorious and heinous crime, should not be considered favorable for service in a medical experiment.

Reduction of sentence for serving as a subject must not be excessive; the most important ethical requirement is that the prisoners be volunteers, and excessive reward can become undue influence or coercion and would be inconsistent with the principle of voluntary participation.

Obviously, the foregoing discussion and summarizing statements should be considered only as advisory to the Governor and his Department of Public Safety and should be acted on by the statutory authority of the state of Illinois.

It is recommended that a permanent Medical Committee be appointed to advise the Department of Public Safety regarding questions of a medical nature.

"Resolutions on Disapproval of Participation in Scientific Experiments by Inmates of Penal Institutions"*

Dr. Harlan English, for the Illinois delegation, presented the following resolutions, which were referred to the Reference Committee on Miscellaneous Business:

WHEREAS, During recent years, numerous medical and scientific experiments and research projects have been conducted partly or wholly in federal and state penal institutions; and

WHEREAS, Volunteers among the inmates of such institutions have been permitted to participate in scientific experimental work and to submit to the administration of untested and potentially dangerous drugs; and

WHEREAS, Some of the inmates who have so participated have not only received citations, but have in some instances been granted parole much sooner than would otherwise have occurred, including several individuals convicted of murder and sentenced to life imprisonment; and

WHEREAS, The Illinois State Medical Society's delegation to the American Medical Association's clinical session whole-heartedly supports research and progress in the fight against disease but does believe that persons convicted of vicious crimes should not qualify for pardon or early parole in this manner; now therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the House of Delegates of the American Medical Association express its disapproval of the participation in scientific experiments of persons convicted of murder, rape, arson, kidnapping, treason, or other heinous crimes, and also urges that individuals who have lost their citizenship by due process of law be considered ineligible for meritorious or commendatory citation; and be it further

RESOLVED, That copies of this resolution be transmitted to the Surgeons General of all federal services, the governors of all states, all officials of state and federal penal institutions and parole boards.

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*The resolutions proposed in the last two paragraphs were adopted by the A.M.A. House of Delegates, December, 1952:91-92, 109, 110. American Medical Association, Digest of Official Actions (Chicago: A.M.A., 1959) p. 617-618.

Excerpts from: Leopold, Nathan F., Life Plus 99 Years (Garden City, New York: Doubleday, 1958).

Chapter 21

One day in September, 1944, when I had been back at work in the X-ray room a little over a month, Warden Ragen brought in a visitor, a short, stocky gentleman. There was nothing unusual about that, for the warden frequently took visitors through the hospital. But he introduced this visitor to us, and that was unusual. He was Dr. Alf S. Alving of the Medical School of the University of Chicago, and he'd like to ask us a few questions, the warden said. On second thought, the warden told the three of us who worked in the X-ray room to step into the hospital office. Two clerks worked there, the warden called in two porters from the corridor, and Dr. Alving addressed himself to the seven of us. The government, he told us, wanted to test on human subjects the toxicity of some new drugs which were being developed in an effort to find a cure for malaria. This was the number-one medical problem of the war in the Pacific, he said, for we were losing far more men to malaria than to enemy bullets. It had been suggested that the inmates of Stateville might be willing to volunteer as experimental subjects. The physical facilities were fine; what he wanted to know from us was whether we thought there would be a sufficient response on the part of the men to make the project worth while.

No one said anything for a moment, and everyone rather looked at me; so I spoke up. It was a subject on which I had a definite opinion. I had been looking around for a way of being useful in the war effort; this was made to order. Further, I had heard quite a number of fellows express themselves; they'd feel as I did, I knew. Then, in general, the cons have never been slow in doing their part. I asked Dr. Alving how many volunteers he contemplated using, and he answered that he might need as many as two hundred. I told him that I was confident there would be no difficulty in getting twice or three times that number.

Two weeks later an announcement was read over the institutional radio, asking for volunteers. The men were instructed to turn their names in to the cell-house keepers. That first day 487 men volunteered.

The project began on a rather small scale. First Lieutenant, later Captain, Branch Craige, Jr., and one civilian assistant, a young conscientious objector, set up shop in an empty ward in the hospital and began examining volunteers. The men were subjected to rigorous and thorough physical examinations. It was contemplated, originally, to do no more than test the toxicity of new drugs. Forty men were selcted and administration of the drug began. The men came up to the hospital twice a day and took their capsules; once a week they underwent a very detailed further examination.

Accurate record was kept of their weight and blood pressure, chemical tests of the blood and urine were made very few days, a complete neurological examination took place every week, and electrocardiograms were made at frequent intervals.

The project, which was under the direction of the Board for Coordination of Malarial Studies, a bureau of the federal government, was originally set up at Manteno State Hospital for the Insane, and the experimental subjects were the insane patients confined there. But after a few weeks at Stateville it became apparent that working conditions here were far better, and eventually the entire project was moved here. The third floor of the hospital was turned over to Dr. Alving for the exclusive use of the project. Now it became evident that more help was needed. True, there were only forty drug patients on the experiment so far, but they had to have blood drawn daily -- half of them twice daily -- and there were lots of records to keep. Mr. Jamison, the hospital keeper, looked around for the con he could most easily spare. There were three of us in the X-ray room now, and he asked me whether I would help out on the project "in my spare time." That "spare time" very soon worked out at from sixteen to twenty hours a day.

Working on the project was one of the biggest breaks I've ever had in my life. The four young Army docs assigned to the job were among the finest people I've ever met. They were brilliant, of course: they had been picked for their brains. But above and beyond that, they were truly fine people -- the kind of guys you'd want to have for younger brothers. And I did have a real chance to be useful. The docs knew all about malaria and all about medical procedures, but they didn't know the first thing about the prison. Such matters as how to go about sending for a patient assigned to the laundry were deep mysteries to them those first weeks. Here was a province in which I could be helpful. And working for them was real fun. Not only were they very pleasant to be around; they were always willing to take time out to explain something you didn't understand. And that was plenty; I was learning more new things than I ever had before. This was a completely new field to me: I had a vague idea that perhaps malaria might be a bacterial disease, and I hadn't looked through a microscope since I was a kid in high school.

The young docs and Dr. Alving leaned over backward in handling the matter of volunteering in a scrupulously ethical manner. The large-scale use of human volunteers in medical experiments was still something rather new and not too clearly defined from an ethical point of view, and the fact that all of us here were prisoners made it even more a moot point. Indeed, at the famous Nuremberg trials of German war criminals, some of the defendants who were scientists introduced testimony about the Stateville experiment to show that our side was doing the very same thing of which they were accused.

That was absolutely false. The docs explained in great detail to each and every volunteer before he was used just what it was planned to do. We were told that there was danger, that we might be sick, that we might die. No man was coerced or even persuaded. If anything, the Army officers threw their weight the other way. Every man who went on the project at Stateville did so because he wanted to, almost because he insisted on it. The problem was never that of finding volunteers; rather it was the difficult one of selecting among the large number who wanted to become subjects. I had my own troubles about that a little later; I really had to twist their arms to get my own chance to go on the project.

The coming of the malaria project was probably the most stirring and exciting event of my prison term. And it had come about providentially; it had fallen from the blue. I did a lot of thinking about it. Here, without any question, was a real chance to be useful. This time a fellow could be sure it wasn't mental mud pies he was making. This was a real problem, a real challenge. The length of the war in the Pacific could very well be affected by who got the answer to malaria first -- we or the Japs. And they had to use human subjects; vivax malaria won't take in a monkey; they tried it! In some not too farfetched sense our bodies would be the battlefield in a not unimportant war. Shaking the bed with your chills, saturating the mattress with the sweat of a 107° temperature weren't nearly so dramatic as shouldering a tommy gun, but maybe they were just about as important in the long run. And beggars can't be choosers. Here was something we could do as well, maybe better, than civilians. A malaria parasite isn't a bit snobbish. It would just as soon set up housekeeping in a con's blood cells as in anyone's. And the time we lost from our jobs while in bed with malaria wasn't an economic loss to anyone.

The thing that amazed me was the number of secondary considerations connected with malaria, all of which were uniformly pleasant, and all of which pointed in the same direction. For forty years it had been my experience that things that are good for you are generally not pleasant, and vice versa. No one likes to take castor oil; that's good for you. So is dieting. On the other hand, taking a few drinks or eating too much candy is pleasant, but you may have to pay for it. Here was something, though, that I wanted very much to do, something that would actually give me intense pleasure, that didn't seem to have a single drawback. Working on the project meant putting in a lot of effort, but it was the most pleasant effort imaginable. You were working shoulder to shoulder with wonderful people. You had a chance to learn such as is given to very few. In many areas the project was actually exploring virgin fields of knowledge. And then the whole thing was societally approved. I knew no one would hate us for what we were doing here. I remembered reading about Dr. Reed and his fellow volunteers in the fight against yellow fever. The whole country had taken them to its heart. If we did this job and did it well, it might conceivably soften public opinion with respect to convicts. It might even help us here and now. (305-308)

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As soon as the laboratories were set up and functioning, it was decided to enlarge the original scope of the project and actually to infect volunteers with malaria and then to test the antimalarial drugs on the men. This was what I wanted for myself. I went to Captain Craige and asked if I might not include myself in the first group to be bitten by malaria-infected mosquitoes. The captain was most flattering: he said that I was too valuable where I was just at the moment. He couldn't very well spare me. Besides, there would be plenty of time to take malaria later. Wouldn't I please wait for a while, until I could be more easily spared? I was only half satisfied; I did want to get on that project as a volunteer. But what are you doing to do when a man puts it to you that way?

They selected the first group very carefully indeed. All the men signed contracts absolving the Board for Coordination of Malarial Studies, the university, and each of the members of the staff individually from all responsibility. Before being allowed to sign the contracts each group of volunteers was addressed by one of the Army officers, the terms were explained fully and in detail, and questions were invited. Each man was paid one hundred dollars. To this a number of the early volunteers, including me, objected strongly. We did not want to be paid for undergoing the experiment; we wanted to be volunteers in the literal sense of the word. I took the matter up with Dr. Alving. He pointed out that there had to be compensation in order to make the contract valid. But I was ready for that one: I suggested that it be one dollar "and other valuable considerations." But I couldn't persuade him. The money, he said, was available, and the project wanted to pass part of it on to the volunteers. No one was going to think that any of us was taking malaria for the money. If we did, we ought to have our heads examined! And any of us who objected to being paid could contribute the money to charity. With that I had to be satisfied, and I, for one, followed his suggestion. The payment was made in two parts; as soon as the checks arrived I endorsed them and sent one to the Red Cross and the other to the Salvation Army. (309-310)

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[Mr. Leopold describes the procedures and the consequences of a series of experiments in which malarial infections were induced in prisoner volunteers and various experimental antimalarial drugs were tried prophylactically and therapeutically on their infections and relapses. Mr. Leopold discusses his own experience with an induced primary infection followed by a primary relapse. The latter was treated by an investigational drug known to the research project as SN-13276.]

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Three weeks passed, and none of the five of us who had taken SN-13276 relapsed. Four weeks, six weeks, eight weeks. Still nobody broke through. Unlike SN-7618, for instance, SN-13276 is excreted from the body rapidly. Some of us should have relapsed by now if we were going to. Daily the excitement mounted. Maybe this was it -- the long-awaited cure for malaria. The doctors waited a while longer -- until they were reasonably sure. After ten weeks or so, when everyone on the group was still free from malaria, they acted. Relapses of malaria are easier to cure than is the original attack, and they become progressively milder. The body builds up an increasing immunity, which eventually reaches the point of preventing further relapse. Fellows on third or fourth relapse sometimes fail to relapse again even when treated with a drug known to be non-curative. Indeed, until the discovery of actually curative drugs on the project, this was the only way malaria was ever "cured." Now, unfortunately, three of the five of us on the SN-13276 group had been relapse cases. A more stringent test was needed. So the doctors infected some more men and put ten red-hot primaries on the same drug regime. Not a single one relapsed.

The cure for malaria had been discovered! (325)

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Chapter 22

Originally the project had been kept reasonably quiet. The article in LIFE, which appeared in June 1945, of course gave it nationwide publicity, and some articles about it appeared in the newspapers from time to time. In January 1946 the authorities decided to make a radio broadcast about it directly from the third floor of the Stateville hospital. Six or eight of us volunteers were asked to take part in the broadcast, along with Warden Ragen and the Army officers. Governor Green, who had visited the project personally the preceding summer, made a three-minute tape recording at the Executive Mansion, which was dubbed in as part of the program. (327)

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On the project itself, while everyone considered SN-13276 a definite cure, research did not stop. In fact, further impetus was given to the work. Lots of question had to be answered about SN-13276 itself. What was the maximum tolerated dose? What was the minimum effective dose? Would 45 milligrams a day do the job? Would it work without quinine? How was the drug metabolized in the body? The doctors had never used cases later than third relapse for drug testing because of the possibility of spontaneous cures, so now everyone was given SN-13276 on third relapse. Further, everyone ready for discharge from the project, whether or not he showed signs of still having malaria, was called in and given the cure. This way one could be sure that no one would relapse after leaving prison. And SN-13276 was given a name: pentaquine. Chemically it is 8-(5-isopropyl-aminoamylamino)-6-methoxy-quinoline.

But pentaquine, at curative dosage, was somewhat toxic. People developed varying degrees of cyanosis and bellyache. It could be administered safely only under medical supervision. Worse yet, it was somewhat dangerous to use on dark-skinned people; a small percentage developed hemolysis, the actual destruction of the red blood cells. This was true not only of Negroes and Indians but also of the dark-skinned Caucasians from the Mediterranean. But malaria was a major problem precisely in those parts of the world inhabited by such dark-skinned people. The project pushed on to try to find drugs equally effective but less toxic. Eventually they did, too. SN-13274, later named iso-pentaquine, and chemically very similar to pentaquine, was found to be about equally effective. At first it was believed that its toxicity was considerably less, but in the end it turned out to be about the same. In 1949, however, a drug, curative at 15 milligrams a day and much less toxic at this doage than a curative dose of pentaquine, was discovered. It was SN-13272 and was named primaquine. It was used routinely during the latter part of the Korean War, being given to all returning troops aboard ship. For the first time in the three-hundred-year history of malaria, a safe radical cure of the disease was known. And I had been so unbelievably lucky as to be one of the first group of humans ever cured of malaria by means of a safe, usable drug.

I did a lot of thinking about the malaria project, both in general and in its particular effects upon me. It was certainly the finest thing that had happened since I was in prison. I had been confident in advance that the cons would support the program. They are never backward in doing their bit once they are convinced of the worthiness of the cause, whether it's in donating blood to the Red Cross, contributing to charity, or volunteering for medical experiments. Cons, in the mass, are neither stingy nor cowardly. But I wasn't prepared for the degree of cooperation these men were giving. They couldn't do enough. One of the Army docs would walk into a ward where there were eight men and ask for a volunteer to give some blood. Eight arms would be stretched out to him. And there was no moaning or complaining. Some few of the men were dangerously sick at times; all of them underwent considerable discomfort. No one squawked. They all took it like men. Much more surprising was the way they followed instructions to the letter. Among those first few hundred, there wasn't a single attempt to palm the pills and dispose of them. Nor did anyone try to get hold of antimalarial drugs and take them on the sly. That isn't universal among prisoners, I'm afraid; we learned later that there had been considerable trouble of this nature in the Army prison at Greenhaven, New York, But the men on our project cooperated 100 per cent. The doctors couldn't get over the spirit the men manifested, nor could the warden.

Their motives for undergoing the experiments were varied and mixed. A number of men had relatives or friends in the armed services; they were more than glad to do what they could if it would help the soldiers. Many took part because they hoped that their sentences would be reduced; some few actually took malaria to earn the hundred dollars. And there were some, who, I am convinced, went into the thing entirely on an idealistic basis. They didn't want the money -- indeed, they protested strongly against accepting it -- and they had little hope of having their sentences reduced. But they saw a chance to do something decent and worth while for a change. They were more than willing to undergo the necessary discomfort and run the necessary risk in order to make their tiny contribution to humanity.

Warden Ragen and the entire administration leaned over backward to support the project and to make this as comfortable as possible for the volunteers. Without his wholehearted support the project could not have been successful. First of all, the warden guaranteed that no inmate would forfeit his work assignment because of his being on the project. (327-329)

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At the beginning of the project the warden went even further than that. He ruled that no one on the project should be put into the Hole. If a man got a disciplinary ticket, it would simply be kept on file "until the end of the project." And that meant indefinitely -- the project is still going on after thirteen years. That worked fine for a while -- until the boys spoiled it for themselves. One patient got into an argument with a keeper and defied him. "Go ahead and write me up," he said, "and see how far you get with it. I'm a malaria volunteer; you can't do anything to me." Of course the authorities could not stand for that: the particular volunteer was promptly taken off the project. And thereafter volunteers did go to the Hole unless they were actually sick. But they were brought out whenever necessary to have parasite counts made.

On the ward itself every privilege possible was granted the patients. They were allowed to play cards and dominoes. The project furnished pajamas and bathrobes as well as all the fruit juice the men wanted. There were a bathtub and a shower in each ward. Not the least remarkable feature of the project was the fact that it put the administration and the cons on the same side of the fence, partners in a common endeavor. It is the first time I ever saw that happen. Here the officials, the inmates, and, of course, the project staff were all pulling together -- and the beneficiary was society! I am certain that many of the volunteers derived more solid, lasting satisfaction from what they were doing than many of them had known in some time. I know that's how I felt. That we volunteers felt and appreciated the attitude of the warden is evidenced by the fact that we got together and drew up a certificate making him an Honorary Malaria Volunteer. Four hundred and fifty of us signed it. Gestures like that don't occur often in prison. Warden Ragen thought enough of the certificate to hang it on a wall of his apartment.

There were dissenters, of course. I have in mind particularly one solid, compact little group of men, who had a disproportionate degree of influence on convict opinion. Seven of them worked together on one assignment. They were all old-timers, stir-smart as they come, and they had considerable prestige among the prisoners. They were the penitentiary equivalent of Big Men on Campus. And they were all bitterly anti-project. They were thoroughly cynical: we volunteers were damn fools to subject ourselves to such risks. The credit would all go to the warden and to the doctors on the project. We would be used, like laboratory animals, and then we would be thrown into the discard. Well, everyone has a right to his own opinion. Possibly they were even right. It seemed to me that this was one decision every man had to make for himself, and what was right for one was not necessarily right for another. But what did nettle me a little about the "big shots" was that they did not confine their opinions to their own cases. They went around making fun of those of us who were on the project. They passed some pretty scathing remarks, and I feel sure that their comments prevented a number of other cons from volunteering. I got more than a little satisfaction, I'm afraid, the day -- in February 1947 -- when announcement was made over the radio that the cases of all the malaria volunteers would be considered by the Parole Board. All seven of those men broke their necks trying to get on the project now. (329-330)

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My own motives and reactions were multiple...The moment I grapsed the scope of what was being attempted, I knew that being a malaria volunteer represented by far my best opportunity to do my bit in this thing. That's why I was so determined to be a subject; that's why I was willing to battle the whole staff and take a chance on losing my job in order to ensure that I would be allowed to take part. Opportunities like that come once in a term in prison; they have to be grasped when available.

And this thing had wider implications by far than even just helping the war effort. There are 300,000,000 cases of malaria annually in the world; 3,000,000 people die of it every year. If any significant advances in malariology grew out of the project, they would have effects long after the war was over. Here was a chance -- a real chance -- to do something decent and worth while. Here was a chance to get in a payment on my debt, an opportunity much more favorable and important than most to expiate some part of my guilt. My part would be infinitesimal, of course. They didn't need me; there were four hundred other volunteers, and more coming in every day. True, one single coral animalcule doesn't add a lot to a coral reef either, but take each individual animalcule away and there won't be any reef. And in one special sense my case was unique. I had twenty years in and was considered halfway smart by some of the cons. Further, I was working right on the project, where, presumably, I'd have all the information any con could get about the thing. Quite a number of other fellows were watching to see what I would do. If I volunteered, they reasoned, that must be the smart thing to do. They'd hold off a while and follow the "smart money." I feel sure that a sizable number of men volunteered because they saw me do so.

I didn't need any other reasons for going on the project; there never was any question about its advisability. But, as I have said before, there were a number of other considerations which, instead of pulling in the opposite direction, were cumulative in their effect of increasing my determination. I realized very clearly that this was a God-given opportunity to do something for cons in general and for myself in particular. There was no assurance whatever that the volunteers would be rewarded by having their time cut. Of that fact each group was solemnly and emphatically reminded before they were allowed to sign their contracts. But the possibility did exist that there would be time cuts. And that was a chance I could not afford to miss. Every bit of the enormous amount of publicity I had received over a period of twenty years had been bad: the one thing I was known for was being a kidnaper and murderer. That I was, all right, but I was more than that. I was a human being, too, and a human being who was truly repentant for what he had done. Only that never got into the newspapers. In connection with the malaria project there would have to be something on the other side for once. I knew my crime would be rehashed in detail every time my name was mentioned, but I'd got pretty well inured to that. And there would no doubt be snide references to my participation in the experiments as a "play for sympathy." But they couldn't get away from the cardinal fact that I was participating, and I was sure no one would hate me for that. I felt that I had some reason to hope that public opinion in my regard might be softened to some degree.

There were further personal reasons too. Being present at the birth of new knowledge is a privilege reserved to very few. Here was an opportunity par excellence. The project had a brilliant staff; the best brains in the country and the tremendous resources of the federal government were at its disposal. And it was exploring completely virgin territory. The odds could not be better that something important would come out of it. A fellow will pay a pretty stiff price in discomfort and in danger to get a ringside seat at a show like that. The danger of death didn't seem very grave. And if it did happen, who could better afford to die? No one was dependent upon me; no one would miss me very much. And, at best, I had little to look forward to. As to pain and discomfort, I'd been uncomfortable before. At least this time it would be in a good cause.

Without exception, from Dr. Alving down, the members of the staff were splendid people. In prison a man is apt to forget there are people like that in the world. Working shoulder to shoulder with them, being in close daily contact with them, was an experience I won't soon forget. They were so kind, so generous, so friendly -- above all, they were so dedicated to the quest for knowledge. A man learns a lot just being around people like that. And then there were the thousand and one facts and theories and techniques. I learned more in those three and a half years than I had in the twenty preceding ones. It was a liberal education. As it had been when I worked in the Sociological Office, it didn't matter now that I was in prison. If anything, it was a convenience. I didn't have to drive to the institution every day and back home again; I awoke right on the premises. And there were no distractions I gave the project everything I had: many times I worked eighteen or twenty hours a day. But I got out of it a lot more than I put into it -- in satisfaction, in excitement, in knowledge. I wouldn't take a good deal for that experience.

Hope for reduction of my sentence was not my primary reason for participation. I can honestly say that I would have insisted on taking part even had I known positively that I would not get a day off my sentence. And I would do it again tomorrow. (330-333)

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But in February 1947, an event occurred which took the minds of all of us volunteers off everything else. It was announced over the radio that Governor Green had directed the Parole Board to hear the cases of all the malaria volunteers. Next day the doctors in charge of the project received a request for a complete list of all volunteers actually used up to February 1. There were 441 such men. Further, it was requested that certain detailed information be given: how many attacks of malaria each volunteer had suffered, what had been his highest temperature, how many drugs had been tested on him. All this required considerable digging of information from the medical files, and I assisted in finding the data. It was further requested that a special statement be made in cases which had been dangerously ill. Some five or six special letters were written to cover these cases.

Nearly two hundred of the men had already served the minimum of their sentences and so were legally eligible for parole. The Parole Board held a special second meeting in February for the purpose of hearing these cases. A considerable fraction were paroled immediately; most of the rest received a cut in time they were still required to serve. The remaining two hundred and fifty volunteers, of whom I was one, were under sentences of such nature that they had not yet served the minimum. These men could not be paroled; their cases had to be considered in a different manner. It would be necessary for them to apply for commutation of sentence. No action was taken for some time, but we were all sure that some means would be found to give us consideration. (338)

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Chapter 23

In January, too, we malaria volunteers who were not eligible for parole were directed to submit petitions for executive clemency. The law requires that all applications for commutation of sentence be in writing and specifies how they are to be drawn up. The petition must consist of three parts: a short biography of the applicant, including his parentage, family, schooling, and work record; a statement of the details of the crime, and a statement of the reasons upon which the petitioner bases his plea. My petition was very brief; I got it all onto one page. Now began a wild round of interviews and examinations for all of us, for we had to be interviewed successively by the psychiatrist, the psychometrist, the sociologist on the staff of the criminologist, and the sociologist-actuary. Most of the interviews were reasonably short. (339)

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Now began a long period of waiting. The next meeting of the Pardon Board was in April, and then the Board considered only six of the applications of the malaria volunteers. All six received some reduction of their sentences. The usual procedure in applications for executive clemency is that the hearing is held in Springfield every three months. The inmate is not present at all, as he is in a parole hearing. Interested parties who wish to speak either for or against the application are heard in Springfield, but the inmate is represented only by his written petition. In the case of the malaria volunteers, however, the Board deviated a little from this pattern. Each month, when they were at the institution for the parole hearing, they heard or interviewed also a number of the malaria cases. These were interviews only, designed to give the Board members a little fuller information and a chance to see the applicant in person. The formal hearings were still held at Springfield quarterly, and it was here that the decisions were made.

At the July pardon hearing, a somewhat larger number of volunteers were considered. Almost all of them got some consideration too. The next meeting was in October, and I very much hoped my case would be heard then, for 1948 was an election year, and this would be the last meeting in the current gubernatorial term. I hoped that my case could be heard during Governor Green's term, for the project had begun under his administration; he had sanctioned it. And he had visited the project personally; he knew something about it. Finally, the policy of rewarding the volunteers had been formulated by him, on the recommendation of a committee of leading citizens he had appointed for the purpose of making suggestions. Everyone pooh-poohed me. The Republicans were a certainty to make a clean sweep: Dewey would win nationally and Governor Green would be re-elected by a wide majority in the state. It didn't work out quite that way! Governor Green had several times said that he, personally, would act in all the malaria cases. But now that became impossible unless he chose to call a special meeting of the Pardon Board. He did not do so, and some forty or fifty of us were carried over to Governor Adlai Stevenson's administration. My case was postponed to the very last; it was heard in April 1949. (340)

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Now began a long period of waiting. May and June passed, July and August, and most of September. The Board is in recess during the summer months; when the first of July passed without a decision, I knew that it would be autumn before we heard anything. The Board met September 22. I had a hunch that my case would be decided at this meeting and that if it were I might not have to wait until the parole papers were distributed, that the results might be given out publicly. There is no radio in the X-ray room, so I went back to my sleeping quarters to listen to the 5:45 p.m. news. I lay down on my bed and put the radio earphones on. For thirteen minutes nothing about my case came over. Then, at two minutes to six, just as the announcer prepared to begin the commercial, he said excitedly: "Here's a bulletin from Springfield. The Parole Board has announced that the sentence of Nathan Leopold has been commuted. He will be eligible for parole in January 1953." Then he had to sign off.

I sat down and figured what this meant. In January 1953 I would have served twenty-eight years and four months. That is one third of eighty-five years, so my sentence must have been commuted to eighty-five years. Later newscasts confirmed this. My ninety-nine-year sentence had, indeed, been commuted to eighty-five years; the life sentence had not been touched. It meant that I would be eligible for parole four and a half years earlier. But there still was no maximum limit to my sentence. My family and friends were jubilant. Mike, especially, felt that this almost assured my release in 1953. Why else should the cut have been granted? It must be the intention to release me then. There was almost a moral obligation to do so. For if I were not to be released then, the cut was the cruelest gesture possible. To make me eligible for parole earlier as a reward and then to fail to implement my eligibility would be meaningless and unworthy of the state of Illinois. I wasn't nearly so confident. (343-344)

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Excerpts from: Unpublished transcription of conference proceedings, "Social Responsibility in Clinical Trials," April 11, 1961:

Dr. X: Prisoner volunteers do not react the same way as others. They don't complain. We get data from prisoners that don't really compare with what we get from inpatients or outpatients.....

Dr. Y: In the tests of anti-malarial compounds conducted during the war, it was often pointed out that prisoner patients took a wicked glee in trying to deceive the investigator. Any captive group, even medical students, are suspect. There is always the possibility of subtle coercion in such groups. Prisoners shouldn't be given rewards out of proportion - for example, a pardon is a bribe no normal person could resist.

Dr. X: The rewards that prisoners get are such that their failure to demonstrate as much nausea and many other disturbing effects comes from the fact that they are afraid that if they complain too much, they won't be called upon next time.

Excerpt from: C. E. Heffron, M.D., "Preliminary Evaluation of Pholcodine, A New Antitussive Agent," The Journal of New Drugs, 1:217 - 222 (September - October) 1961:

> The use of prisoners for clinical study has both positive and negative aspects. Since the patients involved are under constant surveillance, their subjective reactions to medication can be checked by observation. This is particularly true among chronically ill patients whose patterns have become familiar to prison authorities. On the other hand, prison inmates often tend to be suspicious, apprehensive, and hostile, especially when they know they are being tested with a new medication. This is so even when they volunteer. It is my distinct impression that at least some of the patients complaining of "gas" or nausea, without exhibiting such overt signs as vomiting, were merely apprehensive..(220-221).

December 13, 1961

RESEARCH PROJECTS IN PROCESS AT FEDERAL PENAL AND CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS

PROJECT	BY WHOM CONDUCTED	LOCATION	DATE BEGAN
Dermatology - Study of biochemical changes brought about as a result of ultra-violet light exposure	Univ. of Okla. Medical Center, Oklahoma City, Okla.	FCI, El Rno	1961
Epidemiological Study of Cancer of Female Genital Tract	Washington Cytology Unit, BSS-PHS	Fed. Reform for Women, Alderson	1960
Study to Calibrate a Modified Glucose Tolerance Test	US National Health Survey, DHEW-PHS, with Univ. of Michigan School of Public Health	FCI, Milan	1961
Malaria	NIAID, NIH	USP, Atlanta Clinical Center, NIH	1953
Study of blood levels following administration of various antibiotics; Influenza vaccine	Pfizer Labs., Brooklyn, NY	FCI, Danbury - USP, Terre Haute	1960
Upper Respiratory Cold Virus Studies	NIAID, NIH	Clinical Center, NIH, Volunteers from: FCI, Danbury USP, Terre Haute USP, Lewisburg FPC, Greenville FPC, Montgomery FCI, Tallahassee FCI, Milan FR, Petersburg FR, Chillicothe	1960
DDVP - Study of new insecticide to kill mosquitoes in airplanes in flight from yellow fever and malaria areas	CDC, Atlanta	FPC, Greenville	1961
Gonococcal Research Project	CDC, Atlanta	USP, Atlanta	1961

Excerpts from: Jack Kevorkian, M.D., "Capital Punishment or Capital Gain?" Journal of Criminal Law, Criminology and Police Science, 50:50-57, 1959.

I propose that prisoners condemned to death under capital punishment be allowed to submit, by their own choice, to medical experimentation under surgical anesthesia, to be induced at the set minute of execution, as a form of execution in lieu of the conventional methods prescribed by law. Ultimate death would be induced by an overdose of the anesthetic agent.

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...I would like to present my proposal in detail; a proposal which, to say the least, would improve the situation in every respect, and then briefly expand on its medical, legal, and moral implications. I believe a hypothetical example will best clarify exactly what I have in mind.

An admitted and convicted murderer, male or female, age approximately 30, is condemned to die by hanging one year hence. He is informed at the time of sentencing that he may choose to die by hanging at the set hour or to undergo surgical anesthesia for the purpose of medical research in a conventional and well-equipped operating room at a research center to which he will be transported under guard. The condemned may then deliberate at his leisure for a year with professional advice and consultation whenever he requests it. One week prior to the set date of execution he is approached by authorized representatives of the medical and legal professions and asked for his decision. He is not transferred at this time regardless of which choice he makes. If he prefers to submit to experimentation but later balks, he has a week to make that reversal of decision known. Such a reversal would be final. I would be inclined to limit a condemned man to just one reversal to minimize wasteful and purposeless vacillation of a perhaps tortured or malicious mind. In any event there could be no delay of execution or inconvenient, costly, and unnecessary transfers. The decision, if not reversed, would become irrevocable on the day of execution. The exact hour of execution would coincide with the time of induction of anesthesia (and, for all practical purposes, an unconsciousness commensurate with reversible death).

Since the whole matter is of a grave nature, perhaps it would best be handled under the jurisdiction of supreme courts, either of states or nations. Once medical experimentation is involved, the entire case should be reviewed and final authorization granted solely by such courts in the remaining few days before execution. It would seem fitting that special legal representatives be present at all stages -- when asking for final consent of the prisoner, when inducing anesthesia, during the entire experiment, and at the pronouncement of final, irreversible death at which point conventional legal machinery would take over.

From the purely medical standpoint the situation calls for utmost concern over the type of experiment to be carried out. To assure maximal gain, it would seem fair to propose that experimental plans specifically devised for such sacrificial occasions be funneled from all over the civilized world into a central agency, perhaps under the auspices of the United Nations. There, a medical panel composed of five or ten or twenty outstanding physicians of national or international repute in medical research would consider the relative merits of the planned experiments with regard to methods to be employed and gain anticipated (not results per se). Of necessity, the experiments should be extremely imaginative, should deal with things completely uninvestigable in living men under usual circumstances. Once a plan is accepted, then the prisoner who consents will be transferred to the site of execution of that plan (if in the United States), or the research team or teams, if foreign, will travel to the nation of execution. Thus, an Australian plan may be carried out in Iraq, or a Russion experiment perhaps in Ohio. Multiple experiments may be done simultaneously or sequentially on different parts or systems of a single body and could conceivably last for days under uninterrupted anesthesia stringently controlled by at least two board anesthesiologists. Mutilation should be reasonably limited if surgery is involved. All wounds would be closed in the usual fashion. And if experimentation, even for days, does not cause death, it should be ultimately induced by an overdose of the anesthetic agent.

Probably the most expeditious and concise way to consider the philosophical and professional values involved under these novel circumstances would be to evaluate the advantages and disadvantages from the point of view of the condemned, of law and medicine, and of society at large....

* * * * * * *

In the last analysis, the pros and cons of capital punishment, euthanasia, morals, ethics, and other abstractions of the mind are not at all relevant to my proposal. Only two factors are directly involved: LAW, which condemned the man (who, in accordance with law, necessitated condemnation), and COMMON SENSE, the inherent ability to reason a way of transforming an inevitable act of complete destruction (execution) into one of partial construction, to salvage some gain from the outrageous waste perpetrated every year. Billions of dollars could not been begin to duplicate the magnificent experimental "laboratory" represented by a single healthy body which we apathetically toss onto the rubbish heap with the flick of a switch. How can such behavior be rationalized?

To be really just, my proposal should state that in civil life every condemned human being be involuntarily subjected to experimentation under anesthesia. Justice would still be embodied, contrary to the terrible Nazi crimes of World War II.

Let me emphasize the differences between my plan and the Nazi crimes of World War II. (1) The latter were wartime atrocities, which are difficult to prevent regardless of any safeguards. (2) They were done for the most part without anesthesia. (3) The victims were not asked for consent. (4) The victims were condemned under outlandish Nazi "laws" on political or racial grounds; these "laws" were hardly compatible with international standards. (5) The experiments were superficially thought out, and the results could have been fairly accurately guessed in most instances. (6) The objectives of the experiments were often frivolous and without profound significance; any serious objectives were primarily of a military nature only. (7) The scientists performing them were either outright sadists or fanatical party members. They by no means represented the medical genius, such as it was, of Nazi Germany, let alone of the entire world. And (8) the entire program was under the jursidiction of a demented government based upon a senseless philosophy.

On the other hand, my plan involves condemnations imposed through civil law during peacetime which is, in itself, the international standard. It is to be administered by a responsible international political organization (United Nations) through supreme courts of nations and states. Experiments are to be devised and carried out by brilliant scientists of any nation who demonstrate merit and rationality (as determined by a distinguished panel of medical researchers under the auspices of the United Nations). Experiments are to be aimed at general objectives of great value, the results of which can never be predicted or even guessed at, to deal with unsolved riddles of human health and life for the good of every human being. Finally, and foremost, they will not be done on any subject who withholds consent (or who even wavers when giving consent); and every subject who consents will be thoroughly anesthetized -- being executed after feeling no more discomfort than a needle prick in the arm.

I am so unshakably convinced of the rightfulness of my proposal that it is difficult for me to conceive how it can rationally be denied; and if it cannot be denied, why it cannot be invoked; and if it can be invoked, why it is not.

* * * * * * *

By raising this strong plea, I do not expect to stop the appalling waste (which nevertheless should by all means be stopped). Nor do I believe that my tentative plan is foolproof and the best possible way of handling the problem. But my plan is feasible, and that is of fundamental importance. If only one of every 100 condemned men elects it, then such a plan is definitely worth perfecting Let me reiterate for emphasis that I have not taken, and do not care to take, a stand for or against capital punishment. My only contention is that so long as capital punishment is in effect, and wherever it is in effect, there is a far more humane, profitable, and sensible way to implement it. Of the 49 states comprising our nation, 40 endorse capital punishment -- 24 by electrocution, 10 by gas, 5 by hanging, and one by hanging or firing squad. Let us assume that, as an average, 2 to 3 persons are executed in each of the 40 states per year (in the decade 1938-1947, the average was 132 per year; in the decade 1948-1957, the average was 86 per year; and the total average for the two decades, 1938-1957, was 109 per year). Surely, at least one of the 80 to 120 victims would prefer to undergo experimentation. Rutherford has proved that. I have in my possession his eloquent written confirmation of his preference for the form of execution which I propose.

Considering the number of condemnations each year in the many nations of all continents, the magnitude of the wanton and senseless waste comes into true perspective, especially when viewed through the span of a single decade.

Each time I read of an execution in the newspapers, I cannot help but wince within myself at the incalculable loss of a rare opportunity. I cannot help wondering how much sooner we would have had our current medical marvels if such a program were in effect for the last 50 years. We will look back 50 years from today; let's hope it will be with pride and satisfaction over a time replete with stunning advances which are literally for the asking.

I have "shot for the moon", so to speak, and proposed a plan to be administered under United Nations control -- for the world and by the world. Our nation has assumed medical leadership of the world. It is our duty to initiate a new step if it is to be made at all. I am sure it can be done successfully. At the very least, it is an experiment well worth trying, and I earnestly hope that at least one of the 40 states will see fit to undertake it, to legally allow a condemned man the chance to answer "yes" or "no" and thereby set an example for the world to follow.

My primary aim is to openly call this vital issue to the attention of thinking persons thorough the civilized world in order that it at least receive the thorouth and long overdue consideration it deserves.

* * * * * * *

Excerpt from: Stanley Mosk, Attorney General, State of California: Letter to Irving Ladimer, January 15, 1962:

With respect to statutes, Section 2690 of the California Penal Code was recently amended to provide as follows:

> "The Director of Corrections may authorize the temporary removal under custody from prison or any other institution for the detention of adults under the jurisdiction of the Department of Corrections of any inmate, for the purpose of employing said person in any work directly connected with the administration, management, or maintenance of the prison or institution in which he is confined, or of furnishing to the person medical treatment not available at the prison or institution, or for purposes of cooperating voluntarily in medical research which cannot be performed at the prison or institution, or for the purpose of having interviews with prospective employers on contemplated parole placement programs at any time within 90 days of scheduled parole release at the request of the Adult Authority governing male prisoners and at the request of the Board of Trustees, California Institution for Women, governing female prisoners.
>
> Except in the case of removal for medical treatment, such removal shall not be for a period longer than one day." (Emphasis added.)

The emphasized portion of the above section was added in 1961 and, as yet, there have been no cases or Attorney General's opinions bearing specifically thereon.

Excerpt from: Latham Castle, "Opinion No. 125--April 9, 1954," Illinois Attorney General's Report and Opinions for the Year 1954, p. 104:

...This presents the question of whether...the power and the duty of the state to give such patients the necessary, proper and indicated standard treatment should be prevented or impeded by lack of consent of the inmate patient or next of kin or one legally responsible for him.

The relation of physician and patient is a consensual one and it is the settled general rule that in the absence of emergency or unanticipated conditions a physician or surgeon must first obtain the consent of the patient, if he is competent to give it, or of someone legally authorized to give it for him, before treatment or operating on him. 41 Am. Jur., p. 221, Sec. 108.

The general rule recognizes that express consent is not always essential, but that in some circumstances it may be implied or presumed. 41 Am. Jur., p. 221, Sec. 109.

In Pratt v. Davis, 118 Ill. App. 161, the court considered the question of consent to a surgical operation on an insane patient in a private sanitarium. There, the court said, at page 166:

"***It is our opinion that except in cases where the consent of the patient is express, or is implied by circumstances and occasions other than a mere general retainer and medical examination and treatment, and except also where there is a superior authority which can legally and rightfully dispose of the person of the patient, and which gives consent, a surgeon has no right to violate the person of the patient by a serious major operation or one removing an important part of the body. Illustrations of such superior authority as we allude to can be found in the control which the state takes of persons under sentence for crime, the power which is vested in parents over minor children of tender age, and the authority given to legally constituted guardians of persons of those who are insane or imbecile.***" (Emphasis supplied)

The foregoing language of the Pratt case is obiter dictum, but it is the only expression of an Illinois court which would tend to support the superior authority of the state to administer treatment to a person under sentence for crime without the necessity of obtaining consent from the next of kin or someone legally responsible for him.

It is my conclusion, based upon the statutory provisions and legal authorities cited herein, that consent is not a prerequisite to the administration of medical treatment to an inmate. It is assumed, of course, that the medical officers will administer only accepted standard recognized forms of therapy or other treatment necessary to cure or alleviate the condition of the inmate and then only when, in the sound discretion of the medical officers, such treatment is indicated after observation and diagnosis as being necessary and proper for the particular inmate's best welfare.

Excerpt from: Paxton Blair, Solicitor General, State of New York: Letter to Irving Ladimer, January 22, 1962:

...(E)xperiments on a limited scale have been conducted in our State prisons with a view toward testing the efficacy of devices for the control of cancer and of hepatitis.

The prison authorities, when a prisoner volunteers to assist with the experiments, request the prisoner to execute a document substantially in the following form:

> "I, ______________, an inmate of ________________ State Prison, ____________, New York, do hereby freely and of my own will volunteer myself as a subject for experimentation by __________________, M.D. and ____________, M.D. of the ____________________ Hospital of the ____________ ________________ of the City of __________, who have the approval of the New York State Department of Health and the permission of the Senior Physician, Dr. __________, at ______ Prison, ________________, New York, the purposes of which study are to determine the duration of the life of the red cell of patients with cancer when transfused into a normal person. This involves the transfusion of a pint of blood from patients with cancer at ___________________ Hospital, to volunteers who have been suitably and completely cross-matched for this transfusion. This study, as it has been explained to me, is to determine whether cancer can be transferred from one human to another by blood transfusion. In the opinion of the doctors involved in this study, this procedure can be considered safe."

CONTRACT BETWEEN
DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACOLOGY, EMORY UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF MEDICINE

and

HUMAN VOLUNTEERS AT U. S. PENITENTIARY, ATLANTA, GEORGIA

Date__________

I,____, the undersigned applicant, hereby apply for permission to participate in an investigation designed to study the hallucinatory effect of lysergic acid diethyl amide, LSD-25, and similar compounds which is being conducted by Emory University School of Medicine in cooperation with the Bureau of Prisons of the Department of Justice. I understand that I will be required to undergo a physical examination, including laboratory tests, in order to ascertain if I am a suitable candidate. I further agree to take the drugs offered me on the day of experiment. The procedure, the potential benefits to humanity, and the risks to my health of participation in this study have been explained to me by Dr.____, and I understand that there can be no guarantee that I will not become ill as a result of this experiment. I hereby freely assume all such risks of participation in the investigation.

I further agree to cooperate to the fullest extent with the personnel conducting the investigation during the experimental period. I understand that upon completion of my participation in this experiment, the fact that I have thus voluntarily rendered outstanding service to humanity will be placed in my official record. In addition, I understand that each time I am used as a subject, a sum of $3.00 will be deposited in my trust fund account. No such deposit will be made until the Medical Officer has certified that my participation has been satisfactory.

In consideration of the money referred to above, the other considerations referred to above, and for other good and valuable consideration, receipt of which in full is hereby acknowledged by me, I, acting for myself, my heirs, personal representatives, my estate and my assigns, do hereby release Emory University, the doctors, physicians, their assistants and all others participating in this experimental program from all liability of any kind or character, including claims and suits in law or in equity for damage, injury or death which may result to me or to my property from my participation in this experimental investigation.

In witness whereof I hereunto set my hand and affix my seal this the __________day of __________________, 195 .

_________________________________ L.S.
SIGNATURE OF INMATE APPLICANT

PRISON REGISTRATION NUMBER___

Witnesses to signature:

____

____

We approve of the foregoing agreement:

________________________________ Warden

____________________________ U.S. Public Health Officer

Date____________________________

Date__________________________

I attest that the purpose of this study, its procedures, and inherent risk were fully explained to the applicant by the officer in charge of the experiment. I am convinced of the applicant's complete understanding and willingness to participate in this study. I am confident that no duress of any kind was present in these proceedings.

____
(ASSOCIATE WARDEN)

STATE OF CONNECTICUT

CONNECTICUT REFORMATORY

CHESHIRE • CONNECTICUT, 06410

August 10, 1966

Dr. Chester Chiles
Associate Professor
Dept. of Corrections & Criminology
Indiana State University
Terre Haute, Indiana

Re: TJAGVAD - CR #8179
LINN - CR #9390

Dear Dr. Chiles:

I am sending along to you copies of some of the information (highlights) on two of our cases. I trust you will delete all identifying information so as to insure the anonymity of our clients.

I do hope these cases will be of some use to you.

Very truly yours,

John A. Morytko

John A. Morytko
Supervisor of Parole

JAM/mk

Enc.

PROPOSED PARTICIPANTS FOR INITIAL SRC MEETING ON PRISON REFORM AND CRIMINAL REHABILITATION PROJECT

Mr. McNeill Smith, Attorney at law
700 Jefferson Street Building
Greensboro, North Carolina

Mr. Joseph Haas, Attorney at law
1116 First National Bank Building
Atlanta, Georgia

Mr. Donald Hollowell, Attorney at law
859½ Hunter Street, S.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Miss Barbara Jordan, Attorney at law
5303 Lyons Avenue
Houston, Texas

Mr. Sylvan Meyer, Editor
The Daily Times
Gainesville, Georgia

Dr. Hollis F. Price, President
LeMoyne College
Memphis, Tennessee

Rabbi Jacob M. Rothschild
3205 Arden Road, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Mr. V. Lee Bounds, Director of Prisons
840 West Morgan Street
Raleigh, North Carolina

Mr. Richard Chappell
Institute of Government
University of Georgia
Athens, Georgia

Mr. George Randall, Administrator
Corrections Division
Oregon State Board of Control
Salem, Oregon 97310

Dr. E. Preston Sharpe, General Secretary
American Correctional Association
15th & H Streets, N.W.
Washington, D. C.

Mr. Myrl Alexander, Director
Federal Bureau of Prisons
101 Indiana Avenue, N.E.
Washington, D.C.

Mr. Ralph McGill, Publisher
The Atlanta Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

Mr. Homer Benson, Member
United States Board of Parole
Washington, D. C.

Mr. Milton Rector, Executive Director
National Council on Crime & Delinquency
44 East 23 Street
New York, N. Y.

Mr. Christopher Edley
Ford Foundation
477 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Mr. Burt Struby, General Manager *
Macon Telegraph & News
Macon, Georgia

Father Farrell, Chaplain
Howard University
Washington, D. C.

Mr. John Wheeler, President
Mechanics & Farmers Bank
Durham, North Carolina

Dr. Raymond M. Wheeler
1900 Brunswick Avenue
Charlotte, North Carolina

Mr. Ellis MacDougall, Director
South Carolina Department of Corrections
Columbia, South Carolina

Mr. Austin MacCormick
Osborne Association
114 E. 30th Street
New York, N. Y.

* Has indicated he will be unable to attend.

THE ALSTON WILKES SOCIETY
P. O. Box 867 Columbia, S. C.

SECTION I

ORGANIZATION

THE ALSTON WILKES SOCIETY
P. O. Box 867, Columbia, S.C.

I. ORGANIZATION

1. **Name, address and telephone number(s) of agency; also regional or branch offices.**

The Alston Wilkes Society, P.O. Box 867, Columbia, South Carolina, 29202.

Telephone: 772-0057 (No regional or branch offices)

2. **Date and place the agency was organized.**

Organized June 19, 1962, in Columbia, South Carolina.

3. **Names and titles of officers, executive, clinical and medical directors, principal assistant directors, and regional directors.**

President - Rhett Jackson

1st Vice-President - J. Drake Edens, Jr.

2nd Vice-President - William D. Leeke

Secretary - Thomas Lydon, Jr.

Treasurer - Miss Foy Stevenson

4. **Names and addresses of members of governing body, showing occupation and exact business title.**

Rhett Jackson
4848 Landrum Drive
Columbia, South Carolina
President, Jackson Furniture Company

Miss Foy Stevenson
309 Wateree Avenue
Columbia, South Carolina
Secretary, Columbia Postmaster Callahan

J. Drake Edens, Jr.
905 Arbutus Drive
Columbia, South Carolina
Self-employed, Gen'l Investments and
Real Estate

Rev. McKay Miller
Route 1, Box 52
Maysville, South Carolina
Presbyterian Clergyman

F. William Hoefer
1128 Woodrow Street
Columbia, South Carolina
Owner, Tri State Construction Co.

Dr. George W. Whitaker
4443 Winthrop Avenue
Columbia, South Carolina
Methodist Clergyman

Robert A. Darr
5016 Hillside Road
Columbia, South Carolina
President, Federal Land Bank of Columbia

Rev. Fred M. Reese, Jr.
4545 Bethel Church Road
Columbia, South Carolina
Methodist Clergyman

Rev. A. McKay Brabham, Jr.
1420 Lady Street
Columbia, South Carolina
Editor, S. C. Methodist Advocate

Mrs. Frank K. Graham
4521 Fernwood Road
Columbia, South Carolina
Housewife, former newspaper writer.

O. T. Kelley
836 Legare Road
Aiken, South Carolina
Chief Supervisor (Personnel), E. I.
duPont deNemours & Co.

C. Sidney Burts
2321 Roper Street
Columbia, South Carolina
President, Burts Enterprises, Inc.

John R. T. Major
1719 Roslyn Drive
Columbia, South Carolina
Richland County Clerk of Court

Rev. Floyd N. Boston
1417 Anthony Avenue
Columbia, South Carolina
Advent Christian Clergyman

Walter M. Keenan
4869 Kilbourne Road
Columbia, South Carolina
Vice-Pres., Walter A. Keenan & Co.

Rev. David C. Rogers
4719 Arcadia Road
Columbia, South Carolina
Disciples of Christ Clergyman

W. C. Nau
6906 Plainfield Road
Columbia, South Carolina
Chief U. S. Probation Officer, S. C.

Marvin L. McCrory
5036 Wittering Drive
Columbia, South Carolina
President, McCrory Construction Co.

Henry M. G. Walker
212 S. Waccamaw Avenue
Columbia, South Carolina
Retired Credit Manager, Standard Oil Co.

E. A. Hagenmeyer
3320 Spring Drive
West Columbia, South Carolina
Territory Sales Manager, Snap-On Tools

William D. Leeke
1521 Butler Street
Columbia, South Carolina
Warden, CCI, Department of Corrections

Thomas Lydon, Jr.
1206 Bull Street
Columbia, South Carolina
Attorney at Law

Rev. E. A. Wilkes III
1100 Taylor Street
Columbia, South Carolina
Methodist Clergyman; Superintendent,
Oliver Gospel Mission

L. H. Edwards
531 Saluda Avenue
Columbia, South Carolina
Salesman, Checker Transfer & Storage Co.

B. H. Porcher
1807 State Street
Cayce, South Carolina
Alcoholic Counselor, Dept. of Corr.

A. M. Taylor
3124 Duncan Street
Columbia, South Carolina
Retired, Supervisor S.C. Public Schools

Claude H. Huguley, Jr.
2900 Spann Street
Columbia, South Carolina
U. S. Probation Officer

Rev. Roscoe C. Wilson
1604 Craven Street
Columbia, South Carolina
Baptist Clergyman

Rev. William P. McKinnon
303 South Main Street
McColl, South Carolina
Presbyterian Clergyman

Thomas W. Greene
103 Chasta Avenue
Greenville, South Carolina
Attorney at Law

William F. Austin
1601 Sewanee Drive
West Columbia, South Carolina
Attorney at Law

J. R. Edwards
213 Academy Way
Columbia, South Carolina
Retired, Farm Credit Examiner

W. S. Suber, Jr.
3114 Oakview Road
Columbia, South Carolina
Attorney at Law

M. B. Robinson
Route 1
West Columbia, South Carolina
Director, S. C. Trade Schools

Col. W. M. Campbell
997 Gardendale Drive
Columbia, South Carolina
Superintendent, S. C. Department of
Corrections' Pre-Release Center

Mrs. W. M. Swindler, Sr.
515 Sunset Drive
Columbia, South Carolina
Civic and Welfare worker

W. A. Jeter
118 LaWand Drive
Columbia, South Carolina
Richland County Auditor

J. O. Smith
2810 Forest Drive
Columbia, South Carolina
Supervisor, Columbia Post Office

L. S. James
5107 Farrow Road
Columbia, South Carolina
Field Representative, S. C. Council on Human Relations

Rev. Cannon McCreary
806 Fairwood Drive
Columbia, South Carolina
Episcopal Clergyman, Chaplain to Institutions, Diocese of Upper S. C.

Rev. Howard McClain
2519 Stratford Road
Columbia, South Carolina
Southern Baptist Clergyman; Executive Director Christian Action Council

Rev. J. M. England
212 Briarcliff Drive
Greenville, South Carolina
American Baptist Clergyman; Asso. Dir. S.E. Area Amer. Baptist Convention

Rev. Eugene W. Hagans
1527 Bon Air Drive
Columbia, South Carolina
Baptist Clergyman

Rev. A. H. Prince
1927 McAllister Street
Columbia, South Carolina
Presbyterian Clergyman

James M. Swygert
Route 1, Box 310
St. George, South Carolina
Shop Supervisor, Jordan Motor Co.

5. Names and addresses of advisory board or committee, medical or other, showing occupation, and exact business or professional title.

No advisory board.

6. Pay or financial remuneration received by any board member from agency, and if so, amount and purpose.

Executive Director is only person paid by Society.

7. Number of meetings held each by board and executive committee during past year, with average attendance. Indicate quorum.

During the past year there were 12 meetings of the Board of Directors and 8 Executive Committee meetings. Persons present at a meeting constitute a quorum; average attendance at Board meeting is approximately 12, and at Executive Committee meetings, approximately 5.

8. Local affiliates or chapters: a. address and telephone number (if any), officers and addresses, and area covered. b. controls maintained, standards imposed, and degree of autonomy in regard to program, personnel and finance.

a. At present there are seven county chapters but there are members in each of the state's 46 counties. Area covered is entire county. County chapters are as follows:

Greenville County

President

Sol E. Abrams (239-1082)
508 E. North Street
Greenville, South Carolina

Vice-President

Lloyd R. Cato
Pleasant Retreat Community
Travelers Rest, South Carolina

Secretary

Rev. Clifford E. McWhorter
22 Valerie Drive
Greenville, South Carolina

Treasurer

Mrs. Jay D. Greene
23 Blair Street
Greenville, South Carolina

Kershaw County

President

William B. McCurdy, Jr. (432-2611)
503 Laurens Court
Camden, South Carolina

Vice-President

J. I. Moody
418 Hampton
Camden, South Carolina

Treasurer

Rev. V. A. McManus, Jr.
610 Cantey Parkway
Camden, South Carolina

Lexington County

President

Paul E. Waites (253-8361)
1124 Osage Avenue
West Columbia, South Carolina

Vice-President

George Weathers
403 Shady Lane
Cayce, South Carolina

Secretary

Mrs. Marshall Mauney
940 "B" Avenue
West Columbia, South Carolina

Treasurer

Dr. Charles Crouch
1103 "B" Avenue
West Columbia, South Carolina

Marlboro County

President

Rev. William McKinnon (523-5613)
McColl, South Carolina

Vice-President

Ray Rogers
Bennettsville, South Carolina

Secretary

Mrs. R. L. Blackwell
Bennettsville, South Carolina

Treasurer

Mrs. R. I. Joye
Bennettsville, South Carolina

Orangeburg County

President

Harold R. Young (534-7720)
Route 4, Box 356-R
Orangeburg, South Carolina

Vice-President

Smith Crow
1165 Fairview Street
Orangeburg, South Carolina

Secretary

Rev. Oscar P. Fuller
550 Amelia Street
Orangeburg, South Carolina

Treasurer

Lionel E. Lester
247 Pinehill Road
Orangeburg, South Carolina

Richland County

President

Henry Walker (253-8669)
212 S. Waccamaw Avenue
Columbia, South Carolina

Vice-President

Ted Moore
1039 Wando
Columbia, South Carolina

Secretary

G. G. Williamson
1043 Wando Street
Columbia, South Carolina

Treasurer

J. Mitchell Reames
4665 Datura Road
Columbia, South Carolina

York County

President

Keith Gatlin (327-7171)
Box 851
Rock Hill, South Carolina

Vice-President

Rev. Ted Walter
Route 2, Box 49
Rock Hill, South Carolina

Secretary

Mrs. Edna McDow
568 Liberty Street
Rock Hill, South Carolina

Treasurer

M. B. Brissie
1401 Ebenezer Road
Rock Hill, South Carolina

b. Each county chapter operates under by-laws (see attached) consistent with the Constitution of the State Society. Each chapter is autonomous in program planning and development and in carrying out projects consistent with the aims, objectives and standards of the State Society. County chapters have no salaried personnel. County chapters retain $1.00 from each membership and the balance of the membership contribution is turned over to the State organization. The Board of Directors of the State organization is in constant and close contact with these county chapters and works cooperatively in developing standards of functioning. Beginning January 1, 1967, each chapter will have representation of one member on the State Board of Directors.

9. Staff: a. List by position title with number in each category of professional, technical, clerical, maintenance, etc., separating full and part time. b. Chart of staff organization. c. List of salary ranges. d. Explanation of changes, both actual and proposed, in number of staff or rate of pay.

Present staff consists of only an Executive Director, H. Parker Evatt. This is a full-time position.

	1966	1967	1968
Executive Director	7,500 - 9,500	7,500 - 9,500	9,000 - 11,000
Assistant Director	--------	--------	6,500 - 9,000
Case Worker	--------	--------	5,500 - 7,500
Secretary	--------	3,000 - 4,500	3,000 - 4,500

10. Bonding Controls: a. Provisions agency currently has for bonding of (1) employees, (2) officers, (3) board members or other lay volunteers, and in what amounts. b. Employees or volunteers not bonded.

The Executive Director and Treasurer of the Society are bonded as follows:

a. (1) Executive Director	$5,000 Fidelity Bond U. S. Fidelity & Guaranty Company Baltimore, Maryland
(2) Treasurer	$5,000 Fidelity Bond U. S. Fidelity & Guaranty Company Baltimore, Maryland

11. Tax deductibility and non profit status.

The Society received tax deductibility and non profit status on September 17, 1964. A copy is attached hereto.

12. Fiscal year of the agency.

The fiscal year of the Society is the calendar year, January 1 to December 31.

THE ALSTON WILKES SOCIETY
P. O. Box 867 Columbia, S. C.

SECTION II

PROGRAM

II PROGRAM

1. Basic problem that agency seeks to meet.

South Carolina currently has a prison population in excess of 5,500, 2,500 of which are incarcerated in state correctional institutions, the remainder in city and county jails, chain-gang camps, etc. Few prison facilities in the state meet federal standards or those of the American Correctional Association. Inmates receive little or no rehabilitation efforts; their families receive little or no counsel; and community efforts to aid ex-inmates and their families are practically non-existant.

Approximately 180 inmates are released monthly from penal institutions in the state. Their needs are immediate and many: housing, employment, family services, community contacts, orientation to modern life, and supportive care during adjustment period.

There is an urgent need to press for reform in penal facilities, rehabilitation programs, penal codes, pardon and parole proceedings, judicial inequities, etc; (2) To provide comprehensive programs of assistance to potential parolees, ex-inmates and their families in areas of housing, employment, family services, etc; (3) To provide referral services to existing agencies and to cooperate with efforts now being made by the S. C. Department of Corrections.

2. Purpose and Functions of agency.

The Alston Wilkes Society works:

1. For penal reform to bring penal institutions to the highest standards possible.
2. To support and aid efforts of the Department of Corrections in rehabilitation and to promote the initiation of rehabilitation programs in the county penal systems.
3. To provide counseling, temporary aid and assistance in finding employment and housing for the families of inmates, and referrals to other agencies; to assist inmates and their families in maintaining contact.
4. To interview inmates being released to determine their special problems upon their release.
5. To seek ways and means of cooperative effort with the Parole Board that all inmates are treated with equity.
6. To educate the public to the existing needs for change in our correctional institutions, and to increase sensitivity to the needs of inmates, parolees and releasees.

3. More detailed description of functions, including description of 1966 program and 1967 and 1968 plans.

a) Services to individuals

To provide counseling and other assistance in securing employment and housing for the families of inmates and potential parolees; to help keep open communication between inmate and family. To help releasees gain acceptance in their communities, and to make referrals to other social agencies equipped to meet special needs.

Example: A Case History - An inmate's wife needed advice and guidance in securing a work permit for their daughter. The Society gave her assistance.

Example: A Case History - A 54 year old male (with a wife and 6 children of school age) whose life's employment had been in dairying, was being released after serving his sentence. Ten dairies in the state were contacted and the best offer we could get was $35.00 per week. We were able to secure a job, with housing, at the Methodist Home for the Aging at Orangeburg, as Keeper of the Grounds. All children are now in school and the family is happily situated.

Example: A Case History - A 22 year old male, who obtained his high school diploma during his third incarceration, was released. Before his return to Greenville County, the Greenville County Chapter was notified. The chapter assigned four members to meet the boy upon arrival, they secured him a job, enrolled him in night school at Greenville Tech, and upon completion of his course he will enter full-time training in a data-processing course. After several weeks of successful employment, the chapter helped him secure a better job. He has written to other inmates who are still incarcerated that "This is the first time anyone ever cared for me."

b. Services to local communities, and other organizations and agencies.

None at present.

Projections for 1967 and 1968.

County chapters of the Society will function to: (1) provide educational and informational programs for local citizens about the present situation in South Carolina rehabilitation efforts now underway, etc., (2) provide community contact with clergy, social service agencies, potential employers for returning ex-inmates, (3) initiate efforts to bring citizen interest and action to jail conditions, existing programs for rehabilitation of ex-inmates; (4) continue to press for vigorous legislative programs which will update penal codes and rehabilitation programs and (5) provide such family services and referrals as local funds and resources allow.

Local chapters will be related to other agencies directly in utilizing services offered. For returning ex-inmates, referral, coordination of existing programs which may be helpful is necessary. Local chapters will continue to make referrals and work cooperatively with other helping agencies. Local chapters will also be related to the state organization in the following ways:

(1) They will operate under the charter of the Society as affiliates with local directors and representation on the state board. They will send two-thirds of their annual dues to the state organization for its programs. (2) They will draw on the resources of the staff for materials, emphasis, trends, etc. (3) They will be responsible to the State Society Board and fiscal reports which will be utilized in gaining perspective as a statewide organization.

The local societies will serve communities by helping to restore a person to economic, social productivity. Current costs for maintaining a prisoner in state institutions is in excess of $1800 annually in addition to welfare stipends in excess of $1100 annually to his family. This money is tax money and does not take into account financial losses incurred from this man's removal from the labor market. Past experience demonstrates that supportive services for paroled or released inmates or those about to be released results in dramatic decrease in return rates, from as high as 37% to as low as 7%. (Studies now underway are on the basis of 2½ years experience with the Pre-Release Center at S. C. Department of Corrections).

Also of great consequence is service rendered to family structure of inmates being returned to society. Normal adjustments of family are less traumatic when counsel is available. This tends to stabilize family relations and contribute to larger community stability.

Local chapters also provide occasion for corporate community action on a specific problem: the local penal institution and its purposes. Few communities deal with this problem constructively. Specific program outlines will be available to local chapters.

c) Services to local affiliates (chapters).

The Executive Director assists counties in organizing county chapters. This is done through consultation with and advice to key interested persons, speaking to various church and civic groups to create interest, obtaining publicity through newspaper, radio, television, helping the key persons hold an organizational meeting. Counseling is provided the elected officers to assist them wherever possible. After a chapter is organized, Information Sheets are furnished on inmates returning to that county and the chapter assumes responsibility in helping this person. A Speakers Bureau of the state Society provides speakers for interested organizations in the county to help create interest and support for the programs of the chapter.

d) Miscellaneous services.

Correspondence with prospective employers, Parole Board, correctional officials, etc.; referrals to other social agencies are made in person and by telephone; contact is maintained with prisoner-aid agencies in other states.

Example - Through the Osborne Association of New York, the Society helped two inmates obtain parole to that state.

e) Conferences and institutes.

Seminars and conferences are projected to train volunteer members of the county chapters to serve better the inmate and his family. Group sections on employment, housing, community relations, publicity and projects are to be a part of these seminars. Society staff and members will conduct the seminars in Greenville, Columbia, Florence, Charleston, and other central locationa.

f) Cooperative activity with other agencies and organizationa.

The Society works very closely with organizations offering assistance to the inmate and his family, including S. C. Vocational Rehabilitation, Travelers Aid Society, Mid-Carolina Council on Alcoholism, Mental Health Units, and others. Basic to the intention of The Alston Wilkes Society is the desire to work with other agencies and groups which offer services to the ex-inmate. The Society is represented on the S. C. Social Welfare Forum and addresses itself to local clubs across the state.

In April, 1967, the Society will sponsor a section meeting on the S. C. Social Welfare Forum on some aspects of inmate rehabilitation. The program will include representatives from S. C. Department of Corrections, S. C. Parole, Pardon and Probation Board, S. C. Vocational Rehabilitation Board.

A workshop was held in conjunction with the Annual Meeting of the S. C. Council on Human Relations in December, 1966.

g. Activity related to improving policies, practices, and facilities of tax supported and other agencies, at national, state and local levels.

The Society works closely with the state Department of Corrections in supplementing efforts to gain community support and assistance for inmates when state jurisdiction ends.

The present Parole Board is comprised of six men who are appointed by the Governor for 12 year terms. They serve without pay, except for travel expenses, and meet four or five times a month. There is critical need for a revision of this system which would provide for full-time, professionally qualified Board members to deal with the complicated problems and decisions which are required. The Society seeks to find ways and means to assist in bringing about major changes in the present system. Statewide public support will be essential to bring these matters to the attention of the legislature.

A present pressing need is for additional parole and probation officers in the state. At present, the average case-load of parole officers is well over 200, and in some counties the case-load is over 325; the national average case-load is 125 while the national average for federal parole officers is 80. Standards, such as those promulgated by the American Correctional Association, are desperately needed to establish minimum requirements for parole officers.

h. Public Education

Efforts are being made to inform the general public on the need for prison reform, prisoner rehabilitation, and post release follow-up through news releases and radio and television appearances by officers of the Society. At present on WIS-Radio, Columbia, S. C., there is a bi-weekly 30-minute radio program sponsored by the Society and the Department of Corrections.

A Society Speaker's Bureau has been formed and these speakers, in addition to Society officers, have spoken before civic and church groups statewide. Articles and editorials have appeared in various denominational publications in the state. These efforts must be accelerated and greatly expanded.

Plans are being formulated to produce a program covering the rehabilitative work of the Department of Corrections, together with the work of the Society, for the State Educational Television Center to be used on its networks during the coming year.

A brochure has been prepared (see attached copy) and 30,000 copies of these have been distributed. A reprint issue has been prepared for continuing use.

In 1965 the Society's Annual Meeting was held at the Central Correctional Institution in the inmate's cafeteria. More than 150 persons from across the state attended. Prior to the meeting, conducted tours were scheduled for Society members and interested persons to see first-hand the Central Correctional Institution, Harbison Correctional Institution, and the Pre-Release Center. The speaker for this meeting was Mr. Austin McCormick, Executive Director of The Osborne Association, New York.

In December, 1966, the Annual Meeting and tours were again held. Over 200 persons attended this meeting, held at the Central Correctional Institution, with Mr. Joe B. Dellinger, Executive Director of The Prisoners Aid Association of Maryland as main speaker.

A 16mm film, "The Odds Against," prepared for the American Correctional Association, has been purchased by the Department of Corrections and has been made available to the Society for use in public education. This film will be used in programs before church and civic groups throughout the state. The film shows the complete life of a first-offender from arrest to his release and attempts to explain the necessity for up-to-date correctional institutions, parole boards, officials and programs.

i) Publications

1. Brochure - "For the ex-con, too often there is no home" (see attached copy). 30,000 copies distributed (see "h" above).

2. Newsletter - Beginning in August, 1966, a Newsletter was started, projected as a bi-monthly publication to go to all Society members, other interested persons, all members of the General Assembly, law-enforcement officials, judges, and newspapers. This publication attempts to explain the program of the Society and to keep before the public the needs for prison reform and prisoner rehabilitation. Case histories of persons assisted by the Society are included. (See copies attached).

3. A Manual of Instructions has been prepared for the use of groups who are interested in and attempting to organize county chapters. (See attached).

Projected for the future are plans for additional brochures to inform and educate the public concerning the work of the Society in its many facets. Hopefully, the Society will prepare a handbook for releasees, giving information (similar to attached sheet) as to where to go for various counseling and community services available to them.

j) Promotion and Publicity

Promotion and publicity for the Society has been through distribution of the brochure, articles in various denominational magazines, newspaper articles, television and radio interviews, radio tapes, and speeches throughout the state by the Executive Director and members of the board of directors.

k) Management and General

The affairs of the Society are under the direction of the Executive Director who is directly responsible to the board of directors. At the present time, the Executive Director is the only paid employee. Finances are handled by a treasurer who works without salary and who donates her services. Inmates at the Pre-Release Center provide secretarial help.

4. For each county in the state, list:

a. Services to individuals, indicating kind, and showing gross and net costs, provided in 1966.

Assistance was provided to released inmates by assisting in obtaining employment, housing, referrals, and acceptance in the communities to which they return.

Inmates up for parole were assisted by helping them obtain employment and housing. These are two compulsory requirements of any inmate before they are eligible for consideration by the Parole Board.

Inmate's families were assisted by temporary financial aid, referrals and counseling.

4. For each county in the state, including major communities, list:

	TABLE I		TABLE II		
County	Number Served	Value of Services	Number Served	Value of Services	TOTAL
Aiken	7	$ 84	1	$ 12	$ 96
Anderson	1	12	2	24	36
Berkeley	0	0	2	24	24
Calhoun	0	0	1	12	12
Charleston	12	144	1	12	156
Cherokee	3	36	1	12	48
Chester	1	12	1	12	24
Chesterfield	1	12	0	0	12
Clarendon	1	12	0	0	12
Colleton	1	12	0	0	12
Darlington	2	24	0	0	24
Dillon	2	24	0	0	24
Fairfield	2	24	1	12	36
Florence	6	72	1	12	84
Georgetown	2	24	0	0	24
Greenville	36	432	13	156	588
Greenwood	6	72	2	24	96
Hampton	1	12	0	0	12
Horry	2	24	3	36	60
Kershaw	2	24	12	144	168
Lancaster	2	24	0	0	24
Laurens	2	24	0	0	24
Lexington	15	180	16	192	372
McCormick	1	12	0	0	12
Marion	1	12	0	0	12
Marlboro	1	12	2	24	36
Newberry	5	60	1	12	72
Oconee	3	36	1	12	48
Orangeburg	6	72	9	108	180
Pickens	3	36	0	0	36
Richland	100	1200	46	552	1752
Spartanburg	6	72	8	96	168
Sumter	4	48	0	0	48
Williamsburg	2	24	0	0	24
York	10	120	6	72	192

On the average, the cost is approximately $12.00 per inmate or family in giving them assistance. Much assistance and counseling was done by volunteer members of the Society. Included in Part I of attached table is what was spent in each county with corresponding number of cases.

b. Dollar grants and purposes, for 1966.

None

c. Services to communities, affiliates, organizations, other agencies, for 1966 showing gross and net costs.

Assistance was provided in the establishing of county chapters. The Executive Director counseled, advised, and worked very closely with key persons from counties in order to establish chapters. Many speeches before various groups in each county was needed before enough interest was created to organize a chapter.

After chapters were organized, the Executive Director worked very closely with the officers of the chapter to establish policies and procedures to assist the released inmate and inmate's family. The Executive Director then advises the chapter with Information Sheets on inmates returning to the county, same is applicable to an inmate's family who is in need.

Correspondence and publicity material is sent to counties monthly to help support counties with chapters and try to create interest in establishing chapters in other counties. Cost is included in Part II of the attached table.

d. Other help or services for 1966, (such as consultations, correspondence, materials provided, referrals, etc.) showing gross and net costs.

This information is combined in part (c).

5. a. Agency's anticipation of the beginning of any reduction in financial requirements, and when.

The Society does not anticipate any reduction in financial requirements. Due to the fact that no other agency is at work in the areas of our responsibility, we anticipate broader involvement beginning with state and county penal relationships, inmate and family relations, and continuing to evolve and develop relationship with city and town penal institutions and in rehabilitation and counseling and serving roles.

b. Agency's plan in the event that one or more solutions are achieved to the major problems which the Agency seeks to deal with, such as development of a vaccine or a major research breakthrough, or a substantial increase in expenditure of public funds in a program of child care.

The Society works carefully to avoid duplication of existing private or public efforts in rehabilitation and service to inmates and ex-inmates. As grants are made available through state agencies such as vocational rehabilitation, the Society's emphasis may shift to other areas where need is greater, where no provision is made for work or effort (i.e. counseling relation between inmates and families).

c. Agency's commitment, if any, to finding another purpose in the event the main purpose for which it now exists diminishes or disappears.

The Society's Board critically evaluates purpose in the light of developing state programs and other agencies' work in the areas of our concern. The larger purposes of the Society will not be realized until every community is sensitized and prepared to deal effectively with returning ex-inmates, former inmates, inmates from their community.

d. Ways in which Agency may achieve its goal more effectively through closer coordination, or combination, federation or amalgamation with one or more other agencies working towards the same purpose.

The Society invites and welcomes any coordinated effort in dealing with existing problems. Where other agencies work in specific areas which impinge upon Society goals, this work is welcomed and, where possible, coordination is affected. The goals of the Society are realized in cooperation, coordination, support of any and all efforts to work in the rehabilitation of ex-inmates and the realization of penal reforms which make possible genuine rehabilitation.

THE ALSTON WILKES SOCIETY
P.O.Box 867 Columbia, S. C.

SECTION I I I

FINANCE

THE ALSTON WILKES SOCIETY
P.O.Box 867 Columbia, S.C.

TABLE I - INCOME

	1965	1966	1966	1967	1968
	Actual	Approved	Actual	Approved	Request
CASH AND SECURITIES					
On Hand, January 1	936.08	4,892.39	4,892.39	4,599.22	1,008.44
Less Committed Funds	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Net Available for Budget	936.08	4,892.39	4,892.39	4,599.22	1,008.44
EARNINGS					
Interest	82.09	121.93	121.93	100.00	50.00
Memberships	968.00	5,000.00	4,739.06	7,500.00	7,500.00
Sub-Total	1,050.09	5,121.93	4,860.99	7,600.00	7,550.00
GENERAL GRANTS	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
RESTRICTED INCOME (Reserve)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
CONTRIBUTED FUNDS					
FROM NON-CHEST & UF AREAS					
Contributions	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
FROM CHESTS & UF AREAS					
Contributions	3,863.11	5,000.00	5,207.54	7,500.00	7,500.00
United Fund	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	23,455.08
Sub-Total	3,863.11	5,000.00	5,207.54	7,500.00	30,955.08
TOTAL INCOME	5,849.28	15,014.32	14,960.92	19,699.22	39,513.52
LESS RESTRICTED INCOME	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
NET INCOME	5,849.28	15,014.32	14,960.92	19,699.22	39,513.52
NET EXPENDITURES	956.89	13,920.90	10,361.70	18,691.48	39,513.52
SURPLUS OR DEFICIT	4,892.39	1,093.42	4,599.22	1,008.44	0.00

THE ALSTON WILKES SOCIETY

EXPLANATION - TABLE II - LINE ITEM EXPENDITURES

PERSONNEL SERVICE - 100 An increase in the amount of $16,006.24 over 1967 approved expenditures for Personnel Services is requested for 1968. This request includes the addition of an Assistant Director and a Caseworker, plus funds to provide salary increase to current staff, increases in social security, retirement, etc.

Staff would include the following:

Executive Director - Coordinate all activities of the Society; plan with the Board of Directors in projecting long-range goals through necessary studies, evaluation, etc. Develop community resources through organization of county chapters, liason with churches, civic groups, etc. Present plans for utilization of existing agencies to meet needs of ex-inmates' families, etc.

Assistant Executive Director - Share responsibility for organization and extension of local chapters. Direct work of administrative matters in bookkeeping, membership, correspondence, etc. Share public relations responsibility in speaking, community contacts, and organization.

Caseworker - Interview prospective parolees, Pre-Release clients. Establish contact with community resource persons (minister, social worker) to ascertain family situation; develop referral plan for maximum use of existing facilities; study ways to incorporate Society programs into existing private and public services; setup plan for regional case-work program across the state for penal institutions in pre-release and post-release counsel; work with Executive Director in offering workshop for specific resource persons relative of needs for prisoners, families, etc.

Secretary - Type all correspondence, newsletter, forms, etc. Maintain records of clients and other Society matters.

SERVICES OTHER THAN PERSONNEL - 200 A $100.00 increase is requested for telephone and telegraph, $2,500.00 increase in travel allowance, and $25.00 for publications. These increases are requested in anticipation of additions to staff.

MATERIALS AND SUPPLIES - 300 An increase of $325.00 is requested to meet the need for increased amounts of supplies and materials.

EQUIPMENT EXPENSE - 400 This item includes maintenance of office equipment. Two new desks and chairs plus one file cabinet will be needed for the addition of two new persons on the staff.

FIXED AND SPECIAL CHARGES - 500 At present, office is maintained at the S. C. Department of Corrections' Pre-Release Center. Additional office space will have to be maintained to house new persons on staff. Membership to Correctional Service Federation will increase from $25.00 to $100.00.

SPECIAL PROJECTS - 600 $100.00 is requested for additional area conferences.

PAYMENTS TO CHAPTERS - 700 The county chapter receives $1.00 of each membership received in the county. An increase in memberships and the establishment of new county chapters will increase county chapter dues refund.

THE ALSTON WILKES SOCIETY

TABLE II - LINE ITEM EXPENDITURES

	1965 Actual	1966 Approved	1966 Actual	1967 Approved	1968 Request
PERSONNEL SERVICE - 100					
Professional - 101	0.00	8,000.00	5,550.92	8,000.00	22,000.00
Secretarial - 102	0.00	0.00	0.00	3,220.00	3,480.00
Part-Time Services - 103	37.63	0.00	506.02	0.00	0.00
Social Security - 104	0.00	277.00	224.28	427.68	893.52
Retirement - 105	0.00	325.00	325.00	453.80	1,021.20
Insurance - 106	0.00	338.90	338.90	500.00	1,214.00
Bonding - 107	0.00	0.00	62.50	0.00	0.00
Sub-Total	37.63	8,940.90	7,007.62	12,601.48	28,608.72
SERVICES OTHER THAN PERSONNEL - 200					
Communications - 201	0.00	200.00	132.25	250.00	350.00
Trans. & Travel - 202	0.00	1,500.00	1,127.23	1,500.00	4,000.00
Independent Audit - 203	25.00	25.00	0.00	25.00	25.00
Miscellaneous Services - 204	25.00	50.00	112.60	100.00	100.00
Publications Purchased - 205	0.00	0.00	2.50	25.00	50.00
Sub-Total	50.00	1,775.00	1,374.58	1,900.00	4,525.00
MATERIALS AND SUPPLIES - 300					
Stationery & Office Supplies - 301	15.24	400.00	396.90	600.00	800.00
Postage & Express - 302	31.02	300.00	306.93	600.00	700.00
Maintenance Materials - 303	27.48	25.00	6.30	25.00	50.00
Publicity Material & Supplies - 304	635.52	600.00	583.19	800.00	800.00
Sub Total	709.26	1,325.00	1,293.32	2,025.00	2,350.00
EQUIPMENT EXPENSE - 400					
New Equipment - 401	0.00	500.00	428.93	800.00	465.00
Eqpt. Repair & Service - 402	0.00	0.00	27.50	50.00	75.00
Sub-Total	0.00	500.00	456.43	850.00	540.00
FIXED AND SPECIAL CHARGES - 500					
Insurance - 501	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
Rent, Utilities - 502	0.00	1,200.00	0.00	0.00	1,200.00
Dues & Memberships - 503	0.00	0.00	28.00	35.00	110.00
Sub-Total	0.00	1,200.00	28.00	35.00	1,410.00
SPECIAL PROJECTS - 600					
Annual Meeting - 601	0.00	0.00	136.75	200.00	200.00
Chaplain's Disc. Fund - 602	160.00	180.00	15.00	180.00	180.00
Area Conferences - 603	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	200.00
Sub-Total	160.00	180.00	151.75	480.00	580.00
PAYMENTS TO CHAPTERS - 700					
Dues Refund - 701	0.00	0.00	50.00	800.00	1,500.00
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	956.89	13,920.90	10,361.70	18,691.48	39,513.72

EXPLANATION - TABLE III - FUNCTIONAL EXPENDITURES

The Functional Expenditures is an estimate because a time-study has not been made to determine actual costs.

A time-study will be conducted in 1967 to help the agency to better determine costs of Functional Expenditures.

THE ALSTON WILKES SOCIETY

TABLE III - FUNCTIONAL EXPENDITURES

Item	1966 Approved Operating Budget	1966 Actual	1967 Approved Operating Budget	1968 Requested
Service to Individuals:	6,000.00	5,000.00	8,000.00	22,000.00
Service to Communities and Other Agencies:	0.00	0.00	500.00	1,000.00
Services to Local Chapters:	2,920.90	2,000.00	4,000.00	6,000.00
Miscellaneous Services:	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,513.72
Conferences and Institutes:	0.00	0.00	600.00	1,000.00
Cooperative Activity with other Agencies and Organizations:	500.00	261.70	500.00	1,000.00
Improving Policies, Practices and facilities of tax supported and other Agencies:	500.00	100.00	691.48	1,000.00
Public Education:	1,500.00	500.00	1,500.00	2,500.00
Publications:	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,500.00
Promotion and Publicity:	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00
Management and General:	0.00	0.00	400.00	1,500.00
TOTALS:	13,920.90	10,361.70	18,691.48	39,513.72

THE ALSTON WILKES SOCIETY

TABLE IV - BALANCE SHEET

Balance Sheet as of the end of the fiscal period; December 31st, 1966

ASSETS:

Cash:	$ 686.18
Deposited in Standard Savings & Loan:	$ 3,913.44
TOTAL ASSETS:	$ 4,599.12

LIABILITIES:

Withholding Taxes and Social Security Withheld:	$ 430.30
South Carolina State Tax:	$ 39.75
Surplus:	$ 4,129.07
TOTAL LIABILITIES	$ 4,599.12

Additional Statements:

An audit dated November 30, 1966 is attached.

The agency's books are audited annually by: M. W. Phillips, Jr., C. P. A., Columbia, South Carolina.

H. Parker Evatt
Executive Director

THE ALSTON WILKES SOCIETY

TABLE V - A - NET CHANGE ANALYSIS

	1967 Approved Budget	1968 Request	Net Change 1967-68	Amount due to Increased Costs For Current Program	Amount Requested for New or Expanded Program
PERSONNEL SERVICE - 100					
Professional - 101	8,000.00	22,000.00	14,000.00	1,000.00	13,000.00
Secretarial - 102	3,220.00	3,480.00	260.00	260.00	0.00
Part-Time Services - 103	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Social Security - 104	427.68	893.52	465.84	14.40	451.44
Retirement - 105	453.80	1,021.20	567.40	50.40	517.00
Insurance - 106	500.00	1,214.00	714.00	0.00	714.00
Bonding - 107	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sub-Total	12,601.48	28,608.72	16,007.24	1,324.80	14,682.44
SERVICES OTHER THAN PERSONNEL - 200					
Communications - 201	250.00	350.00	100.00	0.00	100.00
Transportation & Travel -202	1,500.00	4,000.00	2,500.00	0.00	2,500.00
Independent Audit - 203	25.00	25.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Miscellaneous Services -204	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Publications Purchased -205	25.00	50.00	25.00	25.00	0.00
Sub-Total	1,900.00	4,525.00	2,625.00	25.00	2,600.00
MATERIALS AND SUPPLIES - 300					
Stationery & Office Supp. - 301	600.00	800.00	200.00	100.00	100.00
Postage & Express - 302	600.00	700.00	100.00	50.00	50.00
Maintenance Materials - 303	25.00	50.00	25.00	0.00	25.00
Publicity Mat. & Supp. - 304	800.00	800.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sub-Total	2,025.00	2,350.00	325.00	150.00	175.00
EQUIPMENT EXPENSE - 400					
New Equipment - 401	800.00	465.00	(-)335.00	0.00	(-)335.00
Eqpt. Repair & Service - 402	50.00	75.00	25.00	25.00	0.00
Sub-Total	850.00	540.00	(-)310.00	25.00	(-)335.00
FIXED AND SPECIAL CHARGES - 500					
Insurance - 501	0.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00
Rent, Utilities - 502	0.00	1,200.00	1,200.00	0.00	1,200.00
Dues & Memberships - 503	35.00	110.00	75.00	0.00	75.00
Sub-Total	35.00	1,410.00	1,375.00	0.00	1,375.00
SPECIAL PROJECTS - 600					
Annual Meeting - 601	200.00	200.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Chaplain's Disc. Fund - 602	180.00	180.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Area Conferences - 603	100.00	200.00	100.00	0.00	100.00
Sub-Total	480.00	580.00	100.00	0.00	100.00
PAYMENTS TO CHAPTERS - 700					
Dues Refund - 701	800.00	1,500.00	700.00	0.00	700.00
TOTALS	18,691.48	39,513.72	20,822.24	1,524.80	19,297.44

EXPLANATION - TABLE V - A - NET CHANGE ANALYSIS

PERSONNEL SERVICE - 100 $14,680.44 is requested to add Assistant Director and Caseworker, including salary, social security, retirement and insurance.

SERVICES OTHER THAN PERSONNEL - 200 $2,600.00 is requested to provide travel and communication expenses for Assistant Director and Caseworker.

FIXED AND SPECIAL CHANGES - 500 $1,375.00 is requested for additional office space for Assistant Director and Caseworker.

PAYMENTS TO CHAPTERS - 700 An increase in memberships and establishment of additional county chapters will increase refund to county chapter membership dues. Chapters receive $1.00 of each membership.

TABLE V - B - FUNCTIONAL NET CHANGE ANALYSIS

Item	1967 Approved Budget	1968 Request	Net Change 1967-68	Amount Due to Increased Costs for Current Program	Amount Requested for New or Expanded Program
Service to Individuals	8,000.00	22,000.00	14,000.00	500.00	13,500.00
Service to Communities and Other Agencies	500.00	1,000.00	500.00	0.00	500.00
Service to Local Chapters	4,000.00	6,000.00	2,000.00	500.00	1,500.00
Miscellaneous Services	1,000.00	1,513.72	513.72	24.80	488.92
Conferences and Institutes	600.00	1,000.00	400.00	0.00	400.00
Cooperative Activity with Other Agencies & Organizations	500.00	1,000.00	500.00	0.00	500.00
Improving Policies, Practices and Facilities of Tax Supported and Other Agencies	691.48	1,000.00	308.52	0.00	308.52
Public Education	1,500.00	2,500.00	1,000.00	500.00	500.00
Publications	1,000.00	1,500.00	500.00	0.00	500.00
Promotion and Publicity	500.00	500.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Management and General	400.00	1,500.00	1,100.00	0.00	1,100.00
TOTALS	18,691.48	39,513.72	20,822.24	1,524.80	19,297.44

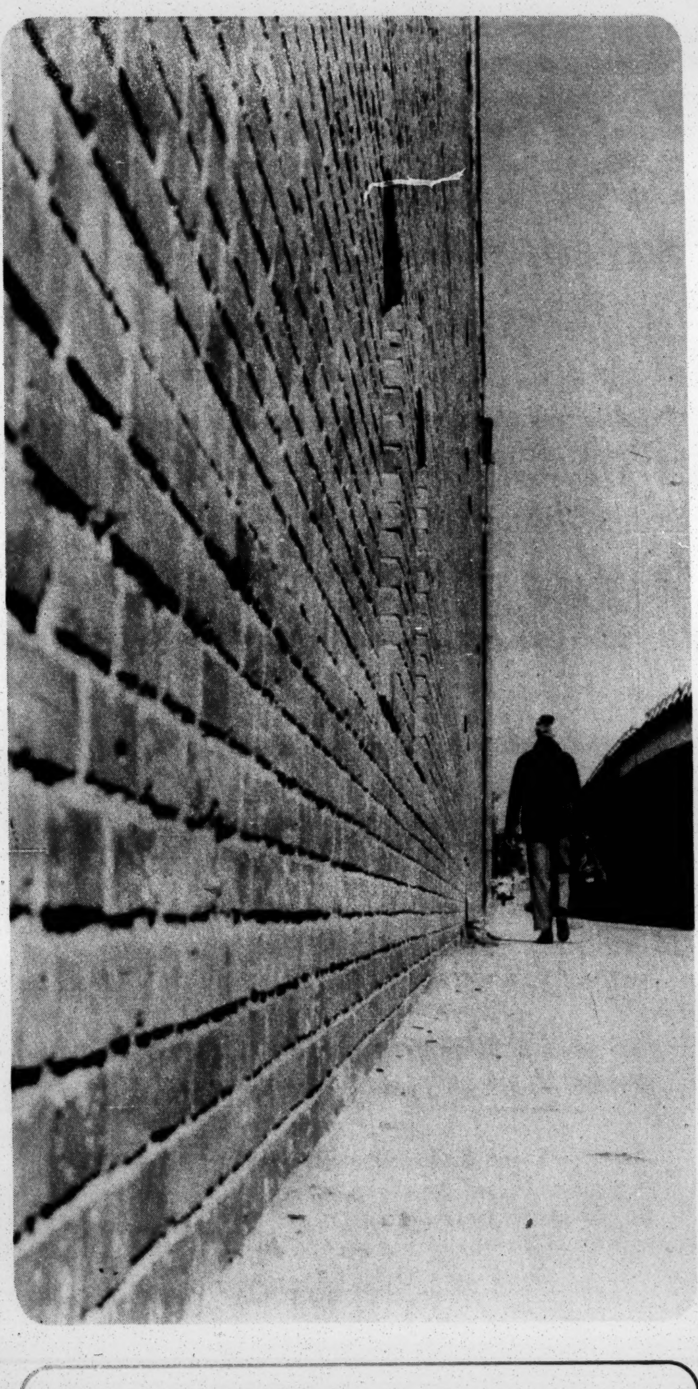
THE ALSTON WILKES SOCIETY
P. O. Box 867 Columbia, S. C.

APPENDIX "A"

THE ALSTON WILKES SOCIETY

APPENDIX "A"

1. Brochure - "For the ex-con, too often there is no home."
2. Newsletter
3. Brochure - "How To Organize a County Chapter"
4. Assisting Agencies for Columbia and Surrounding Areas.



For the ex-con,
too often there
is no home

So, you think we've got a modern society?

Listen.

In some ways, in some places, we're still in the shadow of the middle ages.

If you don't believe it, go down to the penitentiary and find some poor guy who's just paid his debt to society.

Follow him through the clanking gates to the fresh air and streaming light of his "freedom."

Keep tailing him. But don't be too disappointed if his path doesn't lead to home.

For ex-cons, too often there is no home.

Jobs, money, food and shelter are scarce.

Follow this man and you follow desperation.

For 65 per cent of those who are released from prison the walk is too long and too hard. It is a lonely walk that can lead back through the clanking gates.

Blame it on criminal inclination?

You might. But consider this:

How long could you live with a few bucks in your pocket, and no friend to turn to? How many doors slammed in your face could you endure before you revolted against the society to which you had "paid your debt."?

Listen again.

At a time when few cared, a Methodist clergyman named Alston Wilkes helped freed prisoners find acceptance and self-respect. He stood higher than a church steeple to outcasts and former inmates who could find little comfort or human warmth.

Today, there is an organization honoring him . . . the Alston Wilkes Society. It seeks to enlarge the work he began.

It works to . . .

. . . find jobs for ex-inmates;

. . . help them gain understanding and acceptance;

. . . help them rebuild their families;

. . . stimulate public support for the Department of Correction's programs of rehabilitation.

It is the only organization in South Carolina which carries the work of the Department of Corrections beyond the prison gates. However, it is no mere experiment. For years, many other states have had substantial programs of this kind.

A beginning has been made in our state, with the aid of a few church and civic groups. But for such a program to become big enough to do the job, far more support is essential.

The Alston Wilkes Society is *your* opportunity to walk with the man who has paid his debt to society. Your dollars and your concern with the problem can help return this man to productivity and good citizenship.

The Alston Wilkes Society
P. O. Box 867
Columbia, S. C. 29202

You are cordially invited to become a member of South Carolina's only Society to help in the understanding and aid of former prisoners —

Types of Membership

☐ $3.00 Individual

☐ $10.00 Institutional or Group

☐ $25.00 Business or Industrial

☐ $100.00 Sustaining

☐ $500.00 Patron

Contributions are tax deductible.

Name ______________________________

Address ______________________________

NEWSLETTER THE ALSTON WILKES SOCIETY

Vol. 1 No. 2 P. O. Box 867, Columbia, S. C. October 1966

Reflections On 96th American Correctional Congress - Baltimore, Aug. 28 - Sept. 1

by H. Parker Evatt

The Correctional Service Federation-U.S.A., of which our Society is the newest member, meets at the same time the Congress is held. This organization takes an active part in the Congress with sponsored programs each day. I met with executive directors of twenty one member agencies of the Federation and was able to gain new insight into the work of a prisoner-aid organization. Discussions revealed that no two agencies are identical in their programs.

The Alston Wilkes Society is the only prisoner-aid agency in the southeast United States and the other agencies have offered assistance in helping strengthen our program. Many agencies have sent material that will be most helpful in our program expansion plans.

It was not a discovery but a re-affirmation of the high caliber officials responsible for S. C. Department of Corrections. Various groups during the Congress commented on the outstanding leadership in South Carolina in our State Correctional Institutions. Such praise is well deserved.

Director Ellis C. MacDougall, one of the most popular and respected officials who attended the Congress, is on the Board of Directors of the American Correctional Association, President of the Southern States Prison Association, and immediate Past President of American Correctional Administrators Association.

Two other S. C. Department of Corrections officials were elected to important positions at the Congress. Head Chaplain Adlai Lucas was elected President of the American Protestant Chaplains' Association and Mr. Ralph Odom, Director of Prison Industries, was elected President of Correctional Industries Association.

ANNUAL MEETING

The Annual Meeting of the Society has been set for Thursday, December 1, at the Central Correctional Institution's Main Cafeteria. Mr. Joe B. Dellinger, executive director of the Prisoner's Aid Association of Maryland, has been scheduled as the featured speaker. More about Mr. Dellinger will appear in the next newsletter.

The committee to make final arrangements for the meeting are: Mr. J. O. Smith, chairman; Mr. A. M. Taylor, Mrs. W. W. Swindler, Sr., and Mr. L. S. James, with Mr. Ellis MacDougall and Mr. Parker Evatt as ex-officio members.

Make your plans NOW to attend the biggest and best Annual Meeting yet!!!!!

Membership News

Memberships and contributions from groups are the major sources of support for the Society's budget. Continued and expanded support are essential if the work is to continue.

Active membership in the Society is now well over 800 members. Each person or group is encouraged to try to obtain new memberships. If each member got one new member our membership would double in one day! Individual effort will do the job.

County chapter members are urged to make extra effort and assist the Membership Committee in obtaining new members.

Important Notice

On January 1, 1967, all bulk mailing will require a Zip Code on the address. Will you please check your address on this newsletter and advise us if your address is incorrect? Your prompt assistance in this matter will be greatly appreciated.

NOTE FROM EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

When I began work with the Society five months ago, I was aware that a big need existed in helping released inmates in our state. The need is about five times what I expected! This makes me even more dedicated to do the work which needs to be done.

During these five months I have interviewed 175 inmates, including inmates going up for parole who need employment, inmates being released, and inmates who have already been released. Numbers and figures do not tell the story! Help in placing these men with employment has surpassed my greatest expectations. The county chapters have responded to every call for help. My sincere thanks to each chapter, and to the many businesses and industries who have hired these persons.

Some persons will be disappointments to the county chapters, but we must try to remember that these persons have been disappointments all their lives. Personally, I know of many cases that have not been disappointments. The measure of success in the rehabilitation of inmates is far from easy to determine.

More county chapters are needed. Members in counties without chapters are asked to help us organize a chapter. Help is available from the Director. We need chapters in every one of the state's 46 counties.

CASE HISTORIES

A glimpse at three examples of the Society's helping ministry

* * * *

Case "A" is a 24 year old white male, married, who has served two sentences, one sentence in 1959, and his latest sentence ending earlier this year. He is of average intelligence although a high school dropout; had held about five different types of jobs but none for any length of time.

A local company wanted a young man they could train in a special skill. After the Society arranged the interview, the company hired this man. Pleased that this man worked out so well, the company has requested another man. Also, the owner of this company called his friend at another company and this company has requested a person to employ.

At present the man is happy with his new job and he and his wife are doing fine.

* * * *

Case "B" is a 34 year old Negro male, single, who has served four different sentences but has never lived in South Carolina. He had only attended school through the fifth grade and came to the Society for aid because he knew no one in this state. This man had never held a job for longer than a few months at a time.

The Society called a local company and made arrangements for an interview with this man. The company hired him, picked him up the morning he was released, found him a place to live and even found transportation for him to and from work.

This man had a serious drinking problem. Upon his entering the Department of Corrections, he started attending the AA meetings and is continuing to attend them in the free world. He says that this is the first real job he has ever had.

* * * *

Case "C" is a 24 year old white male, married, who has served only one sentence. This man had been released from the Department of Corrections before the Society had setup an office at the Pre-Release Center.

One day the man called and asked if the Society helped persons who had already been released. The answer given him was that we were more than glad to help anytime we could. He stated that he had been working but was dismissed when they discovered that he had been in prison.

The Society arranged an interview with a local company, also telling them the complete story. This man was hired and went to work immediately and, at last report, he was still working and seemed to be very happy.

A Note From President Rhett Jackson

What a thrill to see the progress we have made in the last few months under the leadership and guidance of Parker Evatt. Interest in the Society is springing up all over South Carolina!! The new county chapters are beginning to be a real service to the returning inmate and his family. Our gains are running way ahead of expectations in every area except in the area of finances. We still have to find better ways to raise money, secure money, and obtain memberships. Please keep this on your mind and send to us any ideas, suggestions or insights you might have.

I know that you are already sensitive to the human needs of all people, but I just want to remind us all again that, in the work with the returning inmate, we find more opportunity to change the direction of a life than in any other social field. And, when you change one inmate's direction, you bring a better, happier, fuller life to a whole group of people - his parents, brothers, sisters, wife, children, friends ---- all have a more meaningful life. There is not a more challenging christian service, and yet, none more demanding.

We sincerely thank each and every one of you for your interest!! As you seek to serve the returning inmate and his family, remember that those of us on the State Board seek to serve you. We cannot long exist and grow without your work and support to help us!!!

COUNTY CHAPTER NEWS

Since the last newsletter, three more counties have formed chapters. They are Lexington, Kershaw and York Counties, giving the Society a total of six. Plans are now underway in five other counties for organizational meetings. Below is news from each chapter ---

* * * *

Greenville - The chapter held their last meeting on September 20, 1966, at the Greenville County Rehabilitation Center in Simpsonville. About 45 persons attended the meeting, which included a tour of the Center and dinner in the Center's dining hall. Warden William Leeke of S. C. Department of Corrections spoke to the group. Employment Chairman Charles Aiken reported that employment had been obtained for all returning inmates to Greenville County to date.

* * * *

Kershaw - The chapter was organized in Camden September 8th, with Dr. William B. McCurdy, Jr., being elected the first President of the chapter. Other officers are: J. F. Moody, Vice-President and Rev. V. A. McManus, Treasurer. Board of Directors are: Rev. James S. Gaston, James L. Anderson and Grant Hazelwood.

The officers and board members are acting as a nominating committee to select a secretary and chairmen of the various committees. Their selections will be presented to the chapter for approval at their next meeting, which will be held in Camden on Thursday evening, October 20, 8:00 P. M. at the AA Building.

* * * *

Lexington - The chapter was organized in Cayce on August 25 at Cayce Methodist Church. The below-listed were elected as the first officers of the chapter:

President: Paul Waites
Vice-Pres: George Weathers
Secretary: Mrs. Marshall Mauney
Treasurer: Dr. Charles Crouch

Board of Directors: W. J. Brown, Sheriff Fred Boatwright, Rev. C. H. Corbitt, Kinard Pound, Hubert Long and Rev. J. F. Felder.

Committee Chairmen: Employment: Stanley Goodwin and W. D. Walters. Housing: Furman Morrow and Jacob Smith. Church Relations: Ernest R. Smith, Jr., and James Anderson Publicity: Ray Matthews. Membership: Floyd Spence. Telephone: Mrs. W. M. Major and Mrs. R. L. Crisp. Pre-Release Center Visits: C. D. Sexton.

Col. William Campbell, Superintendent of Department of Corrections Pre-Release Center, J. Drake Edens, Jr., of the Richland County Chapter, and Parker Evatt, State Director, have spoken to the chapter at their last two meetings.

The chapter announces with sympathy the sudden death of Cantey Weston, Jr., who died within a week after his election to Housing Co-Chairman.

The next chapter meeting will be held in Lexington on November 14, the time and place to be announced at a later date.

* * * *

Marlboro - The next meeting of the chapter will be held in the Conference Room of the First Commercial National Bank in Bennettsville on October 17th, 7:30 P. M.

Chapter President Rev. William McKinnon reports that in the near future, members of the Marlboro Chapter are going to make a strong effort to contact Society members in the neighboring counties, along with other interested persons, to encourage the organizing of county chapters. He further stated that the Society's first chapter in an area should show the way for others to follow.

* * * *

Richland - The last meeting of the chapter was held at Trenholm Road Methodist Church on September 22. At the meeting, Employment Chairman Ted Moore reported that employment had been obtained for 28 released inmates in the last quarter. Rev. George Whitaker said that the Society had furnished 100 released inmates with suits this year. His church, Trenholm Road Methodist, is the gathering point for receiving suits and other clothing items for the Society. Any group or church wishing to send clothes may do so any day during the week.

The next meeting of the chapter will be on December 15, 7:30 P.M., at the Oliver Gospel Mission, 1100 Taylor Street, Columbia, S. C. The Mission is located on the corner of Assembly and Taylor Streets.

* * * *

York - The newest chapter of the Society was organized on October 6th in Rock Hill, and the organizational meeting was held in the County Office Building.

Keith Gatlin was elected as the chapter's first President. The other officers elected were: Vice-President - Rev. Ted Walter. Secretary - Mrs. Edna McDow, and Treasurer - M. B. Brissie. These officers will act as a steering and a nominating committee to select other officers and Board of Directors.

The next meeting will be held in the County Office Building on November 3, 7:30 P. M., to finalize the plans and confirm the appointed officers. Col. William M. Campbell, Superintendent of the Department of Corrections Pre-Release Center, will be the featured speaker at this meeting.

THE ALSTON WILKES SOCIETY
P. O. BOX 867
COLUMBIA, SOUTH CAROLINA 29202

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HOW TO ORGANIZE
A COUNTY CHAPTER
OF THE
ALSTON WILKES SOCIETY

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HISTORY OF THE ALSTON WILKES SOCIETY

By H. Parker Evatt
Executive Director
The Alston Wilkes Society

The Alston Wilkes Society has an interesting history although a short one. It is named for the late Reverend Eli Alston Wilkes, Jr., who died September 28, 1963. At that time he was Superintendent of the Oliver Gospel Mission in Columbia, South Carolina.

In earlier years he was pastor of Brookland Methodist Church, West Columbia, and there he came to know a Lutheran layman, the late D. I. Hite. From Mr. Hite he gained first-hand knowledge of the great possibilities for rehabilitating former prisoners.

When Mr. Wilkes was appointed as Superintendent of the Oliver Gospel Mission in 1959, he became obsessed with a desire to help men leaving prison to adjust to a new life. Because society generally rejects ex-inmates, making it all but impossible for many of them to fit in satisfactorily to community life, Mr. Wilkes sought to form an organization to help these people.

In 1962 The South Carolina Therapeutic Association, an eleemosynary organization, was formed and a charter was secured. Shortly after Mr. Wilkes' death, members of the organization voted to change it's name to "The Alston Wilkes Society" and to enlarge it's purpose. Today it has two major aims: first, to work with the former inmates of our penal institutions and the second is to serve as an agency of public information.

In the first instance, the Alston Wilkes Society has three goals:

(1) To assist the former inmates in finding jobs.

(2) To help provide a climate of acceptance and opportunity in the communities to which they go upon release from prison.

(3) To help make available to former inmates the resources and services which are available from other community agencies.

As an agency of public information, the Wilkes Society will also seek to:

(4) Educate the public on the great need for understanding and aiding the released prisoner, and

(5) Stimulate public opinion in support of needed rehabilitation personnel and facilities in the state's correctional institutions.

In April, 1966, the Society's Board of Directors employed the first executive director, H. Parker Evatt, to coordinate the entire program with the major goal of establishing local county chapters in the 46 counties in South Carolina.

WHY THE WILKES SOCIETY IS NEEDED

By Ellis C. MacDougall
Director
S.C. Department of Corrections

I see inmates re-enter "the free world" every day. When that day of so-called freedom comes, inmates leave the Department's institutions with what training and rehabilitation we are able to provide under our budget.

Today, we can give the inmate some of the tools he will need to become a respectable, tax-paying, law-abiding citizen. We can provide him with: a trade, a basic education, manners, some self-respect, and an introduction to religion.

But too often he never gets to use these tools. He enters his community to find the world is not free for him. His home town and old friends have turned against him.

Under the Department's custody, he had someone to help him with problems. But in the free world there is no one.

The Department's help ends with the inmates' release. We have no facilities to go further.

This is where the Alston Wilkes Society will play a vital part in the complete rehabilitation of inmates. The Society's members in the inmate's home county can be notified of his release. They can be the crutch he needs to become re-introduced to the community.

He will need help applying for a job, finding a place to live, readjusting to his family, finding a church, keeping out of trouble with the police.

He needs advice on problems that seem minor to the average citizen, but are overwhelming to the newly-released inmate. Often a phone call by a member of the Society can help the former inmate overcome most of these problems. But he needs someone he can count on, someone who understands his problems and can talk with him man-to-man.

The Department of Corrections is doing all it can to prepare inmates for their release. But it's not enough. The Department needs the Alston Wilkes Society to:

(1) Help to educate the public to the needs of prisons to offer more and better programs to the corrected offender and through public education influence the legislature to provide these programs and introduce better legislation.

(2) To assist the inmates families, wife and children while the inmate is in prison.

(3) To assist the ex-offender in staying out of prison through (1) guidance, (2) family assistance, (3) public education in accepting the ex-offender.

When operating Alston Wilkes chapters exist in all the state's 46 counties, the complete rehabilitation of South Carolina's inmates will become a reality.

Without Alston Wilkes, the Department's efforts can never be totally successful.

THE ALSTON WILKES SOCIETY
CONSTITUTION

PREAMBLE

Being keenly aware of those persons in our State who are in dire need of sympathetic and understanding help in regaining a satisfactory status in society after having committed offenses against the State or because of some other reason having lost self-confidence, self-respect, and the respect of society, we, a group of interested citizens, do form this organization to offer service in this field of need.

Article I...Name

This organization shall be known as The Alston Wilkes Society, herein referred to as the Society.

Article II...Purpose

The Society shall operate as an eleemosynary organization for the purpose of offering (1) counsel, occupational aid, and social and religious therapy to those persons and their families who find themselves direly in need of understanding help of this nature because of their conflict with society; and (2) in serving as a voluntary supporting agency to the South Carolina Department of Corrections and other correctional institutions in their programs of rehabilitation.

Article III...Membership

Membership in the Society is open to all persons who are interested in the purpose of the organization and who want to participate in its endeavor. Membership shall consist of four types, namely: Individual, Institutional or Group, Business or Industrial, and Sustaining.

Article IV...Officers

Section 1 - The officers of the Society shall be a President, a first and second Vice-President, a Secretary, and a Treasurer. There may be the following additional officers who shall serve as standing Committee Chairmen: a Chairman of Finance, a Chairman of Publicity, a Chairman of Employment, and a Chairman of Membership.

Section 2 - The officers shall be elected to serve for one (1) year subject to reelection.

Section 3 - The officers of the Society shall be elected at the annual meeting of each year.

Article V...Board of Directors

Section 1 - There shall be a Board of Directors consisting of a minimum of nine (9) members, elected by the Society to serve a three (3) year term, subject to reelection after an absence of one (1) year from the Board.

Section 2 - All officers of the Society shall automatically become members of the Board of Directors.

Section 3 - The Board of Directors shall be organized into three (3) classes of members serving staggered terms of three (3) years. The Chapter representatives shall serve as elected members and not in classes.

Section 4 - The President of the Society shall serve as Chairman of the Board.

Article VI...The Executive Committee

The Executive Committee shall be composed of the officers of the Society and any other members designated by the Society, and shall function for the Board between meetings.

Article VII...County Chapters

Section 1 - Chapter status shall be granted to counties which conform to the purpose, standards, policies and procedures, and financial support plan of the Society.

Section 2 - The Society shall grant a charter to a Chapter upon application as a Chapter of the Society. Upon receipt of a charter, each Chapter shall elect one member to serve as its Chapter representative on the Society's Board of Directors.

Article VIII...Amendments

Procedure for Amendments to the Constitution:

Proposed amendments shall be offered in writing with a copy placed in the hands of the secretary at the time of the offering.

Amendments shall be offered at a regular meeting of the Board of Directors at least one (1) month prior to the Annual Meeting of the Society at which the vote is taken.

Article IX...By-Laws

Details of the activities of the Society shall be regulated by By-Laws. These may be amended at any meeting of the Society for the transaction of official business by the vote of the majority of the active members present. Motions to amend must be submitted one (1) month prior to vote to amend.

Article X...Executive Director

Section 1 - The Executive Director shall be employed by the Board of Directors and shall be responsible to the Board of Directors. The Executive Director, in accordance with the personnel policies of the Society, shall appoint such other employees as the Board of Directors shall deem necessary; shall direct and be responsible for the work of such employees; shall, unless limited by the Board of Directors, have power to remove all such employees and shall coordinate, supervise and have charge of all programs of the Society.

Section 2 - The Executive Director shall meet with and advise the Board of Directors, the Executive Committee, and all Committees of the Society. He shall not be a member of these bodies nor have a vote in these bodies. The Executive Director shall periodically make a report of his activities to the Board of Directors.

Article XI...Finances

Section 1 - The fiscal year of the Society shall be from January 1st - December 31st, inclusive.

Section 2 - All funds received by the Society shall be credited to the Society and placed in depositories approved by the Board of Directors. All checks drawn by the Society shall be signed by the Treasurer. Checks shall be issued for all bills owed by the Society within the provisions of the budget adopted by the Board of Directors or pursuant to any special appropriations made by the Board of Directors.

Section 3 - The accounts of the Society shall be audited annually, after the close of the fiscal year, by a Certified Public Accountant.

Section 4 - The Executive Director and the Treasurer shall be bonded in an amount determined by the Board of Directors.

By-Laws

Article I...Membership Dues

The annual fee for the different-type memberships of the Society shall be as follows: Students, one dollar ($1); Inmates, one dollar ($1); Individual, three dollars ($3); Institutional or Group, ten dollars ($10); Business or Industrial, twenty five dollars ($25); Sustaining, one hundred dollars ($100); and Patron, five hundred dollars ($500).

Article II...Membership year

The membership year of the Society shall be January 1st - December 31st inclusive.

Article III...Meetings

Section 1 - The Society shall hold an Annual Meeting each year at such a time and place as may be determined by the Board of Directors, with the Board having authority to call special meetings if needed.

Section 2 - The Board of Directors shall hold meetings at such a time and place as the Board may determine, but not less than once every three (3) months.

Section 3 - The Executive Committee shall schedule monthly meetings and any other such meetings as the President may call.

Article IV...Elections

Section 1 - Elections shall be held at the regular Annual Meeting of the Society.

Section 2 - The term of all elected officers and members of the Executive Committee shall coincide with the fiscal year for which they have been elected.

Section 3 - Interim vacancies may be filled by the Board of Directors at any regular meeting of the Board.

Article V...Quorum

The members present at any regular meeting for the transaction of business shall constitute a quorum of the Society. Five (5) members of the Board of Directors shall constitute a quorum of that body.

Article VI...Committees

Standing and special committees of the Society may be appointed by the Board of Directors which shall have general oversight and directions of all such committees.

Article VII...Local Chapters

Section 1 - Local Chapters of the Society may be organized in counties of the State.

Section 2 - Each member of a local Chapter shall hold membership in the Society.

Section 3 - A portion of the membership dues shall be retained by the local Chapter and a portion sent to the State Treasurer of the Society. The ratio of division of dues between the local Chapter and the Society has been determined by the Board of Directors, to wit: of each and every membership, regardless of amount, $1.00 will be retained by the County Chapter, the balance will be forwarded to the State Chapter.

Section 4 - All rules and regulations of the local Chapter shall conform to those of the Society.

SUGGESTIONS AND REQUIREMENTS IN ORGANIZING COUNTY CHAPTERS

I. Newly organized County Chapters should draw up By-laws which must be in accord with the State Society's Constitution and By-laws (a copy of which is appended hereto). Elaborate rules are not necessary or desirable. However, rules that are adequate to the size and activity of the organization should be provided. The following articles probably would be sufficient:

I. Name of Society (ie, The ________County Chapter of the Alston Wilkes Society).

II. Object (this statement will help to formulate and clarify the chapter's purpose).

III. Members (including sections on types of membership, designation of membership dues: see II below).

IV. Officers (election, term, etc.).

V. Meetings (regular, special, quorum).

VI. Executive Board (if needed).

VII. Committees.

VIII. Parliamentary Authority.

IX. Method of Amending the By-laws.

Chapter By-laws must be submitted to the State Organization for review and approval.

II. The following types of annual membership have been created by the State Society:

Individual: $ 3.00

Institution or Group: $ 10.00

Business or Industrial: $ 25.00

Sustaining: $ 100.00

Patron: $ 500.00

Special provision is made for membership dues of $1.00 for elementary and high school students, and for State and County prisoners.

All contributions are tax deductible.

The State organization requires that all but one dollar ($1.00) of any type of membership dues or contributions be sent to the state treasurer (P.O. Box 867, Columbia, S.C., 29202). The whole amount of the special membership dues for students and prisoners will be retained by the County chapters.

III. The main requirement for membership is concern for the problems of former prisoners and their families, however, certain professions, occupations, and groups ie, lawyers, law enforcement personnel, parole officers, ministers, civic club officers, employment personnel officers, church groups, etc. may provide especially valuable resources.

It is essential to allow for the inclusion of all interested people as members of the Wilkes Society regardless of race, religion, etc. The Society is concerned primarily with the special problems of prisoners returning to free society.

Other than the possibility of an individual consideration the concern and effort of the Society must be extended to those in need without reservation. To this end it is desirable that capable persons, white and negro, serve as chapter officers and committee members.

ASSISTING AGENCIES for COLUMBIA and SURROUNDING AREAS

The Alston Wilkes Society

State Director	- Parker Evatt	Office: 772-0057	Home: 252-9874
Greenville	- Sol Abrams	Office: 239-1082	Home: 232-0203
Kershaw (Camden)	- Dr. W. B. McCurdy, Jr.	Office: 432-2611	Home: 432-6889
Lexington	- Paul Waites	Office: 253-8361	Home: 794-7172
Marlboro	- Bill McKinnon	Office: 523-5531	Home: 523-5613
Orangeburg	- Harold Young	Office:	Home: 534-7720
Richland (Columbia)	- Ted Moore	Office: 794-0232	Home: 256-3693
York	- Keith Gatlin	Office: 327-7171	Home: 328-0945

Legal Aid Society

1845 Assembly St., Columbia, S. C. 252-3021
(For persons in need of legal advice/assistance)

Richland County Public Welfare

625 Main St., Columbia, S. C. 252-6376

ALCOHOLISM

(1) Mid-Carolina Council on Alcoholism
1410 Blanding St., Columbia, S. C. 252-7824

Direct services of counseling and referral to problem drinkers and alcoholics, their families, friends and employers. Community information and education programs on alcohol and alcoholism.

(2) Alcoholics Anonymous

(3) Fairview Center - Ridgeway, S. C. 337-2255

American Red Cross

1801 Assembly St., Columbia, S. C. (Ext. 203) 253-8371
Blood for you and your family if you have donated blood.

Child Evaluation Clinic

1410 Blanding St., Columbia, S. C. 758-2191
(For slow-learning children under 8 years of age. No charge)

HOSPITAL CLINIC

Columbia Hospital of Richland County - 2020 Hampton St., Columbia, S. C. 252-6301

(a) Resident of South Carolina for 1 year & Richland County for 6 months.
(b) Primarily for the needy and destitute.

Family Service Association

1845 Assembly St., Columbia, S. C. 252-1919

The Dental Clinic - Richland County Health Department

1221 Gregg St., Columbia, S. C. 256-4925

(1) Up to ages of 16.
(2) Check at Public Welfare or County Health Department.
(3) Free fillings and extractions.
(4) Only limited artificial teeth.

Richland County Service Office

1400 Sumter St., Columbia, S. C. 254-0507
(Any and all problems a Veteran might have)

Travelers Aid Society

1845 Assembly St., Columbia, S. C. 256-1576

(1) Will furnish transportation to other states.
(2) Will assist runaways, unwed mothers, anyone in trouble in transit.

Information and Referral Service

ALL REFERRALS - The Alston Wilkes Society, 4600 Broad River Road 772-0057

Brother Asks $100,000, Ruling on Segregation Law In Death of Negro Suspect

- Law enforce - Prisons

Ark Gaz.

7/24/65

A $100,000 lawsuit was filed Friday in federal District Court, claiming that negligence by the Pulaski County sheriff's department contributed to the death of Cornelius Williams, 35, who died of a head injury inflicted when he fell or jumped from a top bunk in the Pulaski County Jail June 12.

The suit also asks the court to declare unconstitutional a 1903 state law that requires the state and counties to provide separate jail cells, bunks, bedding and dining facilities for white and Negro prisoners.

Edward Williams of 3113 Center Street, administrator of his brother's estate, filed the suit against Sheriff B. Frank Mackey, Head Jailer H. F. (Jimmy) Hemphill and the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company, which wrote Mackey's surety bond.

Mackey declined comment on the suit until he files his answer, which is due in 20 days. The suit was assigned to Judge Gordon E. Young.

Williams, a Negro, was confined to the Pulaski County Jail while awaiting trial on a charge of molesting a 3-year-old girl with whom he had been babysitting. He was arrested by the Little Rock police May 12 and was transferred from the city jail to the county jail May 20 after being bound over from Municipal Court to Circuit Court.

Edward Williams said in the suit that his brother had acted "very strangely" during his 23-day confinement in the Pulaski County Jail and that the defendants should have known that he was "out of his mind" to such an extent that he might try to take his life.

Cellmates Describe Wiliams' Behavior

Williams said that while in the jail his brother mumbled to himself, faced the wall for long periods of time, took showers in scalding water with his clothes on and wrapped himself in blankets soaked in hot water. He obtained this information from his brother's cellmates.

Williams said a guard should have been appointed to make periodic checks on his brother. He said Mackey and Hemphill should have known that his brother's cellmates couldn't be counted upon to report any "death-causing wounds" quickly.

"Because of the foregoing negligence," the suit said, "the decedent was not only deprived of an opportunity to a speedy trial but was deprived of his life as well."

Herbert Taylor and Robert Gray, cellmates of the deceased man, have said in affidavits previously made public that Williams had been talking and acting strangely and at midnight July 11 they woke up to find that he had tried to set fire to himself in his top bunk. They said he had set fire to his mattress and to newspapers stuffed between his legs.

"I threw six or seven cups of water on him and extinguished the fire," Taylor said in his affidavit.

Taylor said that about an hour later Williams "yelled loudly and rolled from his upper bunk, his head striking either the floor or the bunk. I bathed his head with water and did not believe he was seriously hurt, as he often put on an act. I placed him in a lower bunk and went back to bed." Gray also said he saw Williams after the fall but did not think he was injured seriously.

The two men said when they awoke at 7 in the morning Williams was unconscious. They called Hemphill to the cell, and he arranged for Williams to be taken immediately to a hospital. Williams died at 9 that night.

Hemphill has said previously that Williams had a one-inch cut on his forehead and burns on his left side when he saw him at 7 a. m. June 12.

Rights Marchers Suggest 'Brutality'

Civil rights marchers charged in a demonstration June 28 in front of the Federal Office Building that Williams may have died as a result of "police brutality." Chief Deputy Sheriff Sam Hallum denied the charge the same day and released the affidavits of Williams' cellmates to explain what caused the death.

The principal purpose of the June 28 demonstration was to ask the federal government to provide protection for demonstrators who had been arrested at Jackson, Miss. The marchers carried placards dealing with both subjects.

The lawsuit also alleged that the sheriff's department practiced racial discrimination against Williams by confining the white and Negro prisoners to separate cells bunks, bedding and dining facilities as required by Act 95 of 1903.

It charged that Act 95 of 1903 violates the equal protection clause of the Fourteenth Amendment and should be declared unconstitutional.

The pertinent paragraphs of Act 95 specify:

1. "In the State Penitentiary and in all county jails, stockades, convict camps, and all other places where state or county prisoners may at any time be kept confined, separate apartments shall be provided and maintained for white and Negro prisoners.

2. "Separate bunks, beds, bedding, separate dining tables and all other furnishings, shall be provided and kept by the state and counties, respectively, for the use of white and Negro prisoners, and it shall be unlawful for any department of the State Penitentiary or any county jail, stockade, convict camp, or any place where State or county prisoners may at any time be kept and confined, or for any bunk, bed, bedding or other furnishing, after having been assigned to the use of, or after having been used by white or Negro prisoners, to be changed the one for the use of the other."

The law provides for a fine of $50 to $200 for any officer or guard who violates it.

Another section of the same law makes it unlawful for a white prisoner to be handcuffed, chained or tied to a Negro prisoner, but the suit did not attack that part.

The deceased man lived at 1902 Park Lane. His estate is represented by Delector Tiller, a Negro lawyer.

X

Law Enforce. Prisons

Va. Pilot

Institutions Integrated

5/11/65

RICHMOND (AP)—Virginia's four juvenile training schools have been integrated to comply with federal requirements, the State Board of Welfare and Institutions was told Tuesday.

R. Carroll Minor, director of the Welfare Department's Division of Youth Services, reported to the board that except for some minor problems integration had gone smoothly.

No boy or girl was assigned to a different school against his or her wish, he said. The shifts were made in small groups.

The juveniles were told their help was needed to solve the problem to comply with Department of Health, Education, and Welfare requirements that segregation be ended.

"They have been of tremendous support and assistance to the staff," minor said.

Law Enforce - Prisons

Sard to Boost Negroes for Prison Jobs

1/4/66

By Jack C. Landau

Washington Post Staff Writer

The District Department of Corrections announced yesterday the launching of a broad campaign to recruit and promote more Negro employes and to eliminate any employment discrimination at Washington correctional institutions.

The Department's new Director, Thomas Sard, said that entrance examinations for officers will be given in Washington instead of at Lorton, which has been the practice in the past; also a publicity campaign will be started to inform Negroes of existing job opportunities, and revised promotion tests have been drawn up in an attempt to guard against any discriminatory promotion system.

The action came after the Council on Human Relations presented "unsubstantiated" charges of racial discrimination in hiring and promotion practices, mainly at Lorton Reformatory.

Sard said he could find "no evidence of conscious discrimination" but added that there is a "great racial imbalance which we want to correct" and which "must suggest something."

Ruth Bates Harris, associate executive director of the Human Relations Council, said her agency did not confirm the allegations of racial discrimination.

"We did not have to go that far," Mrs. Harris said, "because Mr. Sard has agreed to go far beyond the complaints." Mrs. Harris said that the identity of the four complainants and the specific facts of their complaints would be kept confidential by the agency.

But she did say the Human Relations Council believed that few Negroes apply for jobs as guards because the examinations are given in Lorton, which is "relatively far" from Washington.

Sard agreed that the distance "may discourage some applicants." He said most of the applicants are white Virginians although, he said, his Department puts up notices in public buildings and post offices all over the metropolitan area.

Sard also said that new applicants will be told of integrated housing available near Lorton and a "publicity campaign" will be started in local publications pointing out that the Department has "60 vacancies now." Salaries start at $5702 a year and go up after one year to $6269.

In Lorton, Sard said, there are two Negro superior officers out of 18; no Negro sergeants out of 32; and 19 Negro privates out of 179. This is substantially below the Department's average of 13 per cent Negro employment and the District government ratio of about 55 per cent.

Segregation Policy At Lorton Prison Defended in Court

Law Enforce. - Prisons

By Paul W. Valentine

Washington Post Staff Writer 1/11/66

The City Commissioners, under fire from a District Court judge, declared yesterday that they are satisfied with the pattern of racial desegregation at Lorton Reformatory.

The announcement came in the middle of a prolonged hearing before Judge Luther W. Youngdahl on a claim by two Negro inmates that dormitory assignments are still being made by race, contrary to the District's nondiscrimination policy.

Charles M. Rodgers, assistant superintendent in charge of operations at Lorton, acknowledged in testimony yesterday that race is sometimes a factor in determining compatibility of inmates.

But, he added, such factors are an element in prison security.

He said there are 1104 Negroes at Lorton and 109 whites, a ratio of 11 to 1. More than 200 of the Negroes periodically attend Black Muslim religious services, he testified. There are also, he said, numerous "radical whites," and the attitudes of neither group can be ignored in making assignments to the reformatory's 22 housing units.

Lorton is under court order to permit Black Muslim services, he said, and race hatred and segregation are preached three times a week in the reformatory chapel.

The Black Muslims have a cadre of guards called FOI (Fruit of Islam)who have been known to give instruction in judo and who refer to whites as "blue-eyed devils," he said.

By the same token "radical whites" stir up anti-Negro feeling and that factor must also be considered in assigning inmates, Rodgers said. Rodgers is a Negro.

Within the limits of sound penal standards, Rodgers testified, desegregation has progressed at Lorton. The all-white housing units have been abandoned, and six dormitories out of the 22 have been integrated, he said, adding that a seventh will be integrated next month.

Last Friday, Judge Youngdahl directed the City Commissioners to submit a statement saying whether or not they feel integration at Lorton is consistent with the District's nondiscrimination policy.

Assistant Corporation Counsel James M. Cashman, who has been defending the District in the inmates' suit against Lorton, brought the Commissioners' statement into Court yesterday and read it into the record.

The statement concedes that 16 of the 22 dormitories are still all-Negro.

However, it continues, "Not a single white inmate lives apart from the Negro inmate population . . . and all facilities at Lorton are completely integrated."

The statement also says, "If the white inmate population . . . were to be more or less evenly distributed throughout the 22 dormitories . . . solely to achieve integration . . . such a distribution would not only seriously affect the compatibility of the living conditions of the inmates but would constitute assignment solely on the basis of race and violative of the Policy Order of the District of Columbia Government Regarding Non-Discrimination."

During yesterday's testimony, Judge Youngdahl frequently conducted examination of witnesses himself, seeking specific answers about assignment policy.

Supt. Rodgers said that up to now, incoming white prisoners have been assigned to integrated dormitories, rather than all-Negro facilities.

"If a white prisoner came in tomorrow, I sst don't know where he would be assigned," he said.

He also said he does not know what will be done about desegreation after the seventh dormitory is integrated next month.

He said "no serious security problems" have arisen in integrated dormitories, but added "the potential is there."

The two Negro plaintiffs in the suit are specifically seeking assignment to integrated facilities but also making a general constitutional challenge of assignment of nimates on racial grounds.

Washington attorney George Cooper represents the inmates.

Judge Youngdahl took yesterday's arguments under advisement. A ruling is not expected for at least three weeks.

State Penitentiary Leads Move To Desegregate Penal Facilities

Chatt. Times 1/13/66

Law Enforcement — Prisons

NASHVILLE (AP)—Desegregation of facilities at the Tennessee State Penitentiary has been under way since last November, making it the first penal institution in the state to integrate, it was disclosed here Tuesday.

"Everything except the individual cells" has been integrated, said Warden C. Murray Henderson. He added that the program began shortly after he took over at the prison on Oct. 15.

The desegregation move is aimed at qualifying the prison for federal funds in the vocational training program and at creating a better atmosphere, Henderson said. At present, most state institutions fail to qualify for federal aid because they maintain segregated facilities.

Henderson termed the program a success. "To date we haven't had a single incident and only three letters of complaint," he said. "And that's pretty encouraging since we have about 1,500 inmates involved."

Cell blocks, the dining hall and the recreation room have been integrated so far.

"The whole thing is part of our program to work out an atmosphere that is conducive to good treatment," Henderson said. "We are trying to create a climate out here that is geared to the 95 per cent of the prison population that wants to get along and to avoid a system that penalizes everybody because of what a few prisoners do."

Law Enf.-Prisons

Court Rejects Claims Of Lorton Segregation

BP 2/26/66

District Court Judge Luther W. Youngdahl ruled yesterday that there is no racial segregation at Lorton Reformatory except within the permissable terms of prison security.

The ruling came in the case of two Negro inmates who sued Lorton officials on the claim that dormitory assignments are made on a racial basis in violation of the District's non-discrimination policy.

George Cooper, attorney for the inmates, said he is considering an appeal.

In an 11-page memorandum, Judge Youngdahl said the presence of Black Muslim and Ku Klux Klan inmates at the Reformatory make its necessary to consider race in assigning prisoners to living space.

"A basic feature of Muslim religious activity is the kindling of intense racial hatred of the white man, Youngdahl said, "and incidents of verbal abuse and threats prompted by the sects activities have occurred at Lorton.

Testimony by officials in hearings last month before Youngdahl "indicated that there are also at Lorton members of the Ku Klux Klan and other extreme right-wing groups, and their contact with Negro extremists could clearly prove explosive, he said.

The Judge rejected Cooper's comparison of Youngdahl's authority to intervene in the Lorton case with previous judicial intervention to prevent racial discrimination in housing, schools and employment elsewhere.

"The association between men in correctional institutions is closer and more fraught with physical danger and psychological pressures than is almost any other kind of association between human beings," he said.

Of the 22 dormitories in Lorton, six are now integrated and the rest are all Negro. The last all-white dormitory was abandoned last year. There are about 1100 Negroes in the reformatory and 110 whites.

Officials testified that they intend to integrate a seventh dormitory soon. Youngdahl said they showed a "sincere awareness" of the need to achieve maximum integration.

"But security difficulties might arise should the small white inmate population . . . be evenly distributed among all the domitory units," he said, noting the testimony of Director of Corrections Thomas R. Sard.

Youngdahl warned, however, that if Lorton officials should stop seeking maximum integration "nothing would prevent the question raised in this case from being reopened."

Law Enf-Prisons

Desegregated Cells Cited In Stabbings

Atl Journ 3/1/66

'Unrest Rampant' At Federal Prison; FBI Starts Probe

By WILLIAM B. WILLIAMS

Three U.S. Penitentiary convicts who were stabbed in their living quarters about a week ago were in a six-man cell that was being integrated, it was learned Wednesday.

A federal source told The Atlanta Journal "unrest is rampant" at the prison. He said integration is disturbing many of the 2,200 prisoners at the institution.

Warden Olin Blackwell said six-man cells were being integrated at the time of the stabbing of the three Negro inmates, but he "couldn't say" if their cell was involved.

He acknowledged that some complaints about the new integration move had been received, but said resentment inside the penitentiary is not widespread.

Dormitories have been integrated for some time, Warden Blackwell said. The latest move to integrate the six-man cells came at the time of the stabbings.

CUT IN their living quarters were Rene J. Smith, Milton B. Prather and Iverson Williams.

Warden Blackwell said the Federal Bureau of Investigation is probing the stabbings, and he does not want to comment on their investigation.

The FBI said the incident is still being investigated and they did not wish to comment on whether the cell was integrated.

Smith, serving a four-year term for mail theft, was stabbed in the chest. He was in serious condition until this week.

Prather was cut in the side and Williams in the chest. Prather is serving a five-year term for violation of narcotics laws and Williams is on a six-year mail theft conviction.

A number of relatives of convicts here telephoned The Journal recently to report unrest behind the prison walls. One source said fights had broken out.

The 2,200 convicts recently conducted a hunger strike protesting the way food is prepared and served. The strike lasted intermittently for more than a week.

Tech to Host 8th Conference

Richmond News Leader 4/29/66

REACTION COOL

U. S. Urges Norfolk To Integrate Its Jail

Law Enforcement-General

NORFOLK, April 29—(AP)—Federal pressure has been applied for racial integration of the Norfolk city jail.

Two federal jail inspectors who were in the city Wednesday indicated a desire to send all federal prisoners to Petersburg to await trial unless the Norfolk jail is integrated.

But City Manager Thomas F. Maxwell made it clear that if the federal government wants to terminate its contract with the city jail he had no objections.

"If they don't want to pay us ($2.50 a day per prisoner), which is a very small sum, I don't see how we can accommodate them," Maxwell said.

City Sergeant Charles H. Leavitt, in charge of the jail, said the inspectors brought with them an addition to the present contract with the city, which does not expire until 1967. If the addition was signed the city would be obligated to integrate all its cell blocks.

Leavitt said, "We have integrated help. We have a colored matron. They (the prisoners) eat together. I don't know what more they want."

He said that in the dormitory cell blocks which are segregated, the federal inspectors suggested that one or two Negroes could be placed "here and there."

"I wouldn't do that just to meet a regulation because it would be a lie," Leavitt said.

In Washington, Chris Lydon, assistant director of Public information for the U. S. Justice Department, said the action of the inspectors was in line with a policy decision made six months ago by U. S. Attorney General Nicholas Katzenbach that jails housing federal prisoners "should not be segregated on the basis of race."

Lydon said the original intent of the directive was not to press the point until old contracts expire and new ones are ready to be signed. In Norfolk's case, that would be next year.

Texas Prison Segregation Challenged

Law Enf-Prison

Hous Chron.

A Houston attorney has challenged the Texas prison system's segregation procedures in an application for a writ of habeas corpus before the Texas Court of Criminal Appeals.

Harrel Gordon Tillman, 612 Bettis Bldg., said he is seeking the writ on behalf of his client, Henry A. Scott Jr., 38, Houston Negro now serving a 10-year sentence for felony theft in the Ellis Unit near Huntsville.

6-16-66

Tillman said Scott should be freed because prisoners at the unit are segregated, constituting "cruel or unusual punishment" in violation of Article I, Sec. 13 of the Texas Constitution and Article 8 of the U.S. Constitution.

Tillman said such imprisonment also violated the due process of law amendment (Article 14 of the U.S. Constitution). He said he expects the court to hear the application next week.

Dr. George J. Beto, director of the Texas Department of Corrections, said Ellis, a maximum security unit, had 970 whites, and 602 Negroes as of June 7.

Negro inmates stay in segregated quarters and work together, Dr. Beto said. However, all Ellis inmates eat together and attend the same prison school. Racial segregation varies in degree from unit to unit, he added.

JAIL SEGREGATION ENDS HERE

Lt. Col. Paul L. Denham said this week that Miami police have ended segregation in the city jail and stockade.

Denham said he ordered desegregation of the facilities following instructions from City Manager M. L. Reese to effectuate integration throughout the jail and stockade sections."

The "drunk tank" will be the only segregated area where, Denham said, it was "necessary for the protection of the prisioners while they are in a helpless state."

Many intoxicated persons come to the jail in a "fighting condition," the chief said. "I don't see any reason for it (the drunk section) ever to be integrated as long as we figure it is an area of potential injury to someone."

Sheriff T. A. Buchanan was ordered by Federal Judge Charles B. Fulton to desegregate the Dade County Jail in March 1965.

Prisoners ate and worked together, but the sleeping quarters were segregated prior to the directive, Denham said.

The chief said in his order: "When work details are made up at the jail and the stockade, the only consideration given will be the willingness and ability of prisones to do work for which they have volunteered."

"Prisoners being booked into the city jail will be assigned to pre-court detention cells without consideration of color. Integration will gradually extend throughout the jail and stockade facilities after prisoners are returned from court to serve out sentences given them by judges."

Many police officers have allowed prisoners to choose the race they preferred to be with in the jail and stockade.

Myron Mark, an American Civil Liberties Lawyer, visited the City Jail Friday and said "no facility is better than the other."

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250 New Students Expected At Fla. Normal

Doors will be opened to approximately 250 new students, for the First Semester of the 1966-67 school year.

New students will meet at the residence halls: Bacon. Fisher. and Pickford on Tuesday, September 6th at 1 p.m. Clearance with the business office from 2-5 p.m. 8-10 p.m. residence halls section meetings directed by residence staff. Wednesday, September 7th, tours of the historical campus and city are planned. Frappe will be served to parents and students from 3-5 p.m. At 7:30 p.m. an all student "Sing" and "Folk Dancing" will be enjoyed. Thursday and Friday, September 6th and 7th, placement testing and other activities for students planned.

Dr. R. W. Puryear along with the Frist Lady, Mrs. B. H. Puryear, will greet the new students at 8:45 p.m. in the auditorium of Anderson Hall. Other Administrative Officers and staff members will also be introduced at this time.

Students are at liberty to visit the church of their church, Sunday, September 11th. The college chaplain will be the speaker for the new students vespers at 5 p.m. in the Anderson Hall Chapel. The renoun college choir under the direction of Mr. John Price will furnish the music for this service.

The Personnel Deans and their staff will devote the entire week orientating new students to the facilities of the city and of the campus, explaining the philosophy of the institution, how to study, campus decorum, food and housing services, financial aids offered by the college, placement and student activities, individual counselling, and group guidance.

No Cruelty In Jails, Allen Says

Atl Const 10-19-66

By ACHSAH NESMITH

Housing and eating at the City Jail and prison farm are segregated by race but the "slopping of pigs is done . . . on an integrated basis," Atlanta officials stated in affidavits filed in federal court.

Mayor Allen

Mayor Ivan Allen swore that he had nothing directly or indirectly to do with the assignment of jobs in the City Jail or prison farm and asserted, "There are no cruel and/or unjust practices in any of the facilities or institutions . . . of the City of Atlanta."

The affidavits arose from a suit by 12 Negroes, most of whom were jailed for storming the Army induction center on Ponce de Leon Avenue NE, charging that the city unlawfully segregates prisoners and assigns all the dirtiest and most dangersous jobs to Negroes. The case will be heard Oct. 27 on the basis of affidavits filed.

"The dirtiest and most dangerous assignments are not reserved for Negroes," city prison administrator Ralph Hulsey declared in his affidavit. "On the contrary, that of cleaning out the beds at the disposal plant is done by whites. I consider this the dirtiest job."

ABOUT SLOPPING

"Slopping the pig is done by both white and Negro inmates on an integrated basis," he added.

"As a practical matter there is some danger involved in most every assignment that is made," Hulsey said. A member of an integrated maintenance crew could drop a concrete block on his foot and injure himself, he added.

In answer to a charge that only Negro females are assigned as waitresses for guards' tables, and that they are subjected to humiliation by racist guards who are encouraged by officials, Hulsey declared:

"Since Oct., 1966, we have had both white and Negr
females assigned as waitress
for guards, both
Negro. I strenuo
any female
Negro or
insults
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fo

Mrs. Bates said the unsubstantiated charges against her agency claimed that college educated Negroes with more experience have been passed over for promotion in favor of non-college educated white officers with less experience.

Sard said an examination of the promotion records did not support this claim. But he said that a new promotion system has been set up giving more weight to education and requiring that more than one superior officer rate the lower officers' personality and performance.

THE SOLITARY

Hulsey states that the solitary confinement cell is 4 feet by 8 feet by 7 feet, but he does not comment on charges that inmates so confined must sleep on the bare floor. He adds:

"I emphatically deny that there is vomit and other human waste allowed to accumulate in any of the solitary confinement cells for a period in excess of two hours," Hulsey swore, "inasmuch as these cells are checked that often and when the need arises or an unsanitary condition exists same is cleaned up at that time."

The light remains on all day and all night in solitary confinement cells, Hulsey states, not as punishment but "for the benefit of the occupant" so that attendants could tell if the inmate got sick or had hurt himself in the cell.

THE FEEDING

Persons in solitary confinement receive bread and water at 5 a.m., 11:15 a.m. and 5 p.m., and get a full meal at supper every second day, he added. Guards do not have authority to refuse these meals to prisoners.

Prisoners confined to solitary more than three days are taken out every third day and allowed moderaet exercise and required to bathe, change clothes and clean out the cell.

"I admit the sleeping and eating facilities are segregated," Hulsey stated. "It is my opinion that segregation in this instance is necessary for proper security. . . . I am of the opinion that should we integrate sleeping and eating facilities the incidence of fighting between inmates would increase to the point that it would not only be a major security problem, but also be detrimental to the health and welfare of inmates."

Hulsey contends that all segregated facilities are equal, and that religious services are not segregated, nor are regular visiting arrangements.

(ADVERTISEMENT)

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STAFF CONSULTANT
Stewart Werner
Atlanta, Georgia

October 26, 1966

Mr. William Farmer
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Bill:

Our New York Research and Information Center has responded to our request for information regarding desegregation of correctional facilities.

Also, after having checked with our Southern Regional Director, Fred Ward and Vince O'Leary, our Special Consultant to the President's Crime Commission, we find no documents regarding this subject.

Perhaps this only gives added impetus to the interest expressed by our group the other day in this subject, as a possible planning project for the Southern Regional Council.

I felt that the meeting was well attended and that it was a responsive group. I only hope that you and John found it worthwhile for your continuing deliberations and responsibilities in this area.

Best regards,

Stewart Werner

Stewart Werner

SW:js

File

For your

SUCCESSFUL DESEGREGATION TACTICS FOR PRISON ADMINISTRATORS

by Daniel Glaser, Associate Professor of Sociology,
University of Illinois; Director, Ford Foundation
Research in the Federal Prisons

Regardless of a prison administrator's personal opinions as to the desirability of racial desegregation, it is an inescapable fact that desegregation is a growing trend in the United States. In the Armed Forces, in education, in industry, and in innumerable other settings, the reduction of required racial separation has predominated in recent history, despite some scattered local reversals in this trend.

In 1954, immediately after the Supreme Court ruling against racial segregation in schools, public opinion polls indicated that a majority of Southern Negroes and an appreciable proportion of Northern Negroes favored maintenance of segregation in many aspects of the life to which they were accustomed. Today the polls indicate a marked shift in Negro opinion. A clear majority of Negroes now consider desegregation a right to which they are entitled in all public facilities. An increasing number of Negroes are taking risks in efforts to achieve this right.

This shift in Negro attitude, plus the growing experience of urban Negroes in overt opposition to prejudicial treatment, probably explains what seems an increase in race conflict incidents in prisons. However, repeated [illegible] on anti-Negro attitudes in whites, as well as on anti-white prejudice in Negroes, shows that interracial hostility tends to decrease with increased [illegible] and personal contact between the races as equals and as cooperators in work or play.

In the light of the probable continuation of current trends in Negro attitude and experience, it would seem reasonable to expect a progressive increase in inter-racial conflict in those prisons in which segregated conditions persist. Race conflict also may increase as an immediate consequence of efforts to desegregate, but it would appear from the research on conditions reducing prejudice, and from the relative racial calm in prisons long without segregation, that the only way to markedly reduce race conflicts in the long run is to achieve a stable desegregated condition. What seems most conducive to interracial conflict in a prison, however, is inconsistency between verbal policy and actual practice. Where official pronouncements oppose racial discrimination, but actual practices concentrate large minority groups in the less desirable assignments and bar them from preferred places regardless of their qualifications, the probability of conflict grows.

Perhaps a prison administrator will decide to desegregate because [illegible] considered arguments like the foregoing. Perhaps, instead, his decision [illegible]ed mainly on his opinions regarding the morality of segregation. Most [illegible] perhaps, his decision will simply result from direction by higher [illegible] We shall not here be concerned further with reasons for adopting a policy of desegregation. Our problem in this paper is: What are the most effective methods of carrying out a desegregation policy once such a policy is decided upon.

"Successful desegregation" will be defined here as desegregation

(1) Which is achieved with a minimum of tension;

(2) Which once achieved is likely to be permanent, in that situation;

(3) Which is likely to contribute to an enduring reduction of interracial prejudice in the persons involved, so that it will carry over to other situations.

The purpose of this article is to summarize the tactics which have been demonstrated most effective in achieving successful desegregation in the Armed Forces, in industry, in business offices, and in other organizations. Presumably, experience in these settings will be of value to administrators interested in achieving desegregation in prisons.

Basic Principles

First principle: Desegregation generally will be more successful when it is directed than when it is requested.

Experience has indicated that in most situations in which there is a clear-cut authority, as in employment or in the Armed Forces, persons in subordinate positions attach more importance to complying with the requests of their supervisors, than with maintenance of a particular pattern in race relations. A Southerner going to work in the North will accept whatever racial pattern he finds in the employment in which he is interested, and Northerners moving to the South conform quickly to the patterns of race relations expected there. This is true as long as a race relations policy is not administered in a manner which provokes those involved to have more emotional concern with achieving a particular race relations condition than with holding their job or getting along with the authorities over them.

Work and residential assignment in the prison involves decisions in which inmates may properly be consulted with respect to their preference among some alternatives. However, difficulties arise if the administration delegates to the inmates or to lower staff members sufficient preference to determine or greatly influence overall policy or racial assignment.

Once one submits a racial assignment policy to decision by the preference of those whose life may be changed by the policy, these persons are likely to utter all latent fears. This very utterance will make them more than ever emotionally committed to the cultivation and fostering of such fears. People who once take a stand will "lose face" if they retreat, so that prior argument at the lower levels of authority increases the likelihood of strained relations and resistence in subsequent efforts to carry out any policy. Management of a prison requires official leadership in many areas. Race relations is one of these areas.

Second principle: Desegregation policy generally will be directed most effectively if the direction is transmitted through the staff by stages, from the top down, making certain that the policy will be strongly backed at one level before transmitting it to the next lower level.

In order for direction to be most effective, it has to be uniformly supported by the staff. An official's overt expression of disagreement with a clear prison policy, or his willingness to overlook deviations from the policy, is likely to cause a diverse response by those underneath him, and potential conflict among inmates. Officials are entitled to their own views on desegregation when acting as citizens in democratic discussion or voting, but when acting as officials they are obligated to carry out official policy.

Once a warden has made a decision to desegregate he should first brief the Associate Wardens and other senior officials immediately below him and feel assured that they will make a genuine effort to carry out this decision, regardless of their views on it. If he can persuade them to consider the policy desirable they will be more motivated to make it succeed, but in any case, until they clearly commit themselves to see that the policy works out or are in a position where they cannot hamper it, the policy decision should not be transmitted further. Once such assurance is procured from top officials, they and the Warden should seek similar assurance from other officials immediately below them, and so on down the line to the most junior officer. All should be committed to accepting any minority group members assigned to their control, and to facilitating their successful integration.

Third principle: Choice of minority group pioneers should be discriminatory; the highest practicable standards should be employed in selecting the first minority group members for assignments where they have not traditionally been admitted.

The first Negro or other minority group member entering a housing or work unit in which their group have traditionally not been assigned is going to be very much "on the spot." If he confirms the fears which the fearful may have, he will greatly handicap successful integration. If, on the other hand, he is an outstanding individual who clearly contradicts the stereotype images which prejudiced persons promote, he will make it much easier for minority group members who may be assigned there later. It is, therefore, especially important that standards for selecting the first minority group members admitted to a particular assignment be higher than the standards prevailing for the majority of persons assigned there. The minority group members should be clearly and unquestionably qualified for the assignment rather than have border-line qualifications.

Fourth principle: Two pioneers are more than twice as effective as one.

The first minority group member in an assignment is not only on the spot, which may cause him considerable psychological strain, but he is likely to be socially shunned and lonely there. It has repeatedly been the experience of administrators endeavoring to desegregate an assignment that, after they go to great lengths to persuade an outstanding minority group member to pioneer at that assignment, he soon requests removal from it. However, having at least two persons pioneering as minority group representatives in an assignment permits these two to give each other social support, which may be extremely important in this situation. In addition, since the two are likely to be different in personal characteristics, the prejudiced individuals tend to differentiate between them and this tends to break up stereotyped reactions to the new assignees.

Fifth principle: Endeavor by formal manipulations to break up informal self-segregation.

Even after an institution is formally desegregated, there frequently develops a large amount of racial segregation which is voluntary. This is inevitable in circumstances where people of different groups differ in prior interests and information as a consequence of their living apart in their home communities. It also reflects their personal prejudices, or their anticipation of prejudice in others, which leads them to try to avoid a possible rebuff. This self-segregation of minority groups is particularly conspicuous in dining rooms and other settings in the prison, such as the yard, where inmates are allowed to socialize fairly freely. Under these circumstances one will observe that Negroes will sit in one area and whites in another, almost as if there were signs saying "Whites only" and "Colored only". When segregation has been long in existence, the tradition that Negroes congregate in one location and whites in another survives the official abolition of this requirement.

Whenever such self-segregation occurs extensively, it may have the same consequences for increased race tension as an officially sponsored segregation policy. Only by increasing informal and equalitarian communication across racial lines will a diminution of prejudice be a probable long-run development. Although officials cannot order informal communication and friendliness across racial lines, they frequently can arrange situations so as to maximize the probability of such contact and communication. Among the devices which may serve this end are impersonal rules which are likely to locate people in a random distribution as far as race identity is concerned. For example, seating people in a classroom by alphabetical sequence or by number may be justified as a means of recording attendance more easily, but it may also serve to break up informal racial (or other) cliques. Assigning people to jobs by test scores or by seniority also tends to break up racial segregation, and has the additional advantage that it provides a rational basis for selection which cannot very reasonably be opposed as expressing prejudice or favoritism by officials.

Principle Six: Individual complaints over race contacts are best kept from mushrooming by making the complainant move rather than the one complained about.

Any official who readily allows complaints of an inmate about his cell partners or co-workers determine the assignment of the latter, is allowing an infection to enter his institution which may become a cankerous sore. Once this practice develops, a few individuals acquire a claim to a particular assignment, or place of residence, and their success in maintaining this claim subverts respect for the administration. It has been found in industry and other areas, that the best principle for dealing with someone who complains about a locker partner or about someone assigned to the same bench or tool as them is to have the person complaining move, not the person complained about. This movement away should not be to any place of the individual's choice, however, but should be based on the assignment principles prevailing in the institution.

Sometimes instead of complaints, the pressure or conniving of a vested group of inmates, based on their prejudices, is effective in keeping minority group inmates out of a dormitory, shop, or activity. The technique employed may vary from threats to frame-ups. This, of course, can embitter the minority groups and keep tension high while subverting official assignment policy. Even where the dominating inmates are very valuable workers and dependable from a custody standpoint, the temporary demoralization of such inmates by denying their exclusive right to an assignment is not likely to be nearly as serious to the administration as the long-run effect of more permanently and profoundly demoralizing inmates of the minority group. Usually a fixed policy of having the complainant or agitator move goes a long way in reducing efforts to oust new assignees. Learning to be tolerant of those whom they initially dislike may also be a valuable part of the complaining inmate's training.

Principle Seven: The easiest situations to desegregate are those in which there is much turnover, or those which are entirely new.

It has been the experience in industry and government that desegregation is achieved most smoothly and extensively when it is instituted at the establishment of a new unit. It is much more difficult to establish in old units where there has been little turnover of personnel. This principle should be borne in mind in desegregation in prison. Frequently there is something attractive about being assigned to a new work or residence unit. The desire to succeed there may motivate the prejudiced person to suppress his fears or hostility. In turn, these feelings are likely to diminish or vanish as he gains experience at getting along in an interracial situation.

Where an assignment which has been long established with influential old-timers is to be desegregated, it is well to sound out their probable reaction before making them aware of the desegregation decision. If an inmate who is influential can be persuaded to back the administration and assist in promoting the acceptance of the minority group members, this will make the transition a much smoother thing. On the other hand, where opposition appears likely to develop, it may be expedient to determine who are likely to be the key leaders or organizers of the opposition and to transfer them from the assignment, either temporarily or permanently, in advance of the period of transition.

These seven principles are by no means exhaustive, nor do they go far beyond common sense. Unfortunately, people who become fearful of difficulties in human relations are likely to act without common sense. It is surprising how often prison or other administrators who are fearful of race conflict adopt principles which are just the opposite of those stated here, and make race tension a near certainty. The inter-racial conflict which they fear is induced by fear-inspired, inconsistent, or poorly thought out policies.

10-9-59

FLORIDA ATTENDANCE 9/20/66

Mrs. Marie J. Bolen, 249 N. Caroline St., Daytona, Fla.
Mrs. Margaret R. Gibbs, 415 S. Campbell St., Daytona Beach
Mrs. Willie Mae Doelger, 327 Parkway, Daytona Beach
Mrs. W. H. Roger, P. O. Box 8916, Allandale, Daytona BEach.
Mrs. Cubell A. Johnson, 1342 - 12th St., West Palm Beach
Mrs. Chris Matheson, 528 S. E. First Ave., Gainesville
Mrs. Russell Stein, Route 5, Box 527A, Ocala,
Mrs. A. R. Ivey, Box 692, New Smyrna Beach
Mrs. Morris Brody, 211 S. W. 51st Place, Miami
Mrs. Thomas P. Scott, 768 Carnation Dr., Winter Park 33134
Mr. & Mrs. Dan R. Wanner, Daytona Beach 32789 - State Attorney
Mrs. Grace I. Greene, Ocala Fla.
Mrs. A. E. Mahony, 550 Lake Bowry, Lakeland
Mrs. G. B. Dutton, 513 Cresap, Lakeland
Mrs. Hebb, Bartow
Mrs. Herman Boughton, 6601 Brevity Lane, Miami Beach
Mrs. Gwendolyn Blount, 505 N. G. Street, Pensacola
Mrs. Lilburn B. Moseley, 96 Putnam Ave., Ormond Beach
Mrs. J. S. Beatty, 1499 Kathleen Rd., Lakeland
Mrs. Augusta Carter, 6022 W. Concord Ave., Orlando
Rev. Duane Zoller, First Methodist Church, Lakeland (72 Lake Morton dr.)
Mrs. Wm. C. White, 1817 N. 10th St., Zephyrhills
David Eddy, 1329 Essex Rd., Winter Park
Carl H. Fowler, 2417 Lafayette Ave., Winter Park
Mrs. L. A. Fraser, Rt. 5, Box 236, Ocala
Mrs. Bessie Mack, P. O. Box 776, Edgewater
Mrs. J. N. Terry, 1575 Bougainvilla, Bartow
Mrs. Maude Norris, 229 Edinburgh Dr., Winter Park
Mrs. W. W. Pounds, 121 24th Ave., N.
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Mrs/ Gladys Norris, 229 Edinburgh Dr., Winter Park
Mrs. Lucille C., Walters, 760 Osceola Ave., Winter Park
Mrs. J. R. Cummins, 2100 62nd Ave., N., Apt. E-17, St. Petersburg
Mrs. Mary M. Finley, 2311 S. W. 3rd., Ocala
Mrs. E. L. D. Smallwood, 1505 N. W. 19th Ave., Ocala
Mrs. L. O. Thompson, Rt. 2, Box 240, Winter Haven

GUIDELINES FOR PRISON VISITING

Preliminary Remarks

I Prison authorities are in almost universal agreement concerning certain basic ideas about prisoners and the problems they present. First, prisoners are entitled to humane treatment; second, prison workers must make efforts to provide training and ~~treatment~~ Rehabilitation so that prisoners will return to the community prepared to live ~~a useful~~, socially productive lives; third, basic daily practices designed to control the captive population must be modified to the degree that they will not too blatantly contradict the first two goals.

History

II These not very startling ideas are relatively new to penology. As recently as 150 years ago, the only widely recognized means for the control of criminal offenders were death, mutilation or banishment. The introduction of the idea of limited terms of confinement as an alternative to these absurdly harsh measures led to the growth of the common prison - the abuses and corruption of which, Charles Dickens and other 19th Century social reformers so vividly described. The hideous conditions in these prisons - where men, women and children were thrown together without any distinction - led to a reaction which ended in the widespread adoption of solitary confinement both as a means of protecting the individual and preventing group action by prisoners. The ideas outlined above are the successors to this theory of isolation

Theory vs. Practice

III The complex history of corrections, described above only in the very broadest terms, has resulted in a serious gap between theory and practice. The physical facilities used for the housing of prisoners are often massive agglomerations of stone and steel, designed many years ago to accomplish the relatively simple task of physical control of the prison population at the least expense in terms of manpower and material. Thus, the very physical arrangement often precludes the effective use of modern techniques for group treamtnet and training.

Visitors Program

Some selective process should be used in recruiting visitors. Personal appearance and demeanor are important. Those willing to participate should:

1) Conduct themselves in a polite, well-mannered way.
2) Be willing to pay close attention to remarks and explanations by institution staff and to record what they hear and see.
3) Do not engage in conversation with an inmate without permission of a staff member.
4) Act like a fair minded person.

It is wise for visitors to work in teams of no more than six. Such a number would provide a sufficient variety of impressions without placing an undue burden upon the staff of the institution.

When visiting a prison, the following should be kept in mind.

1) The prison day is highly organized.and easily disrupted. For this reason, prison officials are hesitant to permit outside groups to be present during periods of mass movement, such as meal times and work calls. Allowance will have to be made for this factor.
2) Few visitors are likely to have had any experiences which will prepare them for the impact of the prison community. Thus, Careful advance reading of the material provided will enable the visitor better to understand and evaluate what she sees.
3) Prison officials, not without reason, ~~sometimes~~ tend be be somewhat defensive. Therefore, questioners who display a hostile or unduly critical attitude are not likely to receive complete or honest andwers.
4) In the unlikely event that an inmate makes an unseemly remark, it should simply be ignored. ~~Displays of~~ complaint + Displays of indignation or moral outrage would only make ~~permission for~~ future visiting more difficult to obtain.

III

Staff Attitudes, especially among older prison personnel, are also ~~often~~ considerably at variance with theory. These old correctional journeymen, full of the spurious wisdom that flows from unexamined experience, go about their investigations, their counts and their record keeping, convinced that innovations are the affliction of the young, and that their boeses' speeches, full of lofty ideas, are either clever methods for appeasing the sentimental or demonstrations that the leadership is out of touch with reality. For these men, and there are many of them, corrections is a tough, day-by-day job of control, and their hands are full just keeping up with its required processes.

IV

These and other problems make the task of prison reform an arduous one, indeed. The points set forth in the following pages are intended to help you separate the window dressing from the facts.

Humane treatment

What is humane treatment? The following items are meant to establish an absolute minimum standard.

1. ~~[illegible]~~ Three meals a day - providing adequate amounts of well prepared wholesome and nourishing food.

2. Housing facilities must provide adequate ~~[illegible]~~ protection against the elements They should be well ventilated heated, well lighted, ~~[illegible]~~ and designed and maintained in a way that will encourage high standards of personal hygeine and prevention of the spread of disease.

8. Suitable facilites there must be ~~must be provided~~ for physical recreation - including space and equipment for both team and individual sports.

7. Libraries, education programs and other self-improvement activities must be ~~provided~~ available on a regular basis ~~and be available~~ to all inmates.

5. While the requirements of ~~custody~~ control demand that clothing should be in some way distinctive, it ~~should be~~ must provide protection in all weather and not be of a type which will unnecessari y contribute to a feeling of degradation or humiliation.

Discipline

6 a. ~~Special punishment~~ is ~~occasionally~~ required inorder to maintain ~~discipline and good~~ appropriate order. It should be carefully ~~regulated~~ administered and recorded in accordance with established rules. Corporal punishment or brutality in any form or any practice designed to degrade the individual should be prohibited.

6B Administrative isolation ~~will~~ is occasionally necessary in case of disease or need for tighter control. ~~Solitary confienemtn should be limited by regulations.~~ Where it is used, the regulations should require daily visits by a physician as part of the responsibility to protect the health of the inmate, and basic necessities for sustaining health should be provided.

4. A well-equipped, professionally staffed hospital and out-patient department is an essential part of any institution. An active program of preventive medicine is also a necessity.

3 ~~4~~. Prison inmates should be provided with regular job assignments involving productive work. Practices such as the renting out of prison labor to private firms and individuals ~~is indefensible~~ promotes maltreatment.

9. Other basic necessities, such as toilet articles, should be provided free to all prisoners.

10 Religion – A full-time program of religious activities + counseling should be available to all prisoners.

11. Visiting + Correspondence – The maintenance + strengthening of family ties through visiting + correspondence should be encouraged. Liberal provisions should be made for family correspondence + pleasantly decorated, comfortably furnished facilities for family visiting should be provided. Visiting time should be limited ~~only~~ by 1) the capacity of the physical facilities,
2) the need for equitable treatment of all inmates.
3) ~~Institutional~~ Administrative considerations (work schedules, meal times, availability of supervisory staff, etc)

Treatment & Training

A vital part of correctional work involves efforts at social restoration. Any prison program which does not provide for constructive treatment and training is self-defeating. The following items might serve to outline a minimal program.

3. Education - an organized educational program, including if possible, an accredited high school, is a basic requirement in any institution. Professionally supervised library facilities - specifically designed to supplement the educational program, as well as to ~~provide~~ meet more general reading needs are an important part of any treatment program.

4. Vocational training - every institution should have programs designed to provide training in trades and other [illegible] which will give the prisoner a chance to obtain gainful employment in the community. Training programs [illegible] in [illegible] for which there is no widespread demand cannot be considered productive.

2. Facilities and staff for professional casework, counseling and psychotherapy are essential. There can be no effective treatment without an adequately trained staff conducting professionally designed programs.

1. Every institution should have a professionally staffed classification system which serves to differentiate among types of offender, identify individual problems and establish treatment and training goals. Without such a system, treatment becomes, at best, a hit-and-miss proposition.

5. A pre-release program designed to ease the shocks which accompany return to the community. Such a program should include anticipation of post-release needs and problems, such as employment, housing, clothing, immediate financial needs, etc., as well as the utilization of institutional and community resources to ease the stresses, anxiety and other problems that naturally accompany release from prison.

1. Do you separate first offenders from repeaters? _____Yes _____ No

2. Do you have professional social workers on staff? _____Yes _____ No

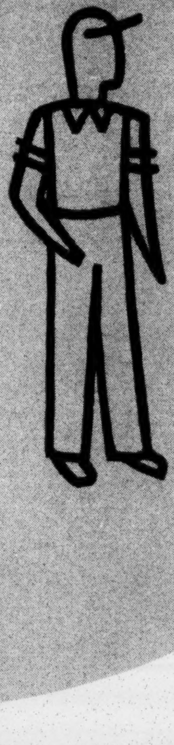
Criminologists? _____Yes _____No. Sociologists? _____Yes _____ No

Psychologists? _____Yes _____No.

3. Do all inmates have definite job assignments? _____Yes _____No.

4. Are they paid for their work? Yes _____ No_____

detention planning



THE UNEQUAL BADGE

Negro Policemen in the South

By Elliott M. Rudwick

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W., Atlanta 3, Ga.
1962

The interest of the Southern Regional Council in the employment of Negroes as policemen in southern towns and cities extends over a period of fifteen years. Indeed, for almost ten of these fifteen years, annual surveys were conducted in southern cities and the results reported in *New South* (in 1948, 1951, 1952, and 1953). In the publication of the present study by Professor Elliott Rudwick,* we are provided with a timely review and assessment of progress in a singularly important area of law enforcement. At the time that Professor Rudwick did this research he was on the faculty of the University of Florida. Currently, Dr. Rudwick is Associate Professor of Sociology at Southern Illinois University.

JAMES A. MOSS
Director of Research

**Sections of this report are drawn from materials which the author published originally in the July-August, 1960 issue of the* Journal of Criminal Law, Criminology, and Police Science, *the Spring, 1961 issue of the* Journal of Negro Education, *and the Fall, 1961 issue of the* Journal of Negro Education.

PART I

INTRODUCTION

For many years, there was hardly a handful of Negroes working in the South as police officers. Prior to 1921, Negroes were employed on the police forces of approximately ten southern cities—among them Baltimore, Knoxville, Memphis, Wheeling, Tampa, and Houston.[1] By 1924, Washington, Louisville, and Beaumont were added.[2] As the years passed, a small number of other communities joined the ranks, but by 1940 the number of Negro policemen in the entire region was probably not much over fifty. This figure was minute, considering that according to the 1940 census, over three-fourths of the nearly thirteen million Negro Americans lived in the South. Furthermore, among the states with the largest Negro populations—Mississippi, South Carolina, Louisiana, Georgia, and Alabama—there was not even one Negro policeman.

THE WHITE POLICEMAN IN THE NEGRO COMMUNITY

Negro neighborhoods were inadequately patrolled by whites, whose methods were often harsh and, not infrequently, brutal. If their presence was on occasion intolerable, their absence was sometimes worse; and many a neighborhood was left practically without police protection. Negro leaders were resentful and made polite requests for the employment of policemen from their own race. They were not only motivated by a desire to see their lives and property protected, but they were also humiliated by the implication that Negroes had not yet reached a cultural stage of being able to bear responsibility for at least part of their law enforcement needs.

However, many white politicians were convinced that it "just wouldn't work." For example, among reasons given in Greensboro (N.C.) and Atlanta were that the morale of white police officers would be impaired and many would quit, that local Negroes did not seem intellectually or morally capable, and that the fabric of "southern tradition" should not be torn away.[3]

NEGRO POLITICAL ACTION AND THE EMPLOYMENT OF NEGRO POLICEMEN

As long as Negro Southerners possessed no political influence, they had little bargaining power. In 1940, there were probably not more than 250,000 in the South allowed to vote, and most of these could cast their ballots only in meaningless general elections. However, as a result of wartime democratic idealism, improved economic conditions, the increase in urbanization, and other factors, the number of registered Negroes in 12 southern states grew to about 650,000 in 1947 and an estimated one million by 1950.

The Negroes' emerging political participation was probably the most important factor which led to the increased use of Negro police during World War II and in the postwar period. For the first time, local Negro leaders, pointing to expanding registration lists, gained attention and sympathetic consideration from city officials. In city after city, Negro organizations such as the Panhellenic Council of Charleston, the Tallahassee Civic League, and the West Palm Beach Voters League wrote letters and signed petitions. Frequently, they allied themselves with liberal whites who were interested in harmonious race relations and had formed local interracial committees. Not only did these groups work together, but they often broadened their base of influence by seeking the endorsement of prominent white organizations, such as the Chamber of Commerce (as in Atlanta), the Woman's Auxiliary of the Protestant Episcopal Church (as in Charleston),[4] and the local newspaper (e.g., the *Palm Beach Post*).

EARLY STUDIES IN THE EMPLOYMENT OF NEGRO POLICEMEN

Each year during the period 1945-1954, the Southern Regional Council surveyed the region and compiled reports on the number of cities employing Negro policemen, the manner in which campaigns were conducted locally to bring about this change, and testimonials of leading city officials concerning the effectiveness of the new law enforcement officers. Gradually, the regional surveys began to indicate some degree of success. In 1945, *New South* reported 134 Negro men and women working for police departments; in 1950, the number increased to over 425, and by 1954, over 800 (a figure which included 87 women schoolguards). *See Table 1* (Appendix).

The Southern Regional Council did not make annual surveys after 1954. That last report was based on a questionnaire sent to communities in Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia. Replies were received from 143 municipal police departments and 22 county sheriff's offices. In late 1959, the present writer attempted to provide recent data on the use of Negro police in the South and sent a questionnaire to the 165 respondents of the 1954 survey. Over 88% cooperated.[5] In the fall of 1961, a second survey was made.

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[1] Monroe N. Work, ed., *Negro Year Book, 1921-22*, Tuskegee, 1922, p. 47.

[2] Monroe N. Work, ed., *Negro Year Book, 1925-26*, Tuskegee, 1925, p. 58.

[3] "Race and Law Enforcement," *New South*, February, 1952, pp. 12-13; *Changing Patterns in the New South*, Southern Regional Council, Atlanta, 1955, p. 29.

[4] John A. Harris, "How Charleston Got Negro Policemen," *New South*, September-October, 1950, pp. 7-8.

CHANGES IN THE STATUS OF NEGRO POLICEMEN: 1954-1961

The writer was interested in knowing what had happened to the number of Negro law enforcement officers after 1954. Had white opposition to the Supreme Court school desegregation decisions snuffed out newly-won gains of Negroes in the police field? Or had these men and women, who had previously received fulsome praise from many city officials, become a permanent and increasingly important part of the southern scene?

THE OVERVIEW. The data (see Table A) seem to indicate that Negroes did not lose ground, but they did not gain much either. In 1954, these 165 localities employed 536 Negro *uniformed* policemen, and in 1959 there were 646. The modest increases seem even smaller when it is recalled that Negro urban Southerners increased during 1954-1959. During these five years, most of the net growth can be attributed to just five of the larger southern cities: Jacksonville (from 14 officers to 27), Miami (from 55 to 76), Atlanta (16 to 27), New Orleans (6 to 28), and Mobile (2 to 12). The rest of the cities were generally stationary (although the number of communities which added Negro uniformed police exceeded the number which dropped them). Often, not more than one officer was added or dropped, although a sharp decline was registered by Montgomery (Ala.), which in 1954 had employed four Negro policemen and three Negro policewomen. In 1959, there were none in that city of racial strife.

A similarly static picture is provided by an examination of the use of Negro plain-clothes men and detectives. Between 1954 and 1959, there was a net increase in the 13 states of only 31 men, and most of these were added in New Orleans, Miami, Atlanta, and Dallas. Several cities, such as Tampa, West Palm Beach, and Oklahoma City, actually dropped some or all of their colored plain-clothes men but at the same time enlarged the number of Negro uniformed policemen. In police circles, non-uniformed investigators have higher status than the uniformed patrolmen. The former often receive higher pay and have more mobility and independence. Few Negroes are placed in these positions, even though their usefulness is beyond question in the larger southern cities.

THE EMPLOYMENT OF NEGROES AS SCHOOLGUARDS. While the sheriff's deputies made slight gains (13) between 1954 and 1959, the number of Negro policewomen decreased from 25 to 14. However, some of the cities which cut the number of policewomen hired a larger corps of Negro schoolguards (e.g., Greenville, Miss.; San Antonio, and Norfolk). Actually, the five years following 1954 may be considered as The Years of the Negro Schoolguards, since their ranks increased fourfold in the reporting cities, from 82 to 338. *See Table A*. This last figure might be even larger, since in some communities the schoolguards may be employed by an agency other than the police department. The majority of cities using schoolguards in 1954 expanded their number in the later period. Furthermore, nearly 50 of the cities which had hired them by 1959 did not employ them in 1954.

While the increases in the Negro schoolguards are impressive, it must be remembered that in 1954 there had been only 82. Furthermore, although they make valuable contributions, they do not function as law enforcement officers: they are actually traffic monitors. They have only part time, circumscribed duties and limited powers. For these reasons, their expansion, while desirable, is not as important as gains among the *Negro police*. Quite possibly in some communities, the schoolguards were hired to avoid employing Negro patrolmen.

In the 1959 survey, 146 law enforcement agencies had responded. Of these, 98 cooperated in the 1961 survey and the results also appear in Table A. The 1961 data confirm the conclusions which were drawn previously—there have been only small increases in the number of Negro police personnel used by the southern agencies. From 1959 to 1961, the 98 law enforcement departments reported gains in the following categories: Uniformed, from 538 to 560; Detectives, from 79 to 101; Sheriff's Deputies, from 44 to 51; Policewomen, from 12 to 20; Schoolguards, from 303 to 371. During this two-year period, nearly one-half of the communities showed no change, while about one-third reported small additions in the number of Negro police who were employed. Fairly large increases were shown in Atlanta (from 31 to 40), and Mobile (from 12 to 24—due to annexation of additional territory which included large Negro neighborhoods). On the other hand, substantial declines appeared in Miami (from 85 to 76) and New Orleans (from 43 to 36).

A TEN-YEAR ASSESSMENT OF PROGRESS. Of the southern police departments employing Negro police in 1959,

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[5] Fort Pierce, Florida; Burlington, Clinton, Goldsboro, and Lenoir, North Carolina; Muskogee, Oklahoma; Clover, Darlington, Hartsville, Horry County, Mullins, Orangeburg, Rock Hill, and Spartanburg, South Carolina; Memphis, Tennessee; Fort Worth, Galveston County, Lubbock, and Orange, Texas. In 1954, these communities had reported that Negro personnel consisted of 62 uniformed policemen, six sheriff's deputies, and seven school guards.

57 also were reported in the Southern Regional Council's 1949 survey, and these data permit a ten-year comparison which is presented in Table B. Since these communities have had at least a decade of experience with Negro officers, ample time should have elapsed for overcoming the whites' initial fears. Caution might have dictated that few appointments be made in the early period in order to allow white and Negro citizens to accommodate themselves to this departure from tradition. However, the later period (1954-59) should have been one of substantial growth. Instead, Table B presents a static tableau of many southern cities having years of experience with Negro policemen, but little inclined to see them grow in number.

TABLE A: NEGRO POLICE IN THE SOUTH, 1954, 1959, and 1961

City or County	*Uniformed Policemen*			*Detectives—Plain-clothes*			*Sheriff's Deputies*			*Policewomen*			*Schoolguards*		
	1954	*1959*	*1961*	*1954*	*1959*	*1961*	*1954*	*1959*	*1961*	*1954*	*1959*	*1961*	*1954*	*1959*	*1961*
Dothan, Ala.	1	2	NR												
Mobile, Ala.	2	12	24										0	1	4
Montgomery, Ala.	4	0	0							3	0	0			
Talladega, Ala.	2	0	NR												
Fort Smith, Ark.	2	2	NR							0	1	NR			
Hot Springs, Ark.	2	2	2												
Jefferson County, Ark.							2	2	NR						
Little Rock, Ark.	4	3	4	0	2	0									
Alachua County, Fla.							2	3	2						
Belle Glade, Fla.	2	2	2							0	0	1	0	1	0
Broward County, Fla.							2	4	7						
Clearwater, Fla.	3	3	3												
Cocoa, Fla.	2	2	2												
Coral Gables, Fla.	1	1	1										0	1	0
Dade County, Fla.							2	5	10				1	7	0
Dania, Fla.	1	2	3										0	1	2
Daytona Beach, Fla.	7	7	3							3*	0	2			
Deland, Fla.	1	0	NR												
Escambia County, Fla.							2	1	1						
Fort Lauderdale, Fla.	2	1	1												
Fort Myers, Fla.	2	2	NR												
Gainesville, Fla.	2	2	2												
Haines City, Fla.	2	1	2												
Hallandale, Fla.	1	2	3							0	0	1	0	2	2
Hialeah, Fla.	2	1	1												
Hillsborough County, Fla.							2	2	2						
Hollywood, Fla.	1	1	1										0	1	0
Homestead, Fla.	2	0	NR												
Jacksonville, Fla.	14	27	32										0	15	17
Key West, Fla.	3	4	NR										0	2	NR
Lake Worth, Fla.	1	2	2										0	1	1
Lakeland, Fla.	4	5	6										0	0	3
Melbourne, Fla.	1	2	2										0	0	1
Miami, Fla.	55	76	67	3	9	9									
Ocala, Fla.	2	1	2												
Orlando, Fla.	4	4	3										0	4	0
Ormond Beach, Fla.	1	1	1							0	1	0	0	0	1
Panama City, Fla.	1	2	2												
Pensacola, Fla.	2	3	4												
St. Petersburg, Fla.	4	8	9	0	0	1							0	1	2
Sanford, Fla.	1	1	1												
South Miami, Fla.	2	2	2												
Tallahassee, Fla.	3	2	2										0	1	4
Tampa, Fla.	6	11	NR	4	2	NR									
Titusville, Fla.	1	1	1												
West Palm Beach, Fla.	7	12	12	2	0	0							0	4	5
Albany, Ga.													2	0	3

"NR" means that the police agency did not respond to the questionnaire.
* Indicates part-time employment.

TABLE A: NEGRO POLICE IN THE SOUTH, 1954, 1959, and 1961

City or County	*Uniformed Policemen*			*Detectives—Plain-clothes*			*Sheriff's Deputies*			*Police-women*			*Schoolguards*		
	1954	1959	1961	1954	1959	1961	1954	1959	1961	1954	1959	1961	1954	1959	1961
Athens, Ga.													4	5	NR
Atlanta, Ga.	16	27	34	0	4	6							10	28	28
Augusta, Ga.	7	7	8										5	6	6
Columbus, Ga.	4	0	0										0	0	5
Dalton, Ga.	2	2	NR										0	1	NR
East Point, Ga.				1	0	NR							1	3	NR
Griffin, Ga.													1	1	NR
Macon, Ga.	4	4	4										4	4	8
Marietta, Ga.													1	1	2
Savannah, Ga.	12	14	13	0	2	2							0	5	4
Thomasville, Ga.	0	2	NR										3	2	NR
Waycross, Ga.	2	2	NR												
Hopkinsville, Ky.	3	3	2	0	1	1							0	1	1
Jefferson County, Ky. ✓							6	7	8						
Lexington, Ky.	6	6	6	0	1	3				1	1	1	0	7	8
Louisville, Ky.	24	26	26	6	8	8				2	3	3	0	13	15
Owensboro, Ky.	2	1	NR										0	1	NR
Caddo Parish, La. ✓							3	6	NR						
Lafayette, La.	3	3	NR												
Monroe, La.	2	2	NR										0	3	NR
New Iberia, La.	1	2	2										0	4	4
New Orleans, La.	6	28	24	6	14	12				0	1	0	12	26	36
Shreveport, La.	2	4	NR												
Greenville, Miss.	2	4	3	0	0	2				2	0	2	0	3	4
Gulfport, Miss.	2	2	NR										0	1	NR
Indianola, Miss.	1	2	NR												
Ahoskie, N. C.	1	2	NR												
Asheville, N. C.	3	3	5										0	3	5
Carrboro, N. C.	2	1*	0												
Chapel Hill, N. C.	2	3	2										0	1	1
Charlotte, N. C.	8	10	7	0	0	1							0	13	14
Durham, N. C.	10	9	13	2	2	2							6	8	8
Fayetteville, N. C.	4	4	3										2	4	4
Gastonia, N. C.	5	5	5										0	1	1
Greensboro, N. C.	9	8	NR										0	7	NR
Greenville, N. C.	1	2	NR										0	1	NR
Guilford County, N. C. ✓							1	2	NR						
High Point, N. C.	6	6	6	2	2	2							0	1	2
Kinston, N. C.	3	4	4										0	1	2
Morganton, N. C.	2	1	NR												
Raleigh, N. C.	5	6	6										0	6	10
Reidsville, N. C.	2	2	2												
Rocky Mount, N. C.	2	2	2										1	3	3
Salisbury, N. C.	2	2	2										0	0	2
Wilson, N. C.	2	3	NR												
Winston-Salem, N. C.	13	12	12							1	0	1	5	7	27
Enid, Okla.	2	2	2										0	0	1
Lawton, Okla.	2	2	3												
Oklahoma City, Okla.	8	11	NR	6	5	NR									
Ponca City, Okla.	1	0	NR												
Shawnee, Okla.	1	1	NR												
Stillwater, Okla.	1	1	NR												
Tulsa, Okla.	12	12	12	7	5	5				1	1	1	0	5	4
Tulsa County, Okla. ✓							2	3	3						
Beaufort, S. C.	2	1	NR												
Beaufort County, S. C. ✓							2	1	4						
Charleston, S. C.	8	10	11	1	2	4							6	8	8

"NR" means that the police agency did not respond to the questionnaire.

* Indicates part-time employment.

TABLE A: NEGRO POLICE IN THE SOUTH, 1954, 1959, and 1961

City or County	*Uniformed Policemen*			*Detectives—Plain-clothes*			*Sheriff's Deputies*			*Police-women*			*Schoolguards*		
	1954	1959	1961	1954	1959	1961	1954	1959	1961	1954	1959	1961	1954	1959	1961
Columbia, S. C.	4	4	4										0	2	2
Conway, S. C.	2	2	NR										0	1	NR
Dillon, S. C.	1	0	NR												
Florence, S. C.	3	3	NR										0	3	NR
Lake City, S. C.	1	1	NR												
Marion, S. C.	1	2	NR							0	1	NR	0	1	NR
Sumter, S. C.	0	3	NR	2	0	NR							0	1	NR
Timmonsville, S. C.	1	1	NR												
Chattanooga, Tenn.	8	10	NR												
Davidson County, Tenn.							7	9	6						
Knox County, Tenn.	2	0	0				6*	2	2						
Knoxville, Tenn.	9	8	12	0	2	2							0	4	8
Nashville, Tenn.	16	19	21	0	0	2							12	29	34
Amarillo, Tex.	2	0	0										0	0	1
Austin, Tex.	6	9	NR										0	1	NR
Bexar County, Tex.							1	3	3						
Beaumont, Tex.	2	4	NR	0	1	NR									
Corpus Christi, Tex.	1	3	3												
Dallas, Tex.	4	0	6	0	6	4									
El Paso, Tex.	4	2	6												
Galveston, Tex.	11	11	10	4	5	4									
Harris County, Tex.							2	3	NR						
Houston, Tex.	24	31	24	1	3	11				1	1	3	0	0	3
Potter County, Tex.							2	2	1						
Port Arthur, Tex.	4	5	6	0	0	2				2	0	0	0	4	0
San Antonio, Tex.	9	10	8	2	2	4				1	0	0	0	10	7
Travis County, Tex.							1	1	1						
Temple, Tex.	2	2	NR												
Waco, Tex.	1	1	1										0	4	0
Wichita Falls, Tex.	1	2	2												
Alexandria, Va.													3	4	3
Cape Charles, Va.	1	0	NR												
Hampton, Va.	4	3	4	1	1	2				1	0	0	0	3	3
Nansemond County, Va.							1	4	NR						
Newport News, Va.	6	8	7	0	1	1							3	5	8
Norfolk, Va.	5	4	1	3	3	5				2	1	2	0	19	20
Norfolk County, Va.										2	0	NR	0	1	NR
Petersburg, Va.										1	1	1			
Portsmouth, Va.	2	1	4	0	0	2							0	9	12
Princess Anne County, Va.							2	1	1						
Richmond, Va.	16	15	14	3	4	4				2	2	2	0	11	12
Roanoke, Va.	3	4	6												
TOTAL	536	646	560	56	87	101	48	61	51	25	14	20	82	338	371

"NR" means that the police agency did not respond to the questionnaire.
* Indicates part-time employment.

In this ten-year view, the 57 communities had a net increase of 119 uniformed and plain-clothes men during the first five-year period and an increase of only 85 during the second five-year period. During the decade nearly two-thirds of the net gain was registered by just five cities: Miami, Atlanta, Houston, Richmond, and Nashville. Between 1949 and 1959, almost one-third of the 57 cities either cut their Negro complement or kept it at the same level; another one-third added only one or two men.

OPTIMUM EMPLOYMENT LEVELS OF NEGRO POLICEMEN. How many Negro policemen should a southern city reasonably be expected to employ? The answer depends upon many factors, two of which are the size of the city and the size of the Negro population. Nationally, larger cities use more policemen per thousand population than do smaller cities, but in the South this pattern prevails only approximately. According to the F.B.I.'s *Uniform Crime Reports*,[6] in the nation as a whole there have been about 1.65 policemen for every 1000 inhabitants. In the South Atlantic states the number was also about 1.65; in the East South Central states and the West South Central states the number was 1.2 and 1.1, respectively. While these are "average figures" and "are not intended to serve as suggested police strength for any particular community," these data may be used to give a rough estimate of the number of Negro policemen which the region might have employed if race had not been a barrier. It must be remembered that in the cities to be considered, the Negro policemen are usually assigned exclusively to Negro neighborhoods. The ratios of Negro police employed per one thousand Negro population should not be interpreted, however, as the measure of law enforcement coverage in these communities, since white officers also patrol these neighborhoods to some extent.

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[6] *Uniform Crime Reports*, Federal Bureau of Investigation, 1958, p. 99.

Table B presents the number of Negro police officers to every one thousand Negro inhabitants in the 57 cities. In 1949, only three cities had a ratio of more than 1.0. Thirty-one of the cities had a ratio of less than .35 in 1949, which means that there was less than one Negro policeman for every 3,000 Negroes. Some of the largest cities had the lowest ratios, e.g., Nashville, .11; Dallas, .07; Norfolk, .14; Richmond, .10; and Atlanta, .05. Caution is understandable in the face of innovation, and these communities had just hired their first Negro patrolman from one to three years before. On the other hand, Knoxville, Austin, Houston, and Tampa had low ratios (.37, .34, .14, and .22, respectively), and these communities had been pioneers in the use of Negro police, having hired them prior to 1921.[7]

A decade later in 1959, the situation had improved, but only slightly. In these 57 cities in 1949 there had been one Negro policeman for about every 4,000 Negro people; in 1959 there was one for perhaps every 3,500. But only two cities had ratios of more than 1.0 (Miami and Ahoskie, N. C.), and 35 cities had ratios below .35. It has been noted previously that during the decade Miami, Atlanta, Houston, Richmond, and Nashville accounted for most of the numerical increases in Negro lawmen. Viewed in terms of ratios per 1000 Negro population, in 1959 all of these communities except Miami had ratios of less than .35. But an examination from 1949 to 1959 showed the following ratio increases for these cities: Miami from .75 to 1.29; Atlanta from .05 to .17; Houston from .14 to .16; Richmond from .10 to .23; and Nashville from .11 to .29.

Table B clearly indicates that Negroes are allowed to serve only in token numbers. In late 1959, Petersburg (Va.) had one Negro policewoman and about 17,000 Negroes; Norfolk had eight Negro officers and over 80,000 Negroes; Dallas had six and a Negro popula-

TABLE B

NEGRO LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS IN 57 SOUTHERN CITIES, 1949-1959

	Law Enforcement Officers[1]			*Negro Law Enforcement Officers per 1000 Negro Inhabitants*	
City	*1949*	*1954*	*1959*	*1949*[2]	*1959*[3]
Dothan, Alabama	1	1	2	.13	.22
Hot Springs, Arkansas	2	2	2	.39	.44
Little Rock, Arkansas	6	4	5	.26	.20
Clearwater, Florida	2	3	3	.69	.55
Cocoa, Florida	1	2	2	.48	.52
Dania, Florida	1	1	2	.48	.72
Daytona Beach, Florida	5	10#	7	.57	.60
Deland, Florida	2	1	0	.92	.00
Fort Myers, Florida	2	2	2	.54	.34
Gainesville, Florida	2	2	2	.34	.29
Key West, Florida	2	3	4	.68	.35
Melbourne, Florida	1	1	2	.91	.79
Miami, Florida	30	58	85	.75	1.29
Sanford, Florida	1	1	1	.17	.15
St. Petersburg, Florida	4	4	8	.29	.33
Tampa, Florida	6	10	13	.22	.28
West Palm Beach, Florida	4	9	12	.31	.78
Atlanta, Georgia	6	16	31	.05	.17
Macon, Georgia	2	4	4	.07	.13
Savannah, Georgia	12	12	16	.25	.30
Lexington, Kentucky	3	7	8	.22	.49
Louisville, Kentucky	34	32	37	.59	.53
Owensboro, Kentucky	2	2	1	.79	.35
Gulfport, Mississippi	2	2	2	.46	.31
Ahoskie, North Carolina	1	1	2	.66	1.06
Asheville, North Carolina	2	3	3	.16	.26
Charlotte, North Carolina	10	8	10	.27	.18
Durham, North Carolina	8	12	11	.31	.39
Fayetteville, North Carolina	2	4	4	.15	.24
Gastonia, North Carolina	5	5	5	1.04	.75
Greensboro, North Carolina	5	9	8	.26	.26
High Point, North Carolina	4	8	8	.48	.71
Raleigh, North Carolina	4	5	6	.22	.27
Winston-Salem, North Carolina	7	14	12	.19	.29
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma	12	14	16	.57	.38
Tulsa, Oklahoma	14	20	18	.82	.69
Columbia, South Carolina	2	4	4	.06	.13
Conway, South Carolina	2	2	2	.93	.68
Chattanooga, Tennessee	7	8	10	.18	.23
Knoxville, Tennessee	7	9	10	.37	.48
Nashville, Tennessee	6	16	19	.11	.29
Austin, Texas	6	6	9	.34	.36
Beaumont, Texas	2	2	5	.07	.14
Corpus Christi, Texas	2	1	3	.28	.32
Dallas, Texas	4	4	6	.07	.05
El Paso, Texas	4	4	2	1.28	.27
Galveston, Texas	15	15	16	.85	.87
Houston, Texas	17	26	35	.14	.16
Port Arthur, Texas	10	6	5	.72	.24
San Antonio, Texas	11	12	12	.38	.28
Cape Charles, Virginia	1	1	0	1.30	.00
Newport News, Virginia	5	6	9	.27	.23
Norfolk, Virginia	9	10	8	.14	.10
Petersburg, Virginia	1	1	1	.07	.06
Portsmouth, Virginia	1	2	1	.03	.03
Richmond, Virginia	7	21	21	.10	.23
Roanoke, Virginia	6	3	4	.41	.24
TOTAL	332	451	536		

[1] In this table the following categories are included as law enforcement officers: Uniformed officers, Detective Plain-clothes men, and Policewomen.

[2] Since the Southern Regional Council published the figures upon which the Negro police data are based in late 1949, Negro population is taken from the 1950 census.

[3] The population base for the late 1959 police information was the non-white population in these states, according to the 1960 Census of Population Advance Reports, PC(A2), issued February-March, 1961. In these states. Negroes constituted 98.3% of the non-whites. If Oklahoma, with its relatively large number of Indians, is omitted from this list of states, Negroes constituted 99% of the non-whites. (U.S. Census Release, CB61-32, released April 4, 1961).

Of the ten law enforcement officers in Daytona Beach, Florida, in 1954, three were part-time policewomen.

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[7] Monroe N. Work, ed., *Negro Year Book, 1921-22*, Tuskegee, 1922, p. 47.

tion of approximately 130,000. For many cities, after the initial complement was hired, there was little net increase in the succeeding years. The Negro officers were usually recruited as a result of campaigns by local Negro civic organizations and biracial associations. Once they were hired, the organized pressures often subsided out of a sense of fear of hurting the opportunities of the new patrolmen. Without the continuing pressure, a static situation developed.

The above comments are not intended to deprecate the efforts of those who broke down the barriers so that even the token Negro policemen might be employed. Tremendous strides have been made since the end of World War II. *See Table 1*. In 1945, the Southern Regional Council listed 29 agencies employing Negroes, and in 1954 there were 165 agencies. The task for the 1960's should be the generation of sufficient pressure so that the number of Negro law enforcement officers in these cities will be increased to the point of being more equitably related to the size of the Negro populations.

THE EMPLOYMENT OF NEGRO POLICEMEN AS "EXPERIMENTS"

From the very beginning, many southern cities which hired Negro policemen regarded the innovation as an "experiment"—as a venture which demanded cautious and careful preparation and treatment. The fear of possible repercussions caused civic officials to ask local Negro organizations to act as screening boards and recommend only young men of high character and intelligence. Much greater care was given to the selection of Negro policemen than of white policemen, and the result was that in many communities Negro recruits were more educated and intelligent than their white counterparts. (For example, in 1947 the six Negro patrolmen in Greensboro were college men.) Once appointed to the force, the Negroes frequently received more adequate recruit training than the whites, often conducted by the top personnel in the department. (For example, in Tallahassee the chief personally taught the course.)

PART II

INTRODUCTION

WHITE SOUTHERNERS have always expressed fear that Negro police would arrest white people, and it is this concern which has often been presented as a reason for forbidding or restricting the hiring of Negro police. Once employed, most Negro police patrol Negro neighborhoods exclusively. *See Table 2* (Appendix). Of the agencies which reported using Negro policemen, over 83% indicated that the Negro officers operated exclusively in segregated districts, and an additional 5% noted that their men were "primarily" patrolling in such neighborhoods. Obviously, these patrolmen come in contact with few white offenders; but when that does happen, what is the departmental policy regarding the usual arrest procedure? Until the present, there has been no information on the subject for the southern region as a whole.

Table 2 presents the replies of southern law enforcement officials (who usually were the chiefs of their departments) to a 1959 questionnaire. These questions were not repeated in the 1961 study. No attempt has been made to verify their comments. In addition to the possibility of intentional distortion, there may also be the possibility that some chiefs misunderstood the question. It was framed in a general way and involved the encounter of a single Negro policeman and a single white offender in the administrator's own city. According to departmental operations, what occurs "if such an occasion arises" while the Negro officer is on patrol?

PATTERNS IN THE ARREST POWERS OF NEGRO POLICEMEN

In only something over one-third of the cities studied may the Negro officer arrest any lawbreaker, regardless of color. Depending on the circumstances, the suspect may then be taken to the police station, or a police vehicle may be summoned. Richmond typifies this approach: "Negro police are police officers. They have the same authority as any other police officer. They arrest white offenders, transport them to the lockup, and testify against them in court." In Tulsa, "If a white person enters the colored district, he is treated the same way as the colored people. Any difference would create a problem of morale with my colored officers." In some places, the Negro patrolman makes the arrest but is obliged to call white police to escort the offender to headquarters, unless the most extreme circumstances are involved (e.g., St. Petersburg, Fla.; Gastonia, N. C.; Enid, Okla.; Corpus Christi, Tex.). The rationale behind this procedure is to prevent incidents and to avoid criticisms from white citizens. And apart from the race factor, of course, foot officers frequently have the assistance of squad cars in transporting an offender.

However, the most prevalent procedure is to restrict the arrest authority of Negro officers who on occasion deal with white offenders. Such limitations involve many possible patterns. At one extreme may be considered the city of Houston, which employs over 30 Negro officers who do not patrol Negro neighborhoods exclusively. This Texas community prefers that Negro police have white lawmen "assist in the arrest" of white offenders. In Houston, "Negro officers can arrest white offenders if circumstances permit. They are to call white officers to assist them and make the arrest. In instances when white officers are unavailable to assist in the arrest, the Negro officer effects the arrest and requests assistance in bringing the prisoner to headquarters."

A second restricting pattern involves a differential procedure based upon the felony-misdemeanor classification. In several cities, white misdemeanants are not arrested by Negro policemen, while white felons are. (E.g., Clearwater, Fla.; Gainesville, Fla.; Jacksonville, Fla.; Marion, S. C.) In Beaumont (Tex.), the reverse practice is found; the Negro officer may arrest a white misdemeanant, but may only "hold" the white felon until a white patrolman arrives and takes over.

In well over one-half of the cities, the Negro officer usually arrests no whites for any crime. He simply "holds" them until the white lawmen come. In one North Carolina city, the chief orders his Negro officers to "detain the white offender in the least offensive manner." Such a situation may of course impair Negro morale. Unable to be listed in the case as the arresting officer, the Negro patrolman becomes "the witness" or sometimes the man who "files the complaint" against the white offender. He may even disappear entirely from the case by the time it gets to court. Depending on the circumspection of the local police chief, he may receive little or no credit for his efforts.

Curiously, some police officials permit their Negro policemen neither to arrest nor to "hold" whites. In this policy of "no contact whatever with whites," the Negro patrolman is obliged to keep the offender under surveillance while summoning the white police (e.g., Sheriff's office of Harris County and Travis County, Tex.; Gulfport, Miss.; Panama City, Fla.). Such a procedure may be dangerous both to the community and the Negro officer. In the first instance, the offender may escape, since he is not being detained. In the second, the Negro officer would at some point have to be sufficiently close to the suspect to determine his skin color as a cue for the choice of appropriate procedure. In such an operation, it would seem that the white offender has far higher status than the colored lawman and certainly far more independence of action. Under such inverted circumstances, it is a wonder that the officer does not decide to forget about the whole thing and find out what is going on at the opposite edge of his beat.

Table 2 indicates that the Negro policeman is not permitted to arrest whites in Mississippi, Georgia (except felons in Thomasville), Arkansas, Alabama, and Louisiana (except in New Orleans). In the entire region, with the exception of Arkansas, these states are among those with the largest percentages of Negro population (in excess of 28%, according to the 1960 census). These are also the states (except Arkansas) in which Negro lawmen have most recently been employed. Surprisingly enough, South Carolina has several cities whose police chiefs say they permit Negro patrolmen to arrest white offenders. South Carolina is "deep South" of course, and Negroes constituted nearly 35% of its 1960 population; it is also a state which hired nearly all of its Negro police during the 1950's.

All of the communities listed in Kentucky (except Jefferson County Sheriff's office), Virginia (except Nansemond County and Princess Anne County Sheriff's office), and Oklahoma say that they confer the same arrest authority upon their law enforcement officers without regard to color. Both Oklahoma and Kentucky have relatively small Negro populations, and both had employed Negro officers before World War II.

The power of a police officer to arrest is granted by state law and, it has been said, "there is no legal way to confer less authority upon Negro policemen. . . . Once they have taken the oath of office, they have all the duties and responsibilities imposed by law."[8] Legally, Negro patrolmen can arrest any lawbreaker; practically, they cannot and must operate in accordance with their local departmental policies. In most places, the Negro lawmen patrol segregated neighborhoods exclusively, and the white offender is on the Negroes' beat. [There are only a handful of police departments which do not require that Negro police patrol Negro neighborhoods exclusively and which at the same time restrict arrest powers (e.g., Jefferson County, Ark., and Pensacola, Fla.].

As long as the Negro policeman lacks the authority to arrest all violators regardless of race, he symbolizes second-class officership and is clearly and dramatically "kept in his place." He is part of southern law enforcement which is modernized enough to hire him, albeit in token numbers, but which is not yet sufficiently respectful of the badge given to him—the badge which should signify to all that its bearer possesses the complete trust and complete power of his community to uphold the law.

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[8] *Changing Patterns in the New South,* op. cit., p. 34.

PROMOTION AND ADVANCEMENT OF NEGRO POLICEMEN

In the South (as well as in other parts of the country),[9] there are not many Negro law enforcement officers who have reached a rank of sergeant or above. Yet, there *has* been improvement in rank in some communities. For example, until 1955, the highest status attained by Negroes in Miami was patrolman, first class. In 1959, there were four sergeants. There were three cities in October, 1959 which had Negro police lieutenants: Daytona Beach (Fla.),[10] Louisville, and Durham (N. C.). In late 1959, the administrators of the 146 law enforcement agencies were asked to tell if any Negroes held rank; they reported the following: *Florida*—Jacksonville, 4 sergeants; Lakeland, 1 corporal; Miami, 4 sergeants; Orlando, 1 sergeant; West Palm Beach, 1 sergeant; *Kentucky*—Hopkinsville, 2 sergeants; Lexington, 1 sergeant; Louisville, 1 lieutenant and 4 sergeants; *Louisiana*—New Orleans, 2 desk sergeants; *North Carolina*—Asheville, 1 sergeant; Charlotte, 1 sergeant; Durham, 1 lieutenant; High Point, 2 detective sergeants; Kinston, 1 sergeant; *Oklahoma*—Stillwater, 1 sergeant; Tulsa, 3 sergeants; *South Carolina*—Charleston, 2 detective sergeants; Sumter, 1 corporal; *Tennessee*—Knoxville, 2 detective sergeants; *Texas*—Dallas, 2 detective sergeants; Port Arthur, 2 sergeants; *Virginia*—Newport News, 1 detective sergeant; Norfolk, 1 sergeant; Richmond, 1 detective sergeant.

COMMUNITY EVALUATION OF THE USE OF NEGRO POLICEMEN

What have been the results of hiring Negro policemen? White community leaders have been highly gratified. A decade ago, the Mayor of Nashville said, "Any city with a substantial Negro population cannot really afford to be without Negro policemen on its force." The Southern Regional Council conducted a survey in 1953 and found "almost universal satisfaction . . . among police officials."[11] The police chief of Louisville stated, "Negro policemen have been of great value in combating any accusation of discrimination or mistreatment of the colored people by white officers." The police chief of Miami noted in 1951, "In the seven years since the first of our Negro officers was sworn in, crimes of violence in our Negro communities have been reduced by about 50%."[12]

With the passage of time, most of the objections and reservations of white patrolmen have been overcome. James Ball, in his excellent Florida study, has commented upon the white officers' fears of losing social status when Negro officers were hired. In his notes on Bell Glade, a small city in South Florida, he observed:[12]

> The opposition to Negro policemen by about two-thirds of the other policemen in the department was a major problem at first. One difficulty was quickly solved when it became apparent that there would be discord over how white and Negro policemen should address each other. They were told by the chief to address each other as "officer" or by the rank held. The intradepartmental feeling gradually disappeared in a few months as the white officers found that the Negro patrolmen did not try to take social advantage of them. Other reasons for the acceptance of Negro policemen in the department can be attributed to the fact that: white policemen were relieved of the threat of civil rights cases from Negro citizens; Negro patrolmen handled most of the annoying minor cases, such as drunkenness and public indecency, in the Negro section; and, white policemen developed an appreciation for the position of the Negro patrolmen as a result of being subjected to the same difficulties and dangers in performing police duties together.

Negro community leaders feel vindicated and point out that their neighborhoods are now less "rowdy," with fewer assault, profanity, and drunkenness cases. ("Before we got Negro policemen, East Market Street was so dangerous you didn't dare walk down it with your wife. Now the street is unimaginably changed. You don't even hear bad language any more.")

However, Negro Southerners are not unanimous in their attitudes toward Negro patrolmen. One of the most interesting findings in Ball's Florida study was the observation that "lower-class" Negroes prefer white policemen. These poorer, uneducated people, when they need help, frequently ask that a white man be sent; they complain about severe, dictatorial conduct of Negro officers. When arrested by a white man, they often plead guilty; but when a Negro patrolman makes the arrest, they not infrequently plead not guilty. What generates this hostility when members of their own race are in positions of authority? Possibly these "lower-class" people have been conditioned by tradition to accept readily only white authority. Perhaps Negro officers are resented precisely because they are performing their jobs well. They know their neighborhoods thoroughly and are aware of who creates the disorders. They work full time in the Negro community and are less likely to overlook certain types of violations (such as drunkenness), the way white lawmen often do.

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[9] "Employment of Negro Policemen in Southern Towns and Cities," *New South*. September, 1948. p. 8. "Negro Police in the South, 1953," *New South*, October-November, 1953, pp. 7-8.

[10] The Daytona Beach lieutenant retired in October, 1959.

[11] *New South*, November, 1951, p. 7.

[12] James A. Ball, III, *A Study of Negro Policemen in Selected Florida Municipalities, 1954,* Master of Science Thesis, Florida State University, pp. 100-101.

Yet there is also a possibility that Negro policemen are actually more severe. If this is the case, it would be ironic, since one of the reasons Negroes were added to the force was to combat the charge that Negro people were being roughly handled by white officers. Dr. William Kephart compared attitudes of white and Negro patrolmen in Philadelphia and made the following notation which may have relevance in the present discussion:[13]

> Although most white patrolmen admit they are more strict with Negro than with white offenders, Negro patrolmen maintain that white patrolmen are *not* unduly strict with colored violators. The logical interpretation is that the Negro policeman, himself, is stricter with Negro than with white offenders, and by his own standards the actions of white policemen against Negro offenders do not appear to be unduly severe.

Professor Kephart found that the Philadelphia Negro law enforcement officers, disturbed by the high arrest rates among Negro people, were filled with moral indignation against those who were damaging the reputation of the race. However, this same reaction of infuriation did not characterize the Negro officers' dealings with the white lawbreaker. Perhaps this manifestation of righteous indignation may also be operating among some southern Negro policemen. Certainly, the charge of undue harshness requires further study, and if such severity exists, it requires correction.

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[13] William M. Kephart, *Racial Factors and Urban Law Enforcement*, Phila., 1957, p. 138.

PART III

SUMMARY

In summary, prior to World War II, Negroes constituted only a small segment of the police force in southern cities, and these officers were confined to duty in Negro areas. The increase in the number of Negro officers in recent years seems associated with the increase in Negro political participation. While four times as many Negroes voted in 1950 as in 1940, during this same period almost eight times as many Negroes were employed as police officers. This increase, however, was not sustained during 1954-1959. The only exception was the employment of Negroes as schoolguards, of whom there were a four-fold increase between 1954-1959.

The ratio of Negroes employed to the Negro population served is at least one measure of the fair and effective utilization of Negroes as police officers. Applying this yardstick to the South, only two of 57 cities remotely approached the desired ratio of one Negro officer to every thousand Negro inhabitants. An analysis of figures for 1959-1961 indicates little change in the status of Negro policemen.

While the increase in the number of Negro officers employed during the last seven years has been slight, there were gains in the number of agencies employing them. Where Negro officers are employed, there is some indication that they are better educated than their white fellow officers, are trained more thoroughly for their jobs, and are recruited with greater caution and selectivity. For the most part, Negro officers are not permitted to arrest white offenders, and a variety of arrest patterns is reported for the cities surveyed. In a third of the cities, arrest of white offenders may be made, sometimes, however, under limiting conditions.

The small number of Negro officers promoted up the ranks is at least a partial reflection of the short period of time that Negroes have been employed in substantial numbers. White community leaders generally express enthusiasm for the work of Negro policemen.

The introduction of Negroes on southern police forces has not come about without a struggle. There have been many obstacles and many petty discriminations. Even today in a few communities, Negroes are not allowed access to the headquarters building; and their presence is sometimes unwelcome when the department sponsors a short in-service training institute designed to improve the skills of the force. But it is a long way from the 1930's, when, as in Louisville, Negro patrolmen were not permitted to wear their uniforms on their way home.

In some southern cities today, they are receiving increasing recognition. But the steps forward have been slow, painfully slow, and Negro police have known disappointment, second-class status, and participation in law enforcement only on a token basis. Their future in the 1960's will depend upon Negro political influence on a local level and the ability of white persons to recognize that the expansion and advancement of Negro police are essential goals in the new South.

APPENDIX

TABLE 1

NEGRO POLICE IN THE SOUTH, 1945-1954*

Year	States Employing	Cities Employing	Uniformed Policemen	Plain-clothes Policemen	Police-women
1945	9	29	131#	. .	3
1946	10	42	208#	. .	5
1947	10	41	196	25	7
1948	11	54	248	23	8
1949	12	62	301	33	7
1950	13	77	369	41	17
1951	13	82	381	44	18
1952	13	96 cities 6 counties	471	60	50
1953	13	112 cities 18 counties	545	87	90
1954	13	143 cities 22 counties	618	92	112

* *Changing Patterns in the New South,* Atlanta, 1955, p. 35.

Includes both uniformed and plain-clothes policemen.

These figures are intended to give the reader some knowledge of the growth pattern; they are not complete, since some cities did not respond to the questionnaires, and smaller communities were not included in the study.

TABLE 2

ARREST POWER: SOUTHERN NEGRO POLICE AND WHITE OFFENDER, 1959

City	Patrol Negro neighborhoods exclusively	Arrest white offender; OR Call white police who arrest
Dothan, Ala.	yes	call white police who arrest
Mobile, Ala.	yes	call white police who arrest
Fort Smith, Ark.	yes	call white police who arrest
Hot Springs, Ark.	yes	call white police who arrest
Jefferson County, Ark.	no	call white deputies who arrest
Little Rock, Ark.	yes	call white police who arrest
Alachua County, Fla.	yes	call white deputies who arrest
Belle Glade, Fla.	yes	call white police who arrest
Broward County, Fla.	yes	call white deputies who arrest
Clearwater, Fla.	yes	arrest white man in felony case
Cocoa, Fla.	yes	call white police who arrest
Coral Gables, Fla.	yes	call white police who arrest
Dade County, Fla.	no	"no fixed rule"
Dania, Fla.	yes	call white police who arrest
Daytona Beach, Fla.	yes	call white police who arrest
Escambia County, Fla.	yes	call white deputies who arrest
Fort Lauderdale, Fla.	yes	arrest white offender
Fort Myers, Fla.	yes	call white police who arrest
Gainesville, Fla.	yes	arrest white man in felony case
Haines City, Fla.	yes	call white police who arrest
Hallandale, Fla.	yes	arrest white offender
Hialeah, Fla.	no	arrest white offender
Hillsborough County, Fla.	yes	call white deputies who arrest
Hollywood, Fla.	yes	call white police who arrest
Jacksonville, Fla.	yes	arrest white man in felony case
Key West, Fla.	yes	call white police who arrest
Lakeland, Fla.	yes	call white police who arrest
Lake Worth, Fla.	yes	call white police who arrest
Melbourne, Fla.	yes	arrest white offender
Miami, Fla.	yes	call white police who arrest
Ocala, Fla.	yes	call white police who arrest
Orlando, Fla.	yes	call white police who arrest
Ormond Beach, Fla.	yes	call white police who arrest
Panama City, Fla.	yes	call white police who arrest
Pensacola, Fla.	no	call white police who arrest
St. Petersburg, Fla.	yes	arrest white offender
Sanford, Fla.	yes	call white police who arrest
South Miami, Fla.	yes	"depends on circumstances"
Tallahassee, Fla.	yes	call white police who arrest
Tampa, Fla.	yes	call white police who arrest
Titusville, Fla.	primarily	call white police who arrest
West Palm Beach, Fla.	yes	call white police who arrest
Atlanta, Ga.	yes	call white police who arrest
Augusta, Ga.	yes	call white police who arrest
Dalton, Ga.	yes	call white police who arrest
Macon, Ga.	yes	call white police who arrest
Savannah, Ga.	yes	call white police who arrest
Thomasville, Ga.	yes	arrest white man in felony case
Waycross, Ga.	yes	call white police who arrest
Hopkinsville, Ky.	yes	"done both ways"
Jefferson County, Ky.	yes	serves civil papers to Negroes
Lexington, Ky.	no	arrest white offender
Louisville, Ky.	primarily	arrest white offender
Owensboro, Ky.	no	arrest white offender
Caddo Parish, La.	yes	call white deputies who arrest
Lafayette, La.	yes	call white police who arrest
Monroe, La.	yes	call white police who arrest

TABLE 2 (Continued)

City	*Patrol Negro neighborhoods exclusively*	*Arrest white offender; OR Call white police who arrest*
New Iberia, La.	yes	call white police who arrest
New Orleans, La.	no	arrest white offender
Shreveport, La.	yes	call white police who arrest
Greenville, Miss.	yes	call white police who arrest
Gulfport, Miss.	yes	call white police who arrest
Indianola, Miss.	yes	call white police who arrest
Ahoskie, N. C.	yes	no information
Asheville, N. C.	yes	call white police who arrest
Carrboro, N. C.	yes	call white police who arrest
Chapel Hill, N. C.	yes	call white police who arrest
Charlotte, N. C.	yes	call white police who arrest
Durham, N. C.	primarily	arrest white offender
Fayetteville, N. C.	yes	arrest white offender
Gastonia, N. C.	no	arrest white offender
Greensboro, N. C.	primarily	arrest white offender
Greenville, N. C.	primarily	"done both ways"
Guilford County, N. C.	yes	serves warrants, processes to Negroes
High Point, N. C.	yes	no information
Kinston, N. C.	yes	arrest white offender
Morganton, N. C.	yes	call white police who arrest
Raleigh, N. C.	primarily	arrest white offender
Reidsville, N. C.	yes	arrest white offender
Rocky Mount, N. C.	yes	usually call white police who arrest
Salisbury, N. C.	no	no information
Wilson, N. C.	yes	arrest white offender
Winston-Salem, N. C.	yes	arrest white offender
Enid, Okla.	yes	arrest white offender
Lawton, Okla.	no	arrest white offender
Oklahoma City, Okla.	yes	arrest white offender
Shawnee, Okla.	yes	arrest white offender
Stillwater, Okla.	yes	arrest white offender
Tulsa, Okla.	yes	arrest white offender
Tulsa County, Okla.	yes	arrest white offender
Beaufort, S. C.	yes	call white police who arrest
Beaufort County, S. C.	yes	arrest white offender
Charleston, S. C.	no	arrest white offender
Columbia, S. C.	yes	call white police who arrest
Conway, S. C.	yes	call white police who arrest
Florence, S. C.	yes	call white police who arrest
Lake City, S. C.	yes	call white police who arrest
Marion, S. C.	yes	arrest white man in felony case
Sumter, S. C.	yes	arrest white offender
Timmonsville, S. C.	yes	no information
Chattanooga, Tenn.	yes	call white police who arrest
Davidson County, Tenn.	yes	call white deputies who arrest
Knox County, Tenn.	yes	serve civil papers on Negroes
Knoxville, Tenn.	yes	arrest white offender
Nashville, Tenn.	yes	call white police who arrest
Austin, Tex.	yes	arrest white offender
Beaumont, Tex.	yes	arrest white misdemeanants
Bexar County, Tex.	no	arrest white offender
Corpus Christi, Tex.	yes	arrest white offender
Dallas, Tex.	yes	arrest white offender
El Paso, Tex.	no	arrest white offender
Galveston, Tex.	yes	arrest white offender
Harris County, Tex.	yes	call white deputies who arrest
Houston, Tex.	no	call white police "to assist in arrest"
Port Arthur, Tex.	yes	call white police who arrest
Potter County, Tex.	yes	arrest white offender
San Antonio, Tex.	no	arrest white offender
Temple, Tex.	yes	call white police who arrest
Travis County, Tex.	yes	call white deputies who arrest
Waco, Tex.	yes	no information
Wichita Falls, Tex.	yes	arrest white offender
Hampton, Va.	yes	arrest white offender
Nansemond County, Va.	yes	call white deputies who arrest
Newport News, Va.	no	arrest white offender
Norfolk, Va.	yes	arrest white offender
Petersburg, Va.	no information	no information
Portsmouth, Va.	yes	arrest white offender
Princess Anne County, Va.	yes	serves civil papers to Negroes
Richmond, Va.	yes	arrest white offender
Roanoke, Va.	yes	arrest white offender

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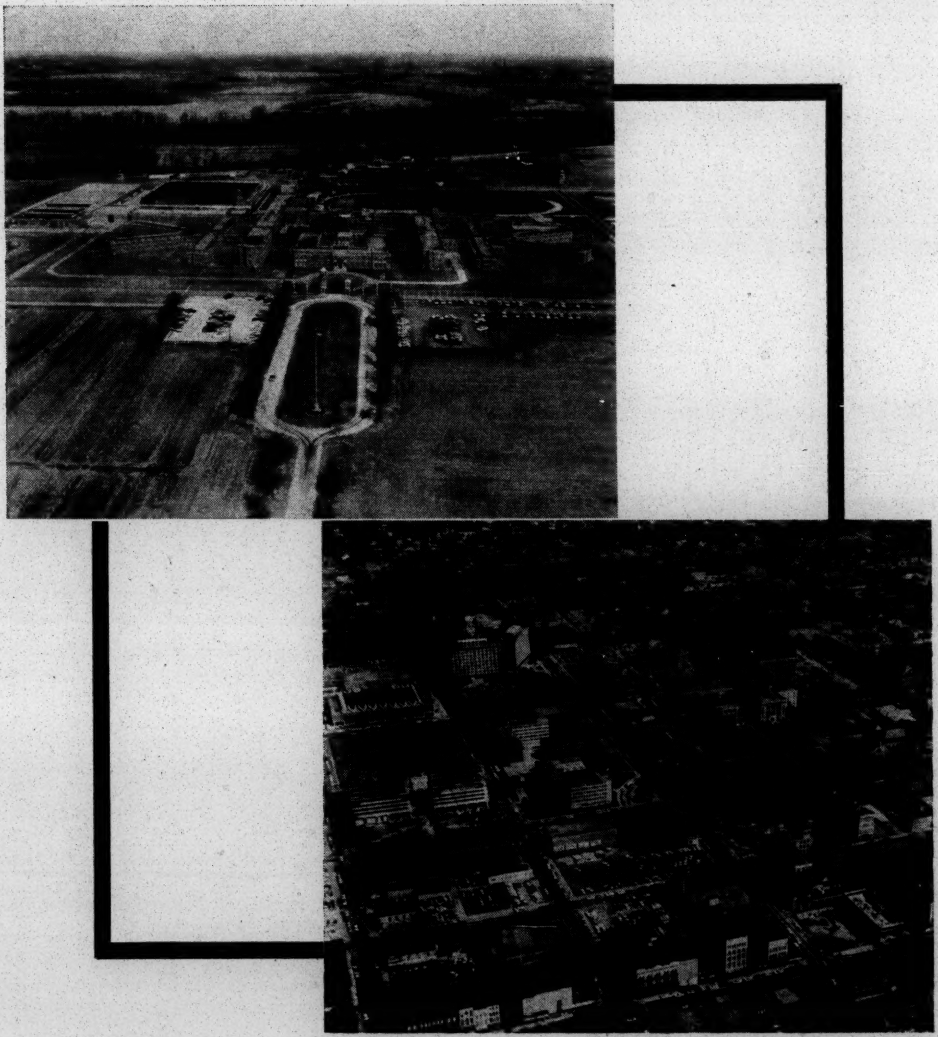
* Sixteen respondents were not included in this table, because by 1959 no Negroes were employed any longer or they were working only as school-guards.

WORK RELEASE PROGRAM



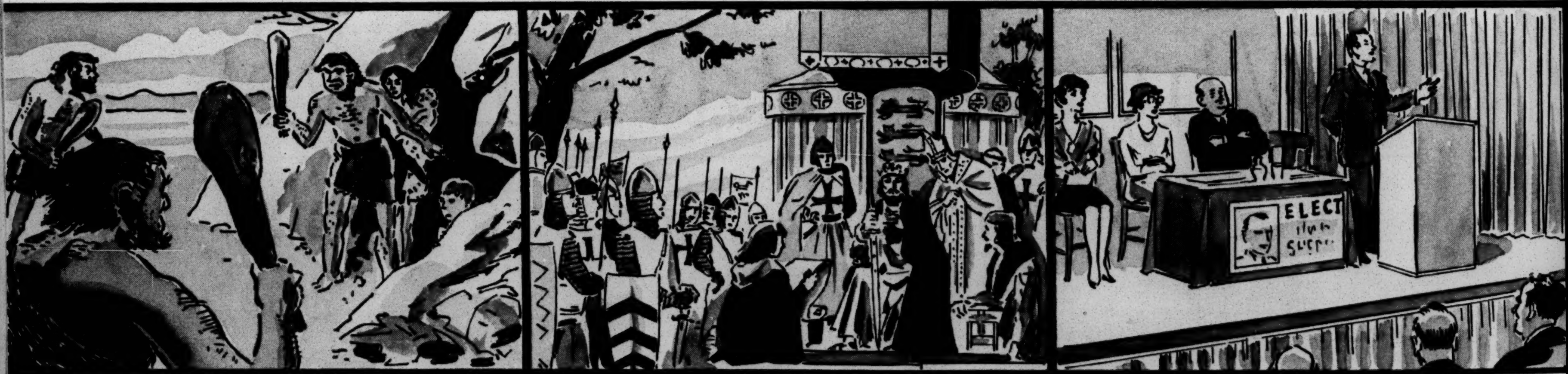
PRISONER REHABILITATION ACT OF 1965

UNITED STATES PENITENTIARY
TERRE HAUTE, INDIANA

Why We Have Laws

and Policemen to Enforce Them

Laws are made to protect you and your loved ones.

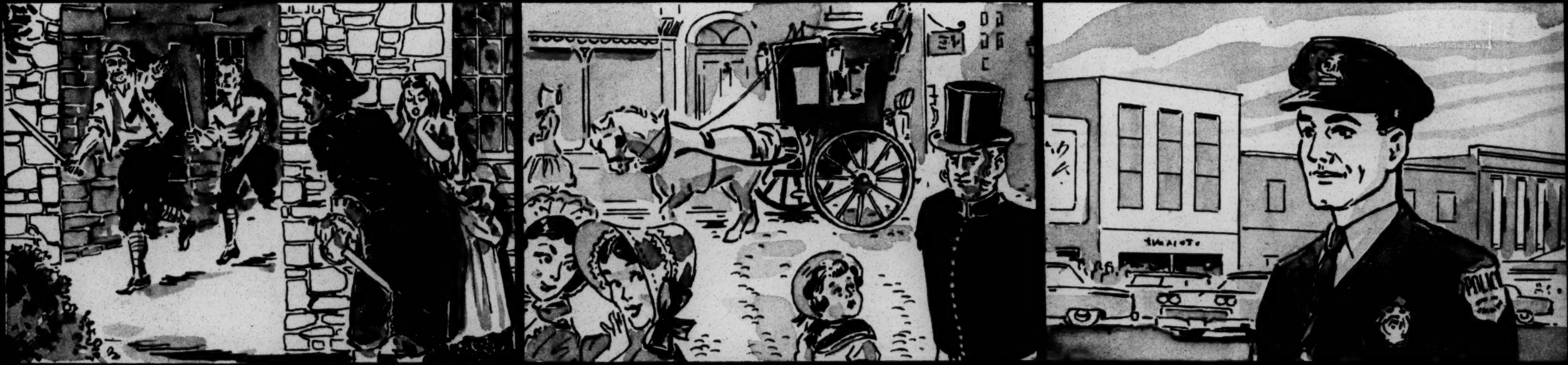


With the beginning of time there were no laws. Brute force prevailed, and it was truly "every man for himself". The strong could rob and kill the weak. This state of affairs was intolerable, so men gathered into tribes and agreed on a set of rules and laws to help maintain peace and order. The first rule provided that when a man stole, he would be banished from the tribe. This was the beginning of law and order; this was the beginning of a way of life that makes it possible for people to live together in peace.

Until about 700 years ago, the people had little to say about making the laws. Then a group of Englishmen faced up to a strong man – King John – and got him to put their rights down in black and white, in the Magna Charta. From that time on, the idea that the laws governing the people should be made by the people grew stronger. The idea started revolutions, and out of them came the French Republic and the United States. Now our laws are made to benefit the majority, not just a few.

Now, everywhere in the free world, people are ruled by their own laws, not by strong men. In the United States, we elect men and women to Congress, the State Legislatures, the County Boards, city councils, and town and village boards because we think they will be good lawmakers. Every few years they must stand on their record and the people have the opportunity to re-elect them or choose a better lawmaker. When a law is found to be unfair, it can be changed through orderly and democratic processes.

Without Policemen, laws would provide no protection

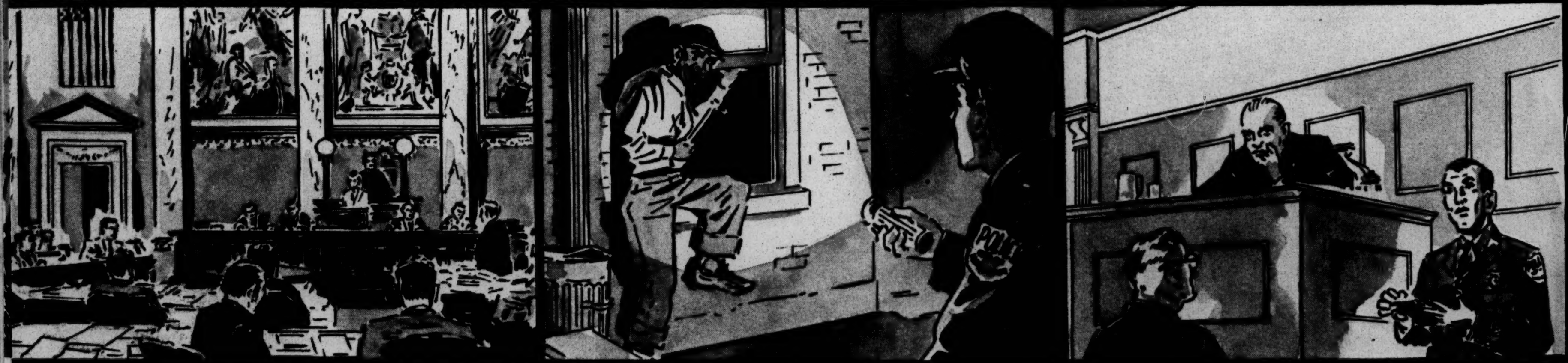


For centuries there have been laws against robbery and violence, but unfortunately there have always been people who violated those laws. Our early settlers had to carry weapons to defend themselves from bullies, thieves and murderers. Those who were caught breaking the law were severely punished, but even the threat of severe punishment did not prevent law-breaking. The violators of the law knew they could get away with crime – because there were few policemen to enforce the law.

As the population of our cities grew, the number of law violators increased. Honest citizens had little protection, and crime was rampant. It became clear that an organized police force was needed to maintain law and order. Boston and New York were the first cities to organize police forces. At first, some citizens protested against the new police force, which they feared would enslave them. But the good citizens soon learned that policemen were their friends. Today no honest citizen wants a city without a police force.

The police officer of today serves a vital purpose in our society. He is vested with the responsiblity of enforcing the laws which we, the people, have made for our own protection. The police officer serves not only to apprehend law violators, but to prevent crimes. He must be alert, well trained, and effective. Because of him fewer crimes are committed, and your life and property and rights are more secure. Because of him this community is a safer and a better place in which to live.

Policemen do not make the laws, they enforce them

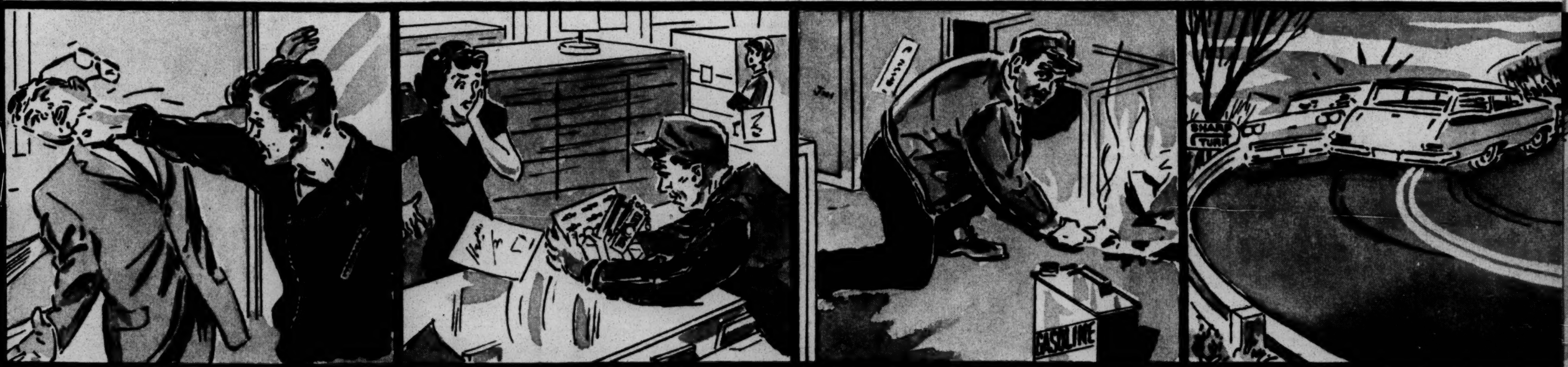


Legislatures make laws that are reasonable and that meet with the approval of the majority. People know the laws are made for their own protection, to keep one person from causing injury to another. But, unfortunately, not all laws are respected by all the people. There are always a few who don't care; like the motorist who observes the speed limit only because there is a policeman nearby, or runs a stop sign when no policeman is in sight.

Policemen have the responsibility of enforcing the laws made by the duly elected legislatures. The policeman can not change the laws, and he has no more right to violate the law than any other person. If he closes his eyes to violations, he is failing in his duty and proving unworthy of public confidence. The right-thinking citizen will not criticize the policeman for doing his duty. When we feel that a law is wrong, we should tell the lawmakers, not the policeman.

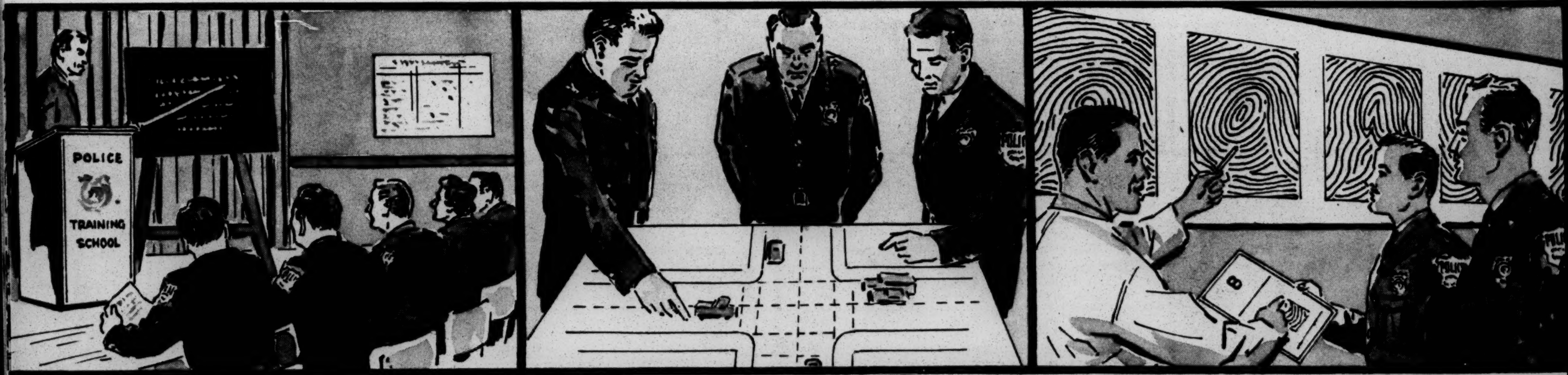
The accused person has his day in court, where it is decided whether or not he has broken the law, and what the punishment shall be. The policeman's duty is to detect crime, secure evidence and apprehend the violator, and see that he is properly charged with the alleged offense. After giving testimony the policeman's part in the case is finshed and the courts take over. The American system of justice, based on English tradition, protects the innocent.

Without law enforcement, no one could live in peace



What would life in this community be like if there were no laws – and no policemen to enforce the laws? It would be "every man for himself" – If you stop and think about it for a minute, you can see that it wouldn't take much to put us back into a jungle like the one those early cavemen lived in. All you have to do is take away the laws and the police. If there was nobody around whose job was to prevent it, what would you do about somebody who drove down your street at 60 miles an hour, sideswiped your car, and kept on going? Suppose two or three men knocked on the door, pushed you aside, and walked off with your TV set? On the way out, suppose they helped themselves to a bicycle from the garage, loaded everything into your car, and drove off with it? Would you want to take them on singlehanded, or have to carry a gun all the time to keep what was yours? Would you want to keep your money in a bank if anybody tough enough could walk in and clean it out, without being afraid of somebody chasing them, or sending them to jail if they were caught? It doesn't take very many vicious lawbreakers to give a lot of decent people plenty of trouble – especially if they have no way to defend themselves except by staying off the streets, or out of the parks. But they do have a way of defending themselves – the laws and the people who enforce the laws. Without policemen to enforce the laws, no one could live in peace.

The police officer of today must be well trained

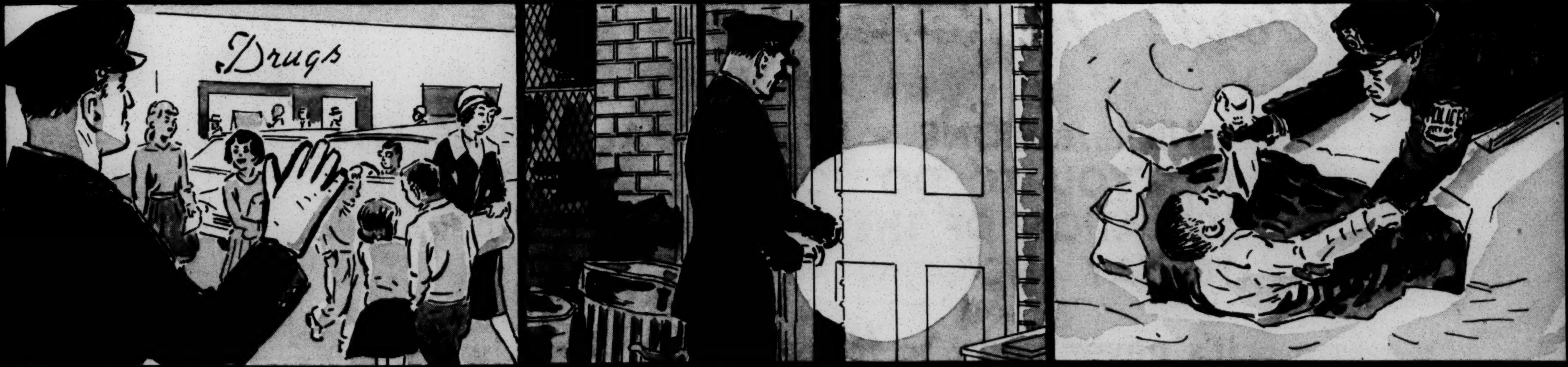


Today's policeman must know the laws he is required to enforce. A part of his on-the-job training is a study of the laws — so that he can decide immediately and definitely if a law is actually being broken when he sees someone doing something that seems wrong. He must know when to make an arrest, and how to gather evidence to be used in court. He must be fair; he must be sure. The modern policeman must be an intelligent man with good judgment; his job demands it.

Traffic control is one of the very important functions of today's police agency. With so many cars and trucks on the road, the policeman must be especially trained to keep traffic moving smoothly and safely, and to look after the safety of pedestrians. If policemen were not well trained, it would be unsafe for anyone to drive anywhere, or even walk across the street. On-the-job training and special traffic schools help the policeman do a better job of making the streets safer for all.

Today's policeman does not rely on 'hit-or-miss' methods in investigating crime. He combines science with intelligence, training, and 'know-how' acquired through experience. He is trained in the science of fingerprinting, crime photography, ballistics, and chemistry. Because your police department keeps abreast of the most advanced procedures in criminal investigation, your life is safer and your property more secure, and the law is enforced with greater skill and fairness.

Policemen do more than chase criminals and make arrests



A policeman doesn't do his job well just because he's out to "get" people. He sees an awful lot of trouble and pain caused by people who are careless or vicious, and a good policeman is anxious to prevent as much of that pain and trouble as he can. Think of that the next time a policeman stops you from jaywalking, or warns you about driving too fast. He's doing it for you, as well as others. Remember, the life he saves may be yours. Give him your cooperation.

A policeman's life is not all red lights, sirens, and gun battles. Detecting crime and apprehending criminals is often extremely dangerous, and sometimes results in the loss of a policeman's life. But there is also a great deal of routine work that calls for much patience. There is not nearly as much glamour and excitement in a policeman's day as books and TV script writers might lead you to believe. The policeman's job is a difficult one at best. He needs your support.

Policemen do more than chase criminals and make arrests. They come forward with help when people are in trouble, night or day – in good weather and bad weather. Most policemen are trained in administering first aid, and they know how to handle dangerous situations. The same police officer that subdues a dangerous killer, will help find a lost child, or assist a blind man in crossing the street. The policeman is your friend – and your life is safer because he is on the job.

Words To Remember-------

WHEN ANYONE – EVEN A PAL – TRIES TO GET YOU TO DO SOMETHING THAT IS IN VIOLATION OF THE LAW, DON'T BE AFRAID TO SAY "NO".

It's never smart to follow the leader when the leader asks you to break the law.

published as a public service

Department of School Social Work
HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOLS
[redacted]
1105 BERMUDA BOULEVARD
TAMPA, FLORIDA 33605

Calvert Craig
[redacted]
SUPERINTENDENT OF
PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

MRS. PROVIDENCE VELASCO
DIRECTOR, [redacted]
Phone No. 247-1111

September 23, 1966

Mr. John Boone, Director
Project on Penal Reform and Criminal Rehabilitation
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear John:

The office address is as you see above. I've arranged to meet the administrator of the Human Relations Commission next week, will keep you informed.

Cordially,

Joe

Joseph Golden, Ph.D.,ACSW
Director, NIMH Study

JG/mo

September 23rd, 1966

Dear Mr. Boone:

Thank you for calling on me for helpj Enclosed is the decision you requested together with the receiptfrom the United States District Court for $1.50. There are about 44 pages in this file #64-107 CIV-CF which was filed on February 17th, 1964 at 12:20 P.M. as a complaint with the Clerk of the US District Court. The Decision was dated March 12th, 1965 and filed for record on March 16th. The Dade County Jail was immediately ordered integrated. It was inspected and satisfied as stated in the file. Should you be interested in getting a complete certified copy of all entries in the file, please feel free to write directly to the Clerk of the Court and request information and charges. They are most cooperative. In fact, they are permitting me to use their IBM typewriter for this note to you.

As to the article in last week's newspapers, I did some checking and found the one you refer to was in "The Miami Times", dated September 2nd, 1966. I am getting a copy to you and it will be in next week's mail. It is on the back page and it refers to the CITY JAIL AND STOCKADE which were supposed to be automatically integrated following the Dade County Jail integration. I spoke to the Duty Sergeant on the phone and he explained that it had to take some time and there were problems to be ironed out. He also confirmed the fact that the so-called tank did not have many persons in there at a time (3 or 4 or 5, at the most) and they were where the Guards are, under constant supervision. Until any one of the drunk inmates was sufficiently sober to be removed and placed in the first available integrated cell, he usually slept it off. The individual detention cells are used where-ever there is possibility of trouble.

Darrey A. Davis was the County Attorney when the suit was filed. Thomas C. Britten is the present County Attorney, who represented T. A. Buchanan, Sheriff of Dade County.

Tobias Simon, Attorney for the Plaintiff, James Ferguson, is an active member of the American Civil Liberties Union and his office will be glad to answer any letters or questions that may help you regarding this case. His address is 223 S. E. 1st Street, Miami 32, Florida.

Much good luck in everything you do. Kindest regards to Mrs. Tilly and Mrs. Howard.

Yours, in good faith, Sylvia Brody

September 25th, 1966

Mr. John Boone
The Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Boone:

I hope that you have already received the copy of the original Court decision ordering the desegregation of Dade County Jail. It was mailed at the Post Office on Friday.

Enclosed is the article which I believed was the one you referred to on the recent integration of the City jail and stockade. The Office of the local American Civil Liberties Union advised me that"no specific law suit had been instituted" at this time, but that the ACLU and other civic-minded interested community groups had concerned themselves. I also called the police department and the City Attorney's office, who confirmed the fact that it has taken time to accomplish, but that it had to come eventually as an aftermath of the decision in March, 1965 signed by Judge Fulton.

The Duty Officer stated that no one remained in the "drunk tank" longer than it is necessary to sober up, and that not more than 4 or 5 persons are in together at one time. This section is near the Guards' Station so that there is constant supervision, until an inmate is removed to the first available integrated cell, or his attorney comes (or relative, or friend) to"bail him "out.

Should you desire further information regarding the Dade County Jail, feel free to write to Sheriff T. A. Buchanan, Public Safety Building, Dade County, Florida, / or to Chief of Police Walter E. Headley or Lt. Col. Paul Denham regarding the Miami City Jail and Stockade.

Sincerely hope that the foregoing will help other Counties and Cities in Florida to commence and further action.

Good luck, Sylvia Brody

January 10, 1967

The Honorable Elmo Hope
Judge
Fulton County Juvenile Court
445 Capitol Avenue
Atlanta, Georgia

My dear Judge Hope:

The Southern Regional Council has established a project on Crime and Penal Rehabilitation, tentatively scheduled to be conducted for three years.

We are committed, among other things, to pursue better means of coping with crime and delinquency. In this connection, we are planning a research project that will have implications for most of the cities in the South.

I would be very pleased if I were able to talk with you about the general makeup of the project, with emphasis on the things we would like to do in Atlanta. May I telephone

# # #

J. Boone

PRISON INMATES TO GET BETTER CHANCE THROUGH APPRENTICESHIP

WASHINGTON -- More correctional institutions may join management and labor to provide opportunities for inmates to become skilled craftsmen through apprenticeship.

Secretary of Labor Willard Wirtz has announced that the success of the first registered apprenticeship program at the McNeil Island, Wash., Federal Penitentiary is leading to the establishment of similar programs in other correctional facilities.

(MORE)

Negotiations are now under way to establish apprenticeship programs in the Mansfield, Ohio, State Reformatory and the Chillicothe, Ohio, Correctional Institute.

At the Chillicothe facility, apprenticeship standards for sheet metal workers and machinists were approved and registered by the Ohio State Apprenticeship Committee.

Training facilities at the Correctional Institute were approved also for instruction in the carpenter-millman, cook, stationary engineer, and operating engineer trades.

At the Mansfield State Reformatory, representatives of the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training, reformatory officials, and area labor and management representatives have been meeting for the purpose of forming an area joint apprenticeship committee to train inmates of the institution.

Both institutions' programs will be patterned after the highly successful pilot apprenticeship program at McNeil Island Formal Penitentiary.

McNeil Island's unique feature is that the Multi-Trades Joint Apprenticeship and Training Committee, composed of management and labor representatives, exercises complete control over the program's policies and procedures.

It is this committee, assisted by 24 representatives of labor and management from each of 12 trade classifications in the Tacoma, Wash., area, that gives the program its practical value.

All trade groups have indicated a willingness to place apprentices, upon their release from the institution, into an existing local program to complete their apprenticeship, and to employ completed apprentices as journeymen as openings occur.

(MORE)

In all such prison apprenticeship programs prisoners or inmates must be between the ages of 17 and 26 and satisfy the joint apprenticeship Committee that they have the ability and aptitude to master the basic skills of the trade.

They must also have sufficient educational preparation to complete satisfactorily the required related instruction, be physically able to perform the required work, and meet other entrance qualifications that the committee would establish.

# # #

File

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
PROJECT ON PENAL REFORM & CRIMINAL REHABILITATION

Administration of Criminal Justice

Examination of the functional structures of correctional systems in the United States is analogous to a trip through Europe where, in traveling relatively short distances one may encounter many different languages, types of government, patterns of culture, and artifacts. In the Southern Region one finds penal systems which range from the enlightened to the reactionary from the progressive to the mediaeval from the humane to the brutal. Even within a single state one may observe, on one level, trends toward a system in accordance with the most progressive correctional philosophy, while, on another level, one finds hangovers from the days of degrading stripes and chains. In the same way, law enforcement agencies and the judicial process will invoke, selectively, both primitive and modern practices, the choice of treatment reflecting, in the main, the social characteristics of the community's officials and/or the economic resources of the offender.

The Project

It is particularly fortunate that, in an area which is almost exclusively the domain of public policy and administration, the Ford Foundation has provided an opportunity for a private agency to intervene and, perhaps, make a contribution toward advancing these crucial processes. Law enforcement agencies and correctional systems, as government agencies controlled by relatively rigid public policies, are understandably sensitive to the opinions of community groups. This tendency has often been demonstrated in the wake of exposed corruption and public disorder. As responsible arms of public policy, the systems are able to innovate only within the limits imposed by laws which govern their operations. A private agency that is not bound by official restrictions and the burden of tradition can offer assistance to correctional administrators and interested groups of citizens who desire to implement reforms, conduct pertinent research and institute programs designed to bring about construcitve change in governmental systems and new approaches to dealing with crime.

Advisory Committee

In order to develop a creditable three year program, reconciling philosophy and feasability as much as possible, we have convened a group of knowledgeable persons, broadly representative of society's institutions, who are acutely interested in the social task of coping with the problems presented by violations of societal mores.

The following propositions are submitted primarily to stimulate your thinking and give some direction to our meeting. They are not meant to imply that we are committed to carrying out any particular proposal, except for the initial survey that is already underway.

A. *Southern Regional Council Special Report: The Prevention of Crime and Treatment of Offenders in the Southern Region* (to be published this year.)

This will be a state-by-state survey report describing the current situation of crime prevention and corrections in the South. Dr. Vernon Fox and associates at Florida State University's Department of Criminology and Corrections and SRC staff members are assisting us in this publication. The report will describe: racial integration; philosophy of corrections; manpower utilization and needs; comparative financial resources and expenditures; physical plants and facilities, including farms and industrial operations; treatment programs, both community and institutional; classification systems; parole policies and practices; facilities for post-release assistance and community treatment centers; institutional populations and patterns of recidivism; nature of professional staffs. Similar analyses will be made of law enforcement agencies and courts, to a limited extent, to determine any new developments stemming from recent legislation and court decisions. The survey will be based on official reports and inquiries, other publications, and observations of authorities in the field.

The survey will provide both a vehicle for public education and a basis for the project's programs.

B. Research Conference: While no one can be certain that any particular research project will produce practically useful results, we would like to be sure, at least, that our projects will be pertinent to the problems of the Southern Region. Our means of providing this assurance would be to bring together a small group of academicians of the region, under the leadership of a nationally known social scientist, for the purpose of presenting papers and designing research that we could practically pursue. Such a conference would have the added advantage of providing a needed forum for ideas of regional rather than national interest. Such ideas are often neglected at more broadly based meetings. Another approach would be to select research without formally weighing its value relative to regional concerns, and some suggestions are proposed in this outline.

C. Other Research:

1. A study to determine whether underdeveloped correctional systems consistently make for a higher rate of recidivism than systems considered more progressive.

2. Update comparative sentencing study done by SRC in 1954 - referring to both the Garfinkle and Foley studies. Each of these studies pointed to significant disparities between the nature of sentences for Negroes and white persons. Have these practices changed since the Supreme Court School Desegregation Decision in 1954?

3. A candid review of industry's attitudes toward the employment of persons with records of crime and delinquency. Is there a need for a more concerted public or private project to encourage industry to use this manpower more appropriately, somewhat in the manner of the "Hire the Handicapped" program?

4. Study how Negroes use correctional services. (Could be part of study of undeveloped systems.)

5. Study effectiveness of the North Carolina Plan (such a study may be already underway.)

6. Demonstration Project in an urban area, focused on crime and delinquency, and utilizing multi-method techniques involving public and private agencies and graduate schools. Such a project would be accompanied by a research and evaluation instrument.

7. Report on institutional visiting (prisons, jails, training schools, etc.) by small teams of women - utilizing a modified John Howard approach. This is in connection with a group of church women who have already requested us to provide orientation on penal practices, because they intend to visit the prisons in their various states. Our orientation efforts should be helpful both to the women and to correctional managers.

8. The procedures by which society deals with delinquent or criminal behavior are often themselves causative factors in later offenses. A study of the background and characteristics of men who have histories of Dyer Act violation (Interstate Transportation of a Stolen Motor Vehicle) should throw some light on this hypothesis.

D. Education and Consultative Programs:

1. Supportive work with human relations groups and the Fellowship of the Concerned, throughout the Southern Region, as they demonstrate interest in the administration of criminal justice.

2. Prepare legislative handbook, summarizing the codes under which corrections operates, state by state, and presenting accepted standards, such as those developed by the National Council on Crime and Delinquency or the American Correctional Association. This book will be distributed to public and private agencies, legislators, and interested groups.

3. Prepare booklet on the administration of criminal justice for use in public schools, in order to encourage wider

acceptance of this process as a normal function of social welfare. It has been proposed that this be done in cooperation with the Joint Commission on Correctional Manpower. (The approach would be to influence attitudes toward corrections as a career and as a helping agency.)

4. Consultation Service. Secure a panel of knowledgeable professional correctional workers and facilitate its use by systems in the region. Organizations and groups could secure our support through regional conferences and their own action groups. This program would provide for fees and expenses for consultants and technical advisors.

5. Technical Advice. As far as possible, the project staff would provide technical advice to correctional systems, law enforcement agencies and other official bodies concerning correctional procedures, training, and new programs and policies.

6. Would a Regional Conference on Racial Integration in Prisons provide significant support for state efforts in this area? While a policy of racial integration would require the repeal of restictive statutes in many states, a conference on the problems and processes of integration which are peculiar to correctional systems might serve to alleviate the anxiety of administrators concerning the effects of desegregation in their prisons. Would a sharing of experiences by those who have already effectuated integration be helpful? Another idea would involve an even larger conference, co-sponsored, perhaps, by such organizations as NCCD and ACA, for all interested managers without considering regional limitations.

7. Provision of resource material to public and private agencies, groups and individuals. For example, some Human Relations Councils will receive copies of Ferguson vs. Buchanan, which resulted in desegregation of the Dade County Jail. This will be used as the Councils urge

officials to begin to desegregate. Also, film and other aids would be used in this program.

8. Cross-fertilization of ideas and programs. This program would facilitate an exchange of top-level and middle management administrators of criminal justice in the Region. Properly implemented, such a program would encourage the spread of progressive correctional principles in day-to-day operations.

9. Recruitment of Negroes for correctional work. Studies reveal that very few Negroes are employed in correctional administration. (This could be an area for significant research.) Would schools and agencies be benefited by a private recruitment service?

10. Training for correctional work. How could a private agency assist in this endeavor?

General Observations

Preliminary observations through travel and correspondence would seem to indicate that, while there are many serious problems - including the continued commission of atrocities in some penal systems - the situation is somewhat more encouraging than anticipated.

Florida has integrated all of its institutions and has invited us to visit the system. Whether this alleged integration, however, is token or real, remains to be seen.

There has been some integration in North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia (the Girls' Training School in Atlanta), and some degree of integration must be assumed in all institutions which have accepted Federal grants (including Draper Prison in Alabama.)

Personnel changes in the Arkansas correctional system in the wake of the recent lashing publicity, while sadly belated and totally inadequate, nevertheless represents some small improvement.

Many top-level correctional administrators in the region privately reveal an unexpectedly progressive orientation. This leaves some room for hope that state correctional systems will be willing to accept help and at least entertain suggestions for specific changes.

In sum, there is considerable reason to believe that this project, through the judicious extension of grants and technical assistance for specific projects; initiation and support of basic research in neglected areas; organization and encouragement of groups working for the passage of sound reform bills in state legislatures, and the wide dissemination of information about corrections and the processes of criminal law at meetings and through the mass communications media, can make a substantial contribution to the upgrading and increased humanization of all of the processes in which the criminal offender is involved, before, during and after imprisonment.

POSITION PAPER

(For Cooperation with the United Church Women
of Florida)

- : -

During your recent successful campaign you expressed some rather thought-provoking observations pointing out the urgent need for some sweeping reforms in our state's correctional programs and penal institutions.

A national survey conducted by the NCCD will be published in a few days. The findings of this survey supports your perceptive observation that correctional programs and institutions are not adequate. Based on the survey, Florida's Correctional System has made rapid progress in the last ten years. However, our program is still far less developed than those in many states; though perhaps more developed than in any correctional programs of other states in the southern region.

May we bring some of the more salient findings of the survey to your attention as we respectfully urge you to adopt policies which will promote the continual advancement of our state's correctional system.

(1) Of the more than 400,000 children who were detained in 1965, about 100,000 were held in jails and police lockup, often with hardened criminals.

(2) Only two states and Puerto Rico claim they never use jails for children.

(3) Less than 20 per cent of the jails in which children are held have been rated as suitable for adult offenders.

(4) Barely 5 per cent of all personnel working in local jails and institutions devote their time to treatment and training. More than 90 per cent are administrators and guards. These are the institutions which -- in many of the country's first offenders -- are presumably the most receptive to rehabilitation.

(5) Thirty per cent of the state operated adult institutions, which hold those convicted of committing more serious kinds of crime, provide no form of vocational training. Most of these are located in the South.

(6) Only 5 of the 50 states operate "halfway houses" to help released offenders make a gradual readjustment to society.

(7) Just a few states operate work release programs where offenders can gain on-the-job experience in the community before they are released.

(8) Eleven states have no probation services for adult misdemeanant offenders, six states have only the barest fragments of such service, and most other states provide it on a spotty basis. Most are located in the South.

(9) Nearly one half of all state felony probationers are cast into caseloads of parole officers supervising over 100 persons, far in excess of recognized minimum standards.

(10) About one-thrid of all offenders are in institutions where security is the predominant goal and where rehabilitative programs are absent. Two-thirds are in the community, under the supervision of overworked, underpaid, and poorly trained probation and parole officers.

(11) Twenty-eight per cent of all offenders are juveniles, seventy-two per cent are adults.

(12) The average adult probationer costs 39 cents a day, the average adult parollee costs 88 cents a day, and the average adult offender in a state institution costs $5.24 a day. Care for the institutionalized offender is thus more costly and may be less effective for many offenders.

(13) Those engaged in corrections increasingly sense the possibilities of community treatment of offenders through supervised work programs.

(14) As indicated earlier, an overwhelming majority of correctional personnel devote their time to guarding offenders. Only 3.6 per cent are treatment staff and 5.9 per cent are academic and vocatinnal staff. Over 90 per cent are administrators and guards.

(15) From a different perspective, the survey indicated that only 12.75 per cent of all state and local correctional personnel handle probationers and parolees even though this group represents more than two-thirds of the nation's offender population. Adequate guidance and supervision for parolees and probationers is sadly lacking.

With reference to capital punishment, may we respectfully bring to your attention that evidence from carefully collected data overwhelmingly indicated that:

(A) Mainly poor people receive the death penalty.

(B) Capital punishment is unjustly administered.

(C) As a deterent to crime, capital punishment is ineffective.

Between the years 1930 and 1960, a total of 3,849 executions occurred in the U. S.; 86 per cent were for murder and 11 per cent for rape. 54 per cent of those executed were Negroes. There were 455 exectuions for rape during this thirty year period -- and 407 of these were non-white. Considering that non-whites represent only approximately 10% of the total population of America, this disparity obviously indicates that the law is being administered unfairly.

This brings our attention to the crucial problem of equal justice for all -- the advantaged and the disadvantaged.

Most of the persons in prison are there because they need help in learning to adjust to the community. Law enforcers are generally unsuccessful in arresting and developing cases against the affluent criminal. It is unjust for us to deal so harshly with the disadvantaged person who behaves criminally while the "big shots" -- syndicated and white collar criminals -- are able to wind themselves through the very procedures that were reportedly developed for the protection of "the least of these my brethren" and escape penalties. The so-called big shots are able to fix situations because they can give appropriate compensations in money or services. The "fixing" process, according to Sutherland and Cressey, involves:

"(1) Various methods of inducing victimes not to testify and not to press prosecution (persuasion, restitution of stolen property, intimidation, deceit or murder) and lawyers and police are sometimes agents of the criminal in persuading the victim to accept restitution, pointing out the inconvenience of a trial, expense, etc."

"(2) The police are often induced not to make a complaint or not to testify truthfully -- through direct bribery or by political orders.

"(3) The prosecuting attorney may be induced not to prosecute, or if prosecution is inevitable, to see to it that the evidence is presented so badly that the case against the offender is not clear. Relief is secured in this manner generally through the influence of a political leader though the prosecutor usually secures financial compensation for his assistance, directly or indirectly.

> "44) The court may be induced not to convict. Immunity is less common at this stage for the court is public and the judge or jury is subject to much criticism for open protection of the criminal. However, it is possible for the judge to impose sentence in public and then modify the sentence in his chambers.
>
> "(5) Officers of corrupt city and county correctional institutions may be induced to release the offender immediately, for a suitable payment, but carry him on the books as an inmate until the end of his sentence. If this is too dangerous, they can make him comfortable in the institution and recommend and early release on pareole."

These avenues are open to financially astute individuals who secure most of the estimate 20-25 Billion Dollars a year that result from criminal activity nationally. This figure, though based largely on assumptions, should underscore the gravity of the problem of punishment and relative guilt between the affluent and disadvantaged criminal. This kind of discrimination between the advantaged and disadvantaged indicates that reform of the criminal process should first be undertaken with the goal of improving the quality of justice that the indigent offender receives, both in the adjudication of his case and in post conviction treatment.

These observations are not intended to imply that any Florida agency is guilty of corruption. We make these observations hoping to illuminate problems that potentially threaten the entire process of criminal justice throughout the nation; from policing to corrections.

We have carefully studied comprehensive annual reports of the Florida Division of Corrections and the Florida Parole Commission. We are deeply impressed with the degree of progress indicated -- especially since this progress was achieved under enormous financial and legislative handicaps. We trust that you will recommend and support the kind of progressive legislation that, during your administration will establish objectives which, in time, will make our state second to none in the field of criminal justice and penal administration. God grant that our state will soar to even greater heights under your excellent guidance.

Table ~~3~~ 2

TOTAL Public Assistance [redacted] EXPENDITURES IN SOUTH BY STATE (In Thousands) (Fiscal year ended June 30, 1965)

PROGRAM	ALL SO. STATES..	TEXAS	LA.	ALA.	GA.	FLA.	N.CAR.	KEN.	TENN.	ARK.	MISS.	VA.	S.CAR.
TOTAL:	$1,150,925	$227,590	$184,633	$112,910	$103,731	$100,803	$91,345	$82,866	$62,982	$61,990	$55,477	$34,399	$32,200
% OF SOUTH	100%	19.8%	16.1%	9.8%	9.0%	8.8%	7.9%	7.2%	5.5%	5.4%	4.8%	3.0%	2.8%
SPECIAL TYPES OF PUBLIC ASST.	1,132,~~481~~ 354	224,216	179,440	112,899	102,849	97,856	89,418	82,289	62,427	61,579	55,245	32,579	31,555
OLD-AGE	748,886	193,450	133,255	91,178	62,759	58,108	31,610	42,650	29,566	45,139	34,641	10,198	16,332
MED. ASST. TO AGED	20,979	....	1,078	892	......	2,881	2,020	3,791	3,445	1,977	......	2,319	2,576
AID TO BLIND	25,527	3,956	2,713	1,488	2,280	2,106	4,069	2,098	1,382	1,649	1,446	958	1,382
AID TO PERM. TOT. DISABLED	127,161	6,656	13,555	8,302	19,242	14,511	19,236	9,527	8,345	6,838	9,580	5,624	5,745
AID TO FAM. W DEP. CHILD.	209,801	20,153	28,839	11,039	18,568	20,250	32,482	24,224	19,690	5,977	9,579	13,480	5,520
GENERAL ASSISTANCE	18,573	3,374	5,193	11	882	2,946	1,927	576	556	411	232	1,820	645

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION BY PROGRAM

PROGRAM	ALL SO. STATES..	TEXAS	LA.	ALA.	GA.	FLA.	N.CAR.	KEN.	TENN.	ARK.	MISS.	VA.	S.CAR.
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
SPEC. TYPES ASST.	98.4	98.5	97.2	99.9	99.1	97.1	97.9	99.3	99.1	99.3	99.6	94.7	98.0
OLD AGE	65.1	85.0	72.2	80.7	60.5	57.6	34.6	51.5	46.9	72.8	62.4	29.6	50.7
MED. AID AGED	1.8	.0	.6	.8	.0	2.9	2.2	4.6	5.5	3.2	....	6.7	8.0
BLIND	2.2	1.7	1.5	1.3	2.2	2.1	4.4	2.5	2.2	2.7	2.6	2.8	4.3
AID PERM. DISABLED	11.1	2.9	7.3	7.3	18.5	14.4	21.1	11.5	13.2	11.0	17.3	16.4	17.8
AID FAM W/DEPEND. CHILDREN	18.2	8.9	15.6	9.8	17.9	20.1	35.6	29.2	31.3	9.6	17.3	39.2	17.2
GENERAL ASSISTANCE	1.6	1.5	2.8	.1	.9	2.9	2.1	.7	.9	.7	.4	5.3	2.0

9/13/66

Paul:

Here is the first set of statistics in rough form. Perhaps one of the secretaries could type them up.

Ed has asked me to work up some materials for the Louisiana H.R.C. brochure. While I finish that, maybe we can talk about the next steps on the welfare material.

The types of figures Pat gave will be more useful if I can get ones for fiscal 1965 rather than just of Dec. as they now stand. Also, some documentation for the degree of need in the South will be necessary to give more punch to the South – U.S. comparisons.

Any other questions or problems about this?

—Paul Anthony

Memo

—John Pecon

Table 1

Federal Public Assistance Payments, (~~Fiscal~~ year ended June 30, 1965)

Expenditures (In thousands)

Program	Total U.S.	South	(% of total U.S.)
Total Federal Funds Special Types of Public Assistance	$ 2,885,320	$ 867,325	(30.1% ~~of total U.S.~~)
Old-age assistance	1,323,352	538,079	(40.7)
Medical assistance to aged	271,288	15,331*	(5.7)
Aid to blind	46,872	18,598	(39.7)
Aid to permanently and totally disabled	287,338	94,552	(32.9)
Aid to families with dependent children	956,470	165,719	(17.3)

Percentage Distribution by Program

	Total U.S.	South
Spec'l Types of Public Assist.	100%	100%
Old age	45.9	62.0
Med. assist to aged	9.4	1.8 *
Aid to blind	1.6	2.1
Aid to permanent & tot. disabled	10.0	10.9
Aid to fam. w/ depend. children	33.1	19.1

* No program: Ga., Miss., Texas

Table 2

Expenditures for Public Assistance from State Funds
(Amounts in Thousands)

	All 51 States	South	(% of All States)
Total from State Funds	$1,782,992	251,941	(14.1%)
Special Types of Public Assistance	1,578,963	244,933	(15.5%)
Old-age assistance	632,653	168,106	(26.6%)
Medical assistance for the aged	159,994	4,885	(3.1)
Aid to the blind	45,539	6,159	(13.5)
Aid to the permanently & totally disabled	177,295	28,314	(16.0)
Aid to families with dependent children	563,483	37,468	(6.6)
General Assistance	204,028	6,910	(3.4)

Percentage Distribution by Program

Total State Funds	100%	100%
Special Types of P.A	88.6	97.2
O.A	35.5	66.7
Med. Assist.	9.0	1.9
Aid to blind	2.6	2.4
Aid to perm. & tot'ly disabled	9.9	11.2
A. to f. w/ dep. child	31.6	14.9
General Assistance	11.4	2.7

Table 3a

Aggregate Expenditures for Public Assistance (Federal, State, Local)

(in thousands)

	50 States & D.C.	South (% of 50 States)
Total	5,285,321	1,150,925 (21.8%
Special Types of Public Assistance	4,903,394	1,133,481 (23.1%
Old age assistance	2,042,572	748,886 (36.7)
Medical assist. to aged	523,694	20,979 (4.1)
Aid to blind	98,898	25,527 (25.8)
Aid to perm. & tot. disabled	513,346	127,161 (24.8)
Aid to families w/ dependent children	1,724,883	209,801 (12.2)
General Assistance (Cases)	381,927	18,573 (4.9)

Percentage distribution by program

Total	100.0 %	100.0 %
Special Types of P.A.	92.8 %	98.4 %
O.A.	38.6	65.1
Med. assist. to aged	9.9	1.8
Blind	1.9	2.2
Perm. & Tot. Disabled	9.7	11.0
A.F.D.C.	32.6	18.2
Gen'l Assist	7.2	1.6

Table 3b: % Distribution by Source of Funds

100%	Federal		State		Local	
	U. S.	South	U. S.	South	U. S.	South
Total:	54.6	75.4	33.7	21.9	11.7	2.7
Special Types of Public Assistance	58.8	76.5	32.2	21.6	9.0	1.9
Old age assist.	64.8	71.9	31.0	22.4	4.2	5.7
Med. assist. to aged	51.8	73.1	30.6	23.3	17.6	3.6
Aid to blind	47.4	72.9	46.0	24.1	6.6	3.0
Aid to perm. & totally disabled.	56.0	74.4	34.5	22.3	9.5	3.3
Aid to families w/ dependent children	55.5	79.0	32.7	17.9	11.9	3.1
General Assistance	—	—	53.4	37.2	46.6	62.8

~~Per State~~

Table 4: Total Welfare Expenditures in South By State ~~(In thousands)~~

Program	All Southern States	TEXAS (% of South)	Louisiana	Alabama	Georgia	Florida	North Carol.	Kentucky	Tennessee	Arkansas	Mississippi	Virginia ~~South Carolina~~	South ~~Virginia~~ Carolina
Total:	$1,150,925	227,590	184,633	112,910	103,731	100,802	91,345	82,866	62,982	61,990	55,477	34,399	32,200
% of South	(100%)	19.8%	16.1	9.8	9.0	8.8	7.9	7.2	5.5	5.4	4.8	3.0	2.8
Special Types of Public Assistance	1,133,481	224,216	179,440	112,899	102,849	97,856	89,418	82,289	62,427	61,579	55,245	32,579	31,555
Old-age assistance	748,886	193,450	133,255	91,178	62,759	58,108	31,610	42,650	29,566	45,139	34,641	10,198	16,332
Medical assistance to aged	20,979	—	1,078	892	—	2,881	2,020	3,791	3,445	1,977	—	2,319	2,576
Aid to blind	25,527	3,956	2,713	1488	2,280	2,106	4,069	2,098	1,382	1,649	1,446	958	1,382
Aid to perm. and tot. disabled	127,161	6,656	13,555	8302	19242	14,511	19,236	9,527	8345	6,838	9580	5624	5745
Aid to fam. w/ depend. children	209,801	20,153	28,839	11,039	18568	20,250	32,482	24,224	19690	5977	9579	13480	5520
General Assistance (Cases)	18,573	3374	5,193	11	882	2,946	1,927	576	556	411	232	1820	645
Percentage Distribution By Program													
Total	100%	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Special Types of Assistance	98.4	98.5	97.2	99.9	99.1	97.1	97.9	99.3	99.1	99.3	99.6	94.7	98.0
O. Age	65.1	85.0	72.2	80.7	60.5	57.7	34.6	51.5	46.9	72.8	62.4	29.6	50.7
Med. to Aged	1.8	.0	.6	.8	.0	2.9	2.2	4.6	5.5	3.2	—	6.7	8.0
Blind	2.2	1.7	1.5	1.3	2.2	2.1	4.4	2.5	2.2	2.7	2.6	2.8	4.3
Aid to tot. & perm. disc.	11.1	2.9	7.3	7.3	18.5	14.4	21.1	11.5	13.2	11.0	17.3	16.4	17.8
A.F.D.C.	18.2	8.9	15.6	9.8	17.9	20.1	35.6	29.2	31.3	9.6	17.3	39.2	17.2
General Assistance (Cases)	1.6	1.5	2.8	.1	.9	2.9	2.1	.7	.9	.7	.4	5.3	2.0

Table

Total		
Special Types of Public Assistance		
Old age assistance		
Medical assist. to aged		
Aid to blind		
Aid to perm. & tot. disabled		
Aid to families w/ dependent children		
General Assistance (Cases)		

Percentage distribution by program

Total		
Special Types of P.A.		
O.A.		
Med. assist. to aged		
Blind		
Perm. & Tot. Disabled		
A.F.D.C.		
Gen'l Assist.		

Table 5

Families (%) below $3000 (1960 Census)

	%	White	Negro
U.S. - 4	21.4	18.6	47.9
South			
Alabama	39.1	29.6	67.8
Arkansas	47.7	41.0	79.5
Florida	28.4	~~54.4~~ 24.1	54.5
Georgia	35.6	25.7	67.7.
Kentucky	38.1	36.7	57.7.
Louisiana	35.6	24.2	65.8
Mississippi	51.6	34.4	82.9
North Carolina	37.1	28.8	70.1
South Carolina	39.5	24.5	77.0
Tennessee	38.3	34.2	63.8
Texas	28.7	25.2	57.6
Virginia	27.9	13.7	54.1

Table

Total		
Special Types of Public Assistance		
Old age assistance		
Medical assist. to aged		
Aid to blind		
Aid to perm. & tot. disabled		
Aid to families w/ dependent children		
General Assistance (Cases)		

Percent age distribution by program

Total		
Special Types of P.A.		
O.A.		
Med. assist. to aged		
Blind		
Perm. & Tot. Disabled		
A.F.D.C.		
Gen'l Assist.		

INDIANA STATE UNIVERSITY TERRE HAUTE, INDIANA 47809

DIVISION OF SOCIAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY, ANTHROPOLOGY AND SOCIAL WORK

February 6, 1967

Mr. John O. Boone, Director
Project on Crime and Corrections
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear John:

Sorry you have been ill. Hope you are now recovered or on your way. I too, have been remiss in work on the book. I have one chapter almost complete, but have had to lay it aside because of the press of work in regard to courses, program development, etc.

Will attempt to get something to you soon. Incidently, we will have 16 or more graduate assistantships available for next school year. If you run into anyone down there who wants to work for an M.A. in criminology we would be glad to receive their application. Best wishes.

Sincerely,

Chet

Chester L. Chiles

SHEP A. GRIFFITH
Sheriff

RICHLAND COUNTY
Sheriff's Office
TELEPHONE AL 2-8641
COLUMBIA, S. C.

R. W. ELEAZER
CHIEF DEPUTY

April 11, 1967

Southern Regional Council, Inc.,
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.,
Atlanta, Georgia.

Gentlemen:

I'm returning your questionnaire and suggest that you send it to the Richland County Board of Administrators.

In 1951, for political reasons, the Richland County Jail was taken from the jurisdiction of the Sheriff and placed under the County Supervisor. Last year the Richland County Board of Administrators took jurisdiction.

Yours truly,

Shep A. Griffith

Shep A. Griffith, Sheriff
Richland County, S. C.

Sent 4-13

April 6, 1967

Mrs. Helene L. Zukof
Urban Studies Center
University of Louisville
Louisville, Kentucky 40208

Dear Mrs. Zukof:

Your packet of six (6) brochures plus 12 pages of comments, have been received. This is great and I do appreciate so much you going into this thoroughly. I, of course, cannot tell whether this is the "cost" in to-to but I hope so.

We have had a few excellent comments in addition to yours and I am in hopes the revision will be a more helpful document. If it is, it will be because of such commendable efforts as yours.

With all of the best wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

Moseland Griffith Smith, FAIA
Director, Urban Planning Project

MGS/vmb

BCCS

BISHOPS' COMMITTEE FOR THE SPANISH SPEAKING

INTERNATIONAL BLDG. - ROOM 401
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS 78205
512 - CApitol 5-3207

April 26, 1967

Mr. Moreland Griffith Smith
Director, Urban Planning Project
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsythe Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Smith:

It has been a month since you generously sent me a copy of A Guide to Programs for Better Homes and Neighborhoods. At that time you asked for my comments.

I am unable to offer any opinions at this point since every time I have set it on my desk it has been picked up and borrowed. It has been read by four priests working in the inner city here in San Antonio principally among Mexican-Americans. The general reaction is that you have rendered us a great service. If I ever get my hands on this publication long enough to read it I'll give you more detailed comments!

Sincerely,

Rev. John McCarthy

JMcC/cj

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ELAINE KUP WILLIAMS
ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

June, 1967

Paul Anthony, Executive Director
John H. Wheeler, President

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P. O. Box 1310
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A. C. 205 887-3438
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Chmn.: C. G. Gomillion
RAP Dir.: Lewis Black

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Atlanta, Georgia 30303
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RAP Dir.: Hubert Thomas

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1st Federal Savings & Loan Bldg.
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Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70807
A. C. 504 775-4048
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MISS. COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
306 First Federal Building
Jackson, Mississippi 39201
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A. C. 803 ALpine 6-8808
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RAP Dir.: L. S. James

TENN. COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
1207 - 18th Avenue, South
Nashville, Tennessee 37212
A. C. 615 297-6568 Add on his letter
Exec. Dir.: Baxton Bryant
Assoc. Dir.: Harry Wiersema
Res. Dir.: Mrs. Jerry Wiersema
Asst. Dir.(W. Tenn.) Isaac Richmond
Chmn.: Dr. William G. Pollard

HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
5403 Austin Street
Houston, Texas 77004
A. C. 713 JA. 6-1829
Exec. Dir.: John P. Murray
Chmn.: Stewart A. Wilber, M.D.

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17 East Cary Street
Richmond, Virginia 23219
A. C. 703 648-4444
Exec. Dir.: Vacant
Acting Dir.: Bailey Wharton
Chmn.: M. C. Martin

July 17, 1967

Mr. Reese Cleghorn, Editor
The Atlanta Journal
10 Forsyth Street, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Cleghorn:

In a conference several days ago, Mr. Tarver indicated that the Journal would cooperate with us in promoting a special drive that we are carrying on in order to get paid staff for the local NAACP. He suggested that the publicity about this time, with probably two stories, one that I have attached and probably one this coming Sunday.

I am sending Mr. Crown a copy of this letter and also a copy of the release. I volunteered to serve as Public Relation Chairman for this group and as such, I am privileged to bother you with this.

Thank you very kindly.

Sincerely yours,

John O. Boone, Chairman
Public Relations, NAACP
Special Drive

JOB/vmb

Enclosures:

arkansas Nov 15 Copy this

Meeting with John Boone
on
Rehabilitation of Criminals

Dr. Erwin L. McDonald, Baptist Building, 401 W. Capitol
Chairman, Conference on Religion and Race, Past President of Little Rock Ministerial Association, Editor of Arkansas Baptist news magazine

Rev. James Rainwater, Arkansas Christian Churches, 1719 Broadway
Executive of Arkansas Christian Churches

Rev. Harold Jackson, Presbyterian Center, 2200 Gaines
Secretary Christian Education of Arkansas Presbyterian Synod

✓ Rev. John N. Williams, Executive Secretary Arkansas Council of Churches
715 W. 22nd St.

Rev. Rufus K. Young, Minister, Bethel AM.E Church, 16th and Izard

Monsignor James O'Connell, President of Arkansas Mental Health Association,
St. John's Seminary, 2500 N. Tyler

Rabbi Seymour Atlas, Synagogue Agudath Achim, 801 Louisiana

Miss Carol Burns, 5919 W. 19th, Former Superintendent, Alexander Training School

Mr. Lee, Department of History, A.M. & N. College, Pine Bluff

Dr. Stephen Stephan, Dept. of Sociology, Univ. Arkansas, Fayetteville

Mr. Ferris Baker, Dept. of Sociology, Hendrix College, Conway

X John W. Walker, 1304-B Wright Avenue, Attorney for Legal Defense Fund, NAACP

Rev. Henry L. Parker, St. Philips Episcopal Church, 919 Gaines

Take West Fair bus
go over two stops
Chestnut Street

August 3, 1967

Mr. Reese Cleghorn
Associate Editor
The Atlanta Journal
10 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Reese:

This letter, I hope, will describe the objectives and motivations of the group of individuals that organized to pursue assistant for the NAACP.

In May of this year, one month before the Dixie Hills incident, a small group of individuals began thinking together about the many social problems that had developed with Atlanta's growth, and the means available for solving these problems. We soon realized that we had lived in Atlanta most of our lives, and had been behaving as though Atlanta were still the great big country town that we all grew up in.

The glamour of access to public accommodations, opportunity for advancement in a few areas, and fairly comfortable residences, have generated considerable complacency among those who can enjoy these advantages, and there were feelings that those who did not better themselves were altogether personally responsible because they were dropouts from school and "irresponsible bums" with no respect for themselves nor anyone else, especially members of their own race. While this characteristic applies to a segment of ghetto dwellers, another, and probably more important, characteristic was overlooked by the affluent group, Negro and white; that human beings will pursue almost any means that tend to lead to self-regard and self-enhancement - good means and/or bad ones. Criminological theory supports this observation.

Some of the civil rights leaders who do not hesitate to advocate violence as a means of making bad conditions visible have recognized this characteristic and benefited by it. Unfortunately, before they visualized making use of the tools of disorder, we had failed to make social disfunction visible through legitimate channels, because we had neither the support nor the commitment to get at the real problems in the community, and consequently, forfeited leadership of powerless people to forces which teach that rock throwing is more effective than other methods.

Attached is some information that is being dissiminated in Atlanta now concerning the value of the rock.

We do not believe that this is the only solution as the militants are out to prove. Those of us who love Atlanta - white and Negro - must prove that violence is not the most effective channel. We proposed to make our responsible civil rights organizations, especially the NAACP, stronger. We have raised approximately $4,000. Much more is needed to provide the professional staff that will make the Atlanta community more aware of the latent social problems in an orderly manner rather than to have them manifested through violence.

We have sent letters to local businesses asking them for donations to the NAACP. We do not apologize for soliciting in the total community, because we believe it should stand for the same thing that the NAACP has always stood for, justice and equal opportunity for all citizens. Many are responding to our appeal. Unfortunately, we are not in contact with all of those who would want to contribute.

I trust that you can help us with this communication problem.

Sincerely yours,

John O. Boone, Director
Project on Crime and Corrections

JOB/vmb

Enclosures:

GEORGIA COMMITTEE
OF THE
NATIONAL COUNCIL ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY

MEMORANDUM

TO: All Participants: Conference on the Administration of Juvenile Justice

FROM: Stewart Werner

DATE: September 11, 1967

Enclosed you will find the proceedings of the Conference on the Administration of Juvenile Justice held last December. Please comment as to authenticity.

A second matter. Would you object to these proceedings being distributed to members of the legislative Juvenile Court Study Committee? I believe this would be most helpful to them in their present deliberations; and the chairman has expressed an interest in them.

If you have any objections to this, please let me know by Tuesday, September [redacted] 26th 1967.

Finally, it now appears likely that members of this Conference, as well as other "pros" who deal with juvenile problems will be invited to a special hearing before the above mentioned Study Committee early in November.

Should this materialize, you will receive an invitation from The Honorable Charles Carnes (House of Representatives) Chairman of the Committee. Please make every effort to come. You have expertise to share with us in developing this most important act for "troubled children" in Georgia.

Best regards.

SW/dl

News papers

October 16, 1967

Mr. Reese Cleghorn
Atlanta Journal
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Reese:

Sorry I have to always bother you with these crash programs, but my time is always so spressing I have to always contact one that I can depend on.

The attached news release is self-explanatory. In a nutshell, we are trying to raise money for underprivileged youth.

Would appreciate it if you would arrange to have this published this week.

Sincerely yours,

John O. Boone

JOB/vmb

Enclosure:

October 16, 1967

City Desk
Atlanta Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Sir:

Please publish the attached news release concerning a project that the International Y's Men group has underway in order to help underprivileged youth who are interested in self-improvement.

Sincerely yours,

John O. Boone

JOB/vmb

Enclosure:

October 16, 1967

Mr. George Coleman
The Atlanta Daily World
Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear George:

Sorry I have to always bother you with these crash programs, but my time is always so pressing I have to always contact one that I can depend on.

The attached news release is self-explanatory. In a nutshell, we are trying to raise money for underprivileged youth.

Would appreciate it if you would arrange to have this published this week.

Sincerely yours,

John O. Boone

JOB/vmb

Enclosure:

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20233

March 13, 1968

Mr. William J. Farmar
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30318

Dear Mr. Farmar:

The report, Black Youth in a Southern Metropolis, has recently come to our attention. The report is very interesting and informative. We would appreciate it if you would send us a copy of the report. You may address it to:

Miss Tobia Bressler
Chief, Ethnic Origin Statistics Branch
Population Division
Room 2331, F.O.B. 3
Bureau of the Census
Suitland, Maryland 20233

Two reports on the Negro which have been recently prepared by our office are enclosed for your information.

Sincerely yours,

Tobia Bressler

Tobia Bressler
Chief, Ethnic Origin Statistic Branch
Bureau of the Census

Enclosures

Virginia
Please send her a copy
Forwarded

DIRECTOR RAPS PRISONS CRITICS

3/20/68

Report Is 'Completely Wrong,' Says Wade

Times-Picayune

Lt. Gen. David Wade (U. S. Air Force, ret.), state director of institutions, claimed Tuesday night that a report highly critical of state prisons in Louisiana issued by an Atlanta-based research organization, is "completely wrong."

The report said prison systems in Louisiana, Mississippi and Arkansas provide "punishment for profit," declaring: "Self-supporting prison systems must, in the end, become slave camps."

Gen. Wade, contacted in Baton Rouge, told The Times-Picayune: "I called this outfit that made the report and they've never even been to Angola (State Penitentiary) or to Louisiana, so they don't know what they're talking about."

The report was issued in Atlanta by the Southern Regional Council, a biracial nonprofit research group whose primary emphasis has been on studies related to civil rights. It was written by William J. Farmer, assistant director of the group's project on the administration of justice.

Gen. Wade said he called Farmer Tuesday afternoon, and "he said he just picked it up (information on which the report was based) here and there—from newspapers and wherever he could get information—none of it verified."

The SRC said that Arkansas, Louisiana and Mississippi could not with available funds and facilities provide the components of even one prison which would meet minimal national standards.

These states have set up state prison farm systems which are expected to be "self - supporting," the report said.

Gen. Wade said rehabilitation and education programs have been in effect in Louisiana for years, "although they are not as much as we would like. Right now, they're in effect at all the prisons in Louisiana."

He said most of the programs' staffs are on contract from the State Department of Education and come from local school boards.

"We are not trying to operate our prisons to make a profit," Gen. Wade said. I pointed out to Farmer that one institution at DeQuincey is very highly regarded by the American Correctional Association, Washington, D. C. He said he'd never heard of it (DeQuincey)."

"The administrators are without funds and the prisoners are without hope. There are pitifully few meaningful education training programs, the SRC stated.

This has also meant the use of "archaic and brutal instruments for the maintenance of discipline and the meeting of work quotas, flogging, isolation, and a variety of 'unofficial' techniques,'" the [illegible]

One part of the pattern shared by persons in the three states is almost complete racial segregation, the report said. The report also suggests that little effort is now being made in these states to improve prison conditions. The study concludes:

"The basic rationale for the operation of these prison systems . . . has not altered since 1913 . . . it is more than time for a change."

MISSISSIPPI
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
JACKSON

March 21, 1968

Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Georgia

Gentlemen:

As Chairman of the Penitentiary Committee of the House of Representatives of the Mississippi Legislature, I am very much interested in the report you issued to the newspapers concerning the conditions existing at our State Penitentiary at Parchman.

Our Committee has recently completed a thorough investigation of the State Penitentiary and we have reported our findings to the Mississippi Legislature. We feel that if you have information helpful to our committee you should submit the same to us. We would also like for some member or representative of the Southern Regional Council to appear before our Committee at their convenience to discuss the information contained in your report.

Very truly yours,

Robert E. (Bob) Anderson

Robert E. (Bob) Anderson

REA:fl

Civic - Other File

JULIAN BOND
Representative, District 136
162 Eurahlee Street, S.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30314

COMMITTEES
EDUCATION
Transportation
INSURANCE
Surety & Title
STATE INSTITUTIONS & PROPERTY

The House of Representatives

Atlanta, Georgia

March 29, 1968

Mr. Odell Clark
16 Gessford Street, S. E.
Washington, D. C.

AIR MAIL SPECIAL DELIVERY

Dear Odell:

A group here - The Metropolitan Atlanta Summit Leadership Congress - wants to sponsor the Congressman in a speech either April 19 or 20, probably in Wheat Street Baptist Church, the largest Negro Baptist church here. This group is democratic and representative of a wide range of community leadership.

The Summit is composed of neighborhood, civic and social organizations and has become the representative group in our community. Co-chairmen are two ministers (Congregational and Baptist) and a young black doctor. They want to have a large public kick-off meeting on one of the two above dates corresponding with their plans to begin extensive political education work in our community. The Congressman would be a welcomed spur to real action politically by all factions in our community. They want to know:

- -if the Congressman can come on one of those two days
- -if so, what arrangements should be made as to travel, accommodations and honorarium.

They hope for an early response from him. They are assured of the support of nearly every church in the city for their efforts and for this affair they have planned. My only regret is that I will be away from Atlanta on both those days.

Ifwhat I have asked looks possible, please respond to:

John Boone
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303 (404) 522-8764

Love to but come too late.

Sincerely,

Julian

Julian Bond

NCCJ

Educating for
Brotherhood

THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF CHRISTIANS AND JEWS, INC.
GEORGIA REGION • 1022 First Federal Building • Atlanta, Georgia 30303 • 404—688-7510

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
A. Wilson Cheek

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Mortimer R. Sams, III
Mendel Segal
John E. Skandalakis
Alex Smith, Jr.
Joel C. Stokes
Robert Troutman, Jr.
Joseph A. Wilber
Cecil L. Woods
Mrs. Asa G. Yancey

Dear Friends:

We are happy to send you this summary of the recent NCCJ conference, "What Kind of City Do We Really Want?" prepared by Leon S. Eplan. Rather than organizing NCCJ activist groups to attempt to carry out the recommendations which came from the conference, our hope is that you will work through the most effective channels available to you to put the recommendations into action.

We appreciated your participation in the conference and look forward to being with you again.

Sincerely yours,

JANICE O. ROTHSCHILD

MORTIMER R. SAMS, III

Co-Chairmen of the
Planning Committee

pl
Enclosure
1/17/69

Summary of Conference

"WHAT KIND OF CITY DO WE REALLY WANT?"

by Leon S. Eplan

Sponsored by

THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF CHRISTIANS AND JEWS

Trinity Methodist Church

Atlanta, Georgia

November 14, 1968

Our conference opened with the keynote address by Maynard H. Jackson, Jr. The tolerable city, he declared, must ultimately be the tolerant city . . . "brotherhood is more a myth than a reality. This is an age of moral and physical danger, an age of disunity. The times demand heroic men -- workers, dreamers, activists -- men committed to the precept that law and order follow, not precede, freedom; otherwise we have only repression. Our elected officials have the solemn obligation to the people they represent -- to the right of people to full liberty, to earn a decent wage, to the expectation of care if they are old, infirm, mentally retarded, oppressed."

We can talk throughout this day, he remarked, or for the rest of the week, we can talk for years about the problem which we all know exists and still accomplish nothing. From this conference must come commitment, a commitment to action to solve these problems. The time may be past when racial injustices can be solved by white people. But blacks need help in order to retain their hope, . . . to maintain their face in the dialogue between blacks. This help must come from the people at this conference.

ORGANIZATION OF CONFERENCE

The conference was divided into five basic subjects related to the conference theme, with the group on Public Services further subdivided. To keep the discussion groups small, each subject had two or more groups, each with a chairman, a resource person and a recorder. The five related subjects were as follows:

I. Fair Practices in Business

II. Problems of Employment

III. Equality of Educational Opportunity

IV. Adequate Housing

V. Public Services - Health, Recreation, Police-Community Relations, Sanitation, Transportation, and Social Services

The comments which follow give the gist of the discussions and the recommended actions, as reported by the recorders. The conference summarizer has taken the liberty of shifting some of the suggestions to other subject groups where appropriate.

I. FAIR PRACTICES IN BUSINESS

A. Major Problems

- Unfair business practices in the ghetto areas (higher prices, differing prices, unreasonable profits).
- Employment discrimination against those who have a record of arrest.
- Garnishment often used as club: furthermore, many present collection practices are illegal (harassment, over-persistent telephone calls, etc.).
- Consumer ignorance on rights.

B. Recommended Action

- Extend time of default judgment.
- Send more reports to the Better Business Bureau of unscrupulous business practices in ghetto areas.
- Restructure garnishment practices: abolish certain present city practices (such as at Grady Hospital); press the General Assembly to pass U.C.C.C. (see Fulton and DeKalb Grand Jury presentations); get the municipal labor organizations to take action on city garnishment practices.
- Improve consumer education: expand OEO's current program on consumer education; make greater use of posters on busses; educate people particularly on availability of low-interest loans, on their rights when garnished, on how to shop comparatively; need to establish a public agency for consumer education.

II. PROBLEMS OF EMPLOYMENT

A. Major Problems

- Absence of enough good jobs for women.
- Public transportation to jobs inadequate.
- Lack of sufficient recruitment at Negro colleges.
- Prejudice in advancing and upgrading members of minority groups.
- Ignorance among most white employers and supervisors of the employment problems of the underprivileged.
- Prejudice against those with arrest records.
- Difficulty of getting many unions to overcome discriminatory practices.

B. Recommended Actions

- Urge the city government to begin to employ more Negroes, including department heads; also make more use of women, perhaps as meter maids.
- Urge contractors to use only those unions which do not discriminate and which grant journeymen classification to Negroes who have learned their trades elsewhere.
- Urge businessmen: to recruit more vigorously at Atlanta University Center; to seek Negroes for all levels of employment; to upgrade those who have supervisory and managerial talents (once Negroes are in middle-management positions, they will be helpful in recruiting other Negroes); to utilize the want ad sections of Negro-owned newspapers; to train their personnel officers and supervisors on the treatment and use of minority group workers (also actively enforce company policies on equal employment opportunities); to sponsor (perhaps under the auspices of the Chamber of Commerce) a Recruiting Day at Atlanta University Center; to employ and train the hard-core unemployed; to discontinue the practice of dismissing those with arrest records without first looking at the kinds of arrest and future potentialities of the individual.
- Urge young Negroes to stay in school in order to learn the discipline necessary to compete and succeed in the economy.

III. EQUALITY OF EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITY

A. Major Problems

- Physical facilities of schools in ghetto areas inadequate, including a lack of enough play space, buildings which are old and obsolete, teacher-pupil ratios which are high, equipment which is inferior, libraries which are not well stocked and few working tools (such as maps).

- Atlanta's Board of Education has not adjusted to the special needs of poor children, and especially poor blacks, and to the need of forming equality of education attitudes.

B. Recommended Actions

- Need to attract more teachers (perhaps using para-professionals) and better trained teachers, especially teachers equipped to work in ghetto areas (perhaps by incentive pay); make greater use of social workers in schools; need to reduce teacher-pupil ratio to permit more time for teachers to accelerate poverty area children to normal levels of achievement.

- The school boards should fulfill the requirements for an integrated society, adopting the premise that integrated education is desirable (much greater staff integration is necessary); they should consider pairing schools for cross-sectioning; give more attention to improving the self-image of children in ghetto areas (including more history of black accomplishments); merge white and black PTA's; Negro students should be urged to attend predominantly white high schools; the board should establish formal means for better communication between board and parents.

- Press for much earlier beginning for formal education, starting with a state-wide system of kindergarten, and pre-school in Atlanta; also for special attention to bright young Negroes to assure their continued education into college.

- Make better use of park lands for those schools without sufficient school sites of their own; the best equipment and teachers, not the worst, should be put where the need is the greatest, in ghetto areas.

- Principals, teachers and children should begin calling all adults in the school by their surnames using "Mr.", "Mrs." or "Miss", regardless of their position in the school.

IV. ADEQUATE HOUSING

A. Major Problems

- Not enough standard housing for the poor at prices they can afford.

- Discrimination against blacks in all-white neighborhoods; difficult for Negroes to obtain mortgages.

- Low incomes prevent many people from reaching the bulk of the city's available housing.

- Tenants are not given a fair voice; they fear eviction, especially in public housing projects.

- Upper income limits in public housing projects discourage people from seeking better jobs.

- White are abandoning the city for the suburbs and turning their back on the city housing problems; false fears, ignorance, misunderstanding are wide-spread among whites (regarding the impact of racial change).

- Zoning and other laws tend to keep the poor out of certain areas of the city.

B. Recommended Housing

- Broaden the opportunities for the poor to find housing, including the greater use of privately built and/or operated units; expanding more into such programs as rent supplement; pursuade DeKalb County to adopt a Workable Program so that more housing for the poor could be built in that county; make direct payments to families for housing; more Federal funds are needed (Congressmen should be contacted to express concern) and much more low-cost housing should be provided by local governments; there is a need to scatter low-cost housing throughout the city, and especially should there be an effort to diversify housing types as well as build smaller projects; procedures should be established for making homeowners out of as many of the poor as possible.

- Increase the housing opportunities for blacks of all income levels by removing discriminatory practices (seek to get all metropolitan area governments to adopt open housing legislation and meet with local representatives to the State Assembly to urge these laws); pressure local lending institutions to make loans to Negroes who want to live in white areas; strengthen neighborhood fair housing groups to counter fear and ignorance associated with Negroes moving into white neighborhoods.

- Drastically improve the Atlanta Housing Authority, both in terms of their make-up (wider representation; more diversity in members' backgrounds and income are needed) and their policies (more local rule by tenants' associations) raise upper income restrictions for those already in public housing; improve architecture of public housing (more experimentation needed); need for a Tenants' Rights Handbook; city should more vigorously enforce housing and other codes (more inspectors should be hired).

V. PUBLIC SERVICES: HEALTH

A. Major Problems

- Inadequate health facilities and personnel available to the poor.

- Lack of emphasis on preventive medicine.

- Need for new and creative approaches to the delivery of health services in order to reach the poor.

B. Recommended Actions

- Expand the training of paramedical personnel on all levels (including the use of home health aides).

- Encourage special programs to students academically qualified for professional health schools.

- Survey the health fields to determine reasons that public health services are underutilized (for example, are the qualifications for certain paramedical fields set too high?).

- Publicize to the citizens of Atlanta the fact of low-quality of health among the poor, the absence of easily available physicians and public health, and the difficulties in reaching public health facilities.

PUBLIC SERVICES: RECREATION

A. Major Problems

- Recreation in Atlanta has the lowest budgetary priority of all public services and, as a result, equipment is sorely limited, salaries are low, and facilities are few and in poor condition.

- Facilities are especially limited in the close-in areas of the city where the poor reside.

- Newspapers and television stations have not transmitted information regarding recreational programs, schedules and plans.

B. Recommended Actions

- Campaign to put more of the city's financial resources into recreational facilities, equipment and personnel salaries (earmark collected recreation fees for recreation purposes).

- Design programs around what the people themselves want; be more creative about the programs; break some of the "Old Book Rules" and try new measures.

- Permit the general public to utilize city school buildings after school hours.

- Begin to utilize local schools, the transit authority, the news media, and other community resources to assure that the city's recreation programs are successful and reach all people.

PUBLIC SERVICES: POLICE-COMMUNITY RELATIONS

A. Major Problems

- Public antipathy (especially among poor) towards the police department (precipitated by incidents of brutality, injustice and prejudicial treatment).

- Growing public demand for "law and order," giving rise to the need for an improved police image.

- Lack of established lines of behavior regarding police actions in situations of questioning or arresting people.

- Low police morale due to (among other things) low pay and lack of adequate insurance among drivers of police cruisers.

B. Recommended Actions

- Establish a section of the Atlanta Police Department with responsibility for improving the image of the police force; it is essential that concerned citizens be informed as to the basic problems in policing the community in order to avoid crisis situations leading to public outrage.

- Raise police salaries to the levels necessary to attract more qualified officers; increase department budgets to provide services not now performed -- crime prevention, probation and parole programs must be funded appropriately.

- Take infractions of police behavior to the department's Internal Security Division and then publicize decisions made, so that the community will know something has been done; also, eliminate officers whose attitudes are incompatible with commonly-held concepts of justice (need for psychological examination of police candidates at the time of recruitment to determine suitability); finally, there should be a periodic review of each officer's behavior and effectiveness by the neighborhood in which he works with recommendations to his superiors (perhaps a Citizens' Review Board should be established).

- Follow-through with the Fulton County Grand Jury on the problem of corruption found in part of the police deparment.

- Where there are two men in a police cruiser, one of those men should be black.

PUBLIC SERVICES: SANITATION

A. Major Problems

- Inadequate labor force due to, among other things, low pay and poor image of job.

- Inadequately trained supervisors.

B. Recommended Actions

- Begin treating workers as human beings.

- Improve image of the department.

- Upgrade conditions at work stations.

- Install education program for employees.

PUBLIC SERVICES: TRANSPORTATION

A. Major Problems

- Need to have transportation system designed to get people from their homes to their jobs (at present poor live in central city, jobs on periphery, yet all busses go downtown before they go outward requiring long, confusing and time-consuming trips).

- Need to include service to poor areas as a primary goal in the design of any new transportation system.

- Existing expressways are inefficient and inadequate.

B. Recommended Actions

- Transportation for ghetto residents should become a prime concern in the design and operation of any public transportation system.

- Construct a rapid transit system which would reach into all parts of the city; also seek a higher level of Federal participation in the cost (Federal share should be 90 per cent, the present share on interstate routes).

- Replace the private bus system with one under public ownership so that service on nonprofitable yet important routes can be maintained at a high level.

- Improve the inefficiencies of highways (create more underpasses and bridges at railroads, close down expressway ramps when they become clogged, etc.).

PUBLIC SERVICES: SOCIAL SERVICES

A. Major Problems

- Middle and upper-class groups not willing to finance an adequate level of social services.

- Problems too narrowly defined; solutions should seek not merely to overcome poverty and hunger but also to provide jobs which would be meaningful and which would encourage pride, self-worth and personal satisfaction.

- Social services too fragmented into various organizations, so that there is much duplication.

B. Recommended Actions

- Need to convince people throughout the metropolitan area that it is in their own self-interest to solve the problem of poverty, lack of education and other social inadequacies.
- Must eliminate racism and discrimination not only on an individual basis but also within public and private institutions.
- Social services should be expanded to include all people, regardless of race, economic status, or the presence of socially accepted morals.
- Social services should be united and coordinate to avoid waste and duplication.
- The entire area of preventive service needs to be expanded.

Leon S. Eplan
Conference Summarizer

pl

ROSTER OF CONFERENCE LEADERSHIP

Conference Chairman: Mrs. Jacob M. Rothschild
Co-Chairman of Planning Committee: Mortimer R. Sams, III
Keynote Speaker: Maynard H. Jackson, Jr.
Summary Statement: Leon S. Eplan
Co-Ordinator of Recorders: Rev. Donald S. Daughtry
Assistant Co-Ordinator of Recorders: Mrs. E. M. Turlington

- - - - - - - - - - - - -

I. FAIR PRACTICES IN BUSINESS

Chairmen:
Jesse Hill, Jr., Al Keherer, Sinclair Jacobs

Resource Persons:
Charles Morgan, Hosea Williams, Michael Padnos, Edward Moody, Ronald Cohn

Recorders:
Mrs. E. L. Simon, Father John Mulroy

II. PROBLEMS OF EMPLOYMENT

Chairmen:
G. Albert Lawton, Joel C. Stokes, Charles Williams

Resource Persons:
Bradley Currie, Jr., Mrs. Helen Howard, Curtis Driskell, Ben Brown, Thomas McPherson, Rev. Joseph E. Boone

Recorders:
Mrs. Eugene Kearney, Rev. Edward Brown

III. EQUALITY OF EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITY

Chairmen:
Mrs. T. H. Bockman, Mrs. Andrew J. Young, Mrs. LeRoy Woodward, Mrs. Narvie Harris

Resource Persons:
Dr. Samuel Williams, Mrs. Leon Cantor, Robert M. Gaines, Dr. Asa G. Yancey, Edward L. Bouie, Mrs. Sara P. Mitchell

Recorders:
Mrs. Joel L. Pressman, Mrs. Asa G. Yancey, Mrs. James Washington, Mrs. Lee Ingram

IV. ADEQUATE HOUSING

Chairmen:
Mortimer R. Sams, III, Mrs. Clifford Wilson, Paul Muldawer, Rev. J. Oscar McCloud

Resource Persons:
Mrs. Kathleen Wood, James W. Lemon, Q. V. Williamson, Cecil Alexander, John Steinichen, III, Mrs. Louise Whatley, Noyes Collinson, William Edwards

Recorders:
Mrs. H. T. Mallon, Rev. Robert L. McBath, Mrs. Donna Rooney, Jack Tatum

V. PUBLIC SERVICES

General Session Speaker: John H. Robinson

Chairmen:
Dr. John E. Skandalakis, Rev. R. Bruce Donnelly, Mrs. Herman Yang, Charles S. Stinson, Jr., Rev. John Allen, T. M. "Jim" Parham

Resource Persons:
Dr. Joseph A. Wilber, Dr. Otis W. Smith, Jack C. Delius, Mrs. Jimmie Mims, Lt. Claude Dixon, James A. Lindskoog, Ralph Hulsey, James Howard, W. P. Maynard, Nathaniel Welch, Mrs. Eliza Paschall, Lyndon Wade

Recorders:
Mrs. Anne Hurst, Barton Lewis, Franklin Thomas, Rev. Paul Wohlgemuth, Dr. Robert J. Rea, Jr.

FOR YOUR INFORMATION

NCCJ
Educating for Brotherhood

THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF CHRISTIANS AND JEWS, INC.
GEORGIA REGION • 1022 First Federal Building • Atlanta, Georgia 30303 • 404—688-7510

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Robert Troutman, Jr.
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Mrs. Asa G. Yancey

October 23, 1968

Mr. Richard H. Snibbe, Co-Ordinator
Law Enforcement Training
Georgia Center for Continuing Education
University of Georgia
Athens, Georgia 30601

Dear Dick:

Enclosed is a list of the names and addresses and telephone numbers of the persons who are invited to be on the planning committee for the 1969 Police - Community Relations Workshop.

The two agencies indicating their desire to be listed as sponsors were:

The American Jewish Committee
Contact person: Charles Wittenstein

The Anti-Defamation League
Contact person: Irwin Schulman

Mr. John Boone, who was in attendance at the meeting from the staff of the Southern Regional Council, indicated the probability that they would like to be a sponsor and he will check this out with the chief executive, Paul Anthony. I would suggest that you drop a note to Mr. Boone to find out definately before listing the Southern Regional Council.

You will, of course, find the names of Mssrs. Wittenstein, Schulman and Boone, their addresses and telephone numbers on the enclosed list.

It was a privilege to see you today and to know that you were pleased with the meeting. Let me reiterate my hope expressed in the conversation last night and again today, that the Lord Bless and Keep Thee in Georgia! Look forward to seeing you on the 30th in Macon.

Sincerely yours,

Wilson

A. Wilson Cheek

AWC:pl
Enclosure
CC: Mr. Charles Wittenstein
Mr. Irwin Schulman
Mr. John Boone

Dictated 10/22/68

NCCJ

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Joel C. Stokes
Robert Troutman, Jr.
Joseph A. Wilber
Cecil L. Woods
Mrs. Asa G. Yancey

October 7, 1968

To the Committee to Plan the 1969 Police Community Relations Workshop

Mr. William Allison
Mr. John Boone
Lt. Claude Dixon
Chief James Flint
Mr. Robert Hughes
Mr. James Lindskoog
Mr. James L. McGovern
Mr. James McIntyre
Mr. Fred Miller
Mr. Irwin Schulman
Mr. Richard Snibbe
Major Porter Weaver
Mr. Charles Wittenstein
Mr. Donald McEvoy

Dear Friends:

Mr. Richard Snibbe, Co-Ordinator of the Law Enforcement Training Program at the University of Georgia has asked me to convene the committee to plan for the content and substance of the 1969 Police Community Relations Workshop for the Southeast, scheduled for February 9-14, 1969 at the Georgia Center for Continuing Education at the University of Georgia in Athens.

Following up telephone conversations which I have had with each of you, this letter is simply to confirm the invitation to meet on:

Tuesday, October 22, 1968
10:00 a.m. - 12 noon
Conference Room A - 17th Floor
First Federal Building
40 Marietta Street
Atlanta, Georgia

Enclosed you will find a copy of the program from the 1968 Workshop which will give you some idea of our task Mr. Snibbe will bring with him the result of the evaluation sheets made by the participants of the 1968 Workshop. With this information and your own creative ideas, we should be able to plan a great Workshop for 1969. All who can remain for lunch after the meeting are invited to do so.

Thanks for your co-operation, and I look forward to seeing you on the 22nd. Best wishes.

Sincerely yours,

A. Wilson Cheek

A. Wilson Cheek

AWC:pl

February 18, 1969

zMr. John Steinichen
Interfaith, Inc.
1863 Merrimac Circle, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia 30329

Re: Low Cost Housing Committee
Metropolitan Atlanta Housing
Conference

Dear John:

As Treasurer of MAHC, I would like as soon as possible to formulate a budget for the year. In order not to interfere with the preperation for the February 26th conference, I have not contacted anyone in this regards. Just as soon as you can give this matter some thought, I would like to get your recommendations for the budget covering your committee's activities breaking down the anticipated expenitures as much as possible.

Looking forward to hearing from you at your earliest convenience, I am

Sincerely yours,

Moreland Griffith Smith
FAIA
Director, Urban Planning

MGS/mv

February 18, 1969

Mr. Noyes Collinson
1113 Moore's Mill Road, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30327

Re: Community Relations Committee
Metropolitan Atlanta Housing
Conference

Dear Noyes:

As Treasurer of MAHC, I would like as soon as possible to formulate a budget for the year. In order not to interfere with the preperation for the February 26th conference, I have not contacted anyone in this regards. Just as soon as you can give this matter some thought, I would like to get your recommendations for the budget covering your committee's activities breaking down the anticipated expenditures as much as possible.

Looking forward to hearing from you at your earliest convenience, I am

Sincerely yours,

Moreland Griffith Smith
FAIA
Director, Urban Planning

MGS/mv

February 18, 1969

Mr. Nat Welch
Community Relations Commission
City Hall
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Re: Public Information Committee
Metropolitan Atlanta Housing
Conference

Dear Nat:

As Treasurer of MAHC, we would like as soon as possible to formulate a budget for the year.

In order not to interfere with the preperation for the February 26th conference, I have not contacted anyone in this regards. As soon as you can give this matter some thought, I would like to get your recommendations for the budget covering your committee's activities, breaking down the anticipated expenditures as much as possible.

Looking forward to hearing from you at your earliest convenience, I am

Sincerely yours,

Moreland Griffith Smith
FAIA
Director, Urban Planning

MGS/mv

February 18, 1969

Mr. Leon Eplan
Eric Hill Associates
78 Eighth Street, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia 30309

Re: Open Occupancy Committee
Metropolitan Atlanta Housing
Conference

Dear Leon:

As Treasurer of MAHC, I would like as soon as possible to formulate a budget for the year.

In order not to interfere with the preparation for the February 26th conference, I have not contacted anyone in this regards. As soon as you can give this matter some thought, I would like to get your recommendations for the budget covering your committee's activities, breaking down the anticipated expenditures as much as possible.

Looking forward to hearing from you at your earliest convenience, I am

Sincerely yours,

Moreland Griffith Smith
FAIA
Director, Urban Planning

MGS/mv

February 18, 1969

Mr. Robert Flanagan
NAACP Regional Office
859½ Hunter Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30318

Re: Legislative Committee
Metropolitan Atlanta Housing Conference

Dear Mr. Flanagan:

As Treasurer of MAHC, I would like as soon as possible to formulate a budget for the year. In order not to interfere with the preperation for the February 26th conference, I have not contacted anyone in this regards. As soon as you can give this matter some thought, I would like to get your recommendations for the budget covering your committee's activities, breaking down the anticipated expenditures as much as possible.

Looking forward to hearing from you at your earliest convenience, I am

Sincerely yours,

Moreland Griffith Smith
FAIA
Director, Urban Planning

MGS/mv

February 18, 1969

Mr. Irwin Schulmer
Anti-Defamation League
41 Exchange Place, S.E.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Re: Workshop Committee
Metropolitan Atlanta Housing
Conference

Dear Irwin:

As Treasurer of MAHC, I would like as soon as possible to formulate a budget for the year. In order not to interfere with the preperation for the February 26th conference, I have not contacted anyone in this regards. As soon as you can give this matter some thought, I would like to get your recommendations for the budget covering your committee's activities, breaking down the anticipated expenditures as much as possible.

Looking forward to hearing from your at your earliest convenience, I am

Sincerely yours,

Moreland Griffith Smith
FAIA
Director, Urban Planning

MGS/mv

February 18, 1969

Mr. Noyes Collinson
1113 Moore's Mill Road, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30327

Re: Low-Cost Housing Committee
Metropolitan Atlanta Housing
Conference

Dear Noyes:

As Treasurer of MAHC, I would like as soon as possible to formulate a budget for the year. In order not to interfere with the preperation for the February 26th conference, I have not contacted anyone in this regards. Just as soon as you can give this matter some thought, I would like to get your recommendations for the budget covering your committee's activities, breaking down the anticipated expenditures as much as possible.

Looking forward to hearing from you at your earliest convenience, I am

Sincerely yours,

Moreland Griffith Smith
FAIA
Director, Urban Planning

MGS/mv

February 17, 1969

Mrs. Sibyl Moholy - Nagy
330 East 33rd Street
New York, New York

Dear Mrs. Moholy - Nagy:

I am today in receipt of Mr. Paul Rudolph's letter of February 10th, a carbon copy of which has gone to you.

I will be delighted to take you to Tuskegee on the 28th of February, 1969 and shall pick you pp at the Hyatt House Hotel Friday morning and have you back at the airport well in time for your 8:00 plane.

However, it will be approximately 9:30 before I will be able to get to the hotel but this will give us adequate time! I have an appointment at 8:30 a.m. that morning which cannot be shifted. When that appointment is completed, I will telephone you at the hotel so that you could come to the lobby and there would be not waiting. Trusting this will be satisfactory with you, I am

Sincerely yours,

Moreland Griffith Smith
FAIA

MGS/mv

March 7, 1969

Mr. Robin L. Lamson
Research Specialist
Assembly Office of Research
California Legislature
Assembly Rules Committee
Room 3173, State Capitol
Sacramento, California

Dear Mr. Lamson:

Reference is made to your letter of February 12, 1969. I received the copy of "Deterrent Effects of Criminal Sanctions", the progress report of the Assembly Committee on Criminal Procedure. Thank you very much!

Thank you also, for placing my name on your mailing list. I'am looking forward to receiving my first mailing of the Correctional Industry Report.

Enclosed, please find the special report entitled "The Delta Prisons: Punishment for Profit", that you requested. I'am sorry it has taken me so long to get it to you.

Sincerely yours,

John O. Boone, ACSW
Director
Project on the Administration of Justice

JOB/mv
enclosure

PANEL OF CONSULTANTS

Myrl E. Alexander, Director,
Federal Bureau of Prisons

Mr. Alexander brings to his present position a broad background of both academic and practical experience. He has agreed to provide extensive services to correctional systems, institutions and jails through the Federal Prison System which has facilities located throughout the South. Technical assistance and consultation in the development and implementation of programming as well as in current treatment and custodial procedures are available. The services of knowledgeable training staffs may be made available for utilization by state systems.

Richard Chappell
Institute of Government, University of Georgia

Mr. Chappell has extensive experience as Chief of Probation Services, both Federal and State and as Chairman of the United States Board of Parole. He is an extremely knowledgeable person in the field of corrections and would be of considerable assistance to systems in the areas of sentencing procedures, court services and aftercare procedures.

Mr. Austin MacCormick
Executive Director, Osborne Association

Mr. MacCormick, an "elder statesman" of Corrections, has had long and varied experience as an administrator and consultant, in connection with both juvenile and adult offenders and in aftercare programs.

John O. Boone, ACSW
Project Director

Mr. Boone has had a wide range of academic training and professional experience in Corrections, having most recently served as a Chief of Classification & Parole in two Federal Penitentiaries. He will provide technical assistance and consultation to State Directors and other administrators, institution staffs and communit interest groups concerning appropriate correctional procedures and social work techniques.

Several State Directors of Departments of Corrections have tentatively agreed to participate in our consultation program.

Other skilled academicians and professionals can be made available to meet special needs.

stand trial of his case on the merits before a jury fairly selected from among his peers.

Respectfully submitted,

Waller H Horsley

Waller H. Horsley

Waller H. Horsley
Hunton, Williams, Gay, Powell
& Gibson
P. O. Box 1535
Richmond, Virginia 23212

CERTIFICATE

The undersigned hereby certifies that he has forwarded a copy of the foregoing Brief to Reno S. Harp, III, Esq., Assistant Attorney General of Virginia, Richmond, Virginia, this 19th day of January 1968.

Waller H Horsley

DRAFT OUTLINE FOR POLICE PROPOSAL

I. Introduction

A. Statement of Purpose

B. Statement of Problems

1. City Riots

2. Difficulty of routine police work and arrests in inner city

3. Recruitment - Turnover

(2-3) 4. Tension - Conflicts

(Pages) 5. Mutual distrust

II. SRI Capabilities (What can be done)

A. What SRI has done - listings

B. Organization members

(2-3) C. Consultants

D. Flexibility

(Pages)

1. Kind of program

2. Size of City

III. SRI Approach (How it can be done)

A. Philosophy

(2) B. Lab Methods

(Pages) C. Training Designs

IV. SRI Services Available

A. Survey - Analysis

(greatest body of material) B. Grand Rapids Institute

C. Police Training

1. Human relations lab (Patrolman level)

Prospectus - continued

Methods and Procedures:

Select sample of 100 Negro and 100 white inmates from each system -- a random sample ~~selecting~~ considering, perhaps, every other inmate in each category. Collect data on each of the individuals from Corrections Departments, Parole Departments, Selective Service Boards, and other appropriate agencies, if indicated.

Arrange for individuals to complete questionnaire which will reflect their personal and family background.

BIOGRAPHY OF WALTER C. RECKLESS

Dr. Walter C. Reckless, is a professor in the Department of Sociology and Anthropology at Ohio State University.

The noted criminologist has been a member of the University faculty since 1940. He joined the Ohio State staff as a professor in the School of Social Administration, and for 17 years was in charge of training students in correctional administration. During this period he developed the nation's first senior and graduate student cirriculum in the area of penology and corrections. He transferred to the Sociology department in 1957.

Dr. Reckless is a graduate of the University of Chicago, where he earned both the bachelor's and Ph.D. degrees. He was a member of the Sociology faculty at Vanderbilt University for 15 years before coming to Ohio State. He also has served as visiting professor at various other leading universities during summer sessions.

1951 - 2 - Sent to India by the U. N. to study crime problem there, to train superintendents of correctional institutions, and to develop probation and after-care services.

1955 - 60 - Twice delegate to United Nations conference on Treatment of Offenders and Prevention of Crime, held in Switzerland and London.

1960 - Lecturer in criminology University of Münster, Germany.

1962 - Lecturer, International Criminological Institute, Jerusalem.

1964 - 65- President of the American Society of Criminology. (presented the Edwin Sutherland Award by this organization in 1963.)

1966 - Chairman of Sociology and Law Section of the International Conference of Social Defense - Lecce, Italy.

He has conducted a number of extensive research projects including several sponsored by the Social Science Research Council and the American Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology. Among his recent research projects are a series of attempts to measure the impact of the correctional institution on the inmate and studies aimed at discovering what "insulates a good boy" against delinquency.

At present, he is director of the Ohio State Research Project on Juvenile Delinquency.

Among the many national and state organizations in which he has been an active member or an officer are the American Correctional Association, the National Council on Crime and Delinquency and the Ohio Probation and Parole Association. He is also a member of the advisory committee of the Division of Corrections, State of Ohio, and the Scientific Advisory Committee of the International Society of Criminology.

He is on the Board of Directors of the Joint Commission on Correctional Manpower and Training.

Dr. Reckless is also the author of numerous articles and books on criminology. The 4th edition of his popular and widely - used text "The Crime Problem" will be published in February 1966.

CHICAGO TRIP

Dr Daniel Glaser - University of Illinois, Champaign-Urbana

John F.X. Irving - Director, National Association of Juvenile Court Judges - Chicago

Jane Addams School of Social Work - Chicago Center Campus, U of I

School of Social Service Administration - University of Chicago

CHAPTER 17

Voluntary Correctional Service Agencies

VOLUNTARY correctional agencies have long played an important and significant role in the constructive progress of correctional treatment in the English speaking world. Such groups, interested in the treatment and rehabilitation of offenders, are older than our state prison systems.

The oldest, the Pennsylvania Prison Society, was established in 1787 under Quaker leadership. Subsequently, numerous other voluntary societies or associations were organized under a variety of names. They came to be referred to collectively as "prisoners' aid organizations." They pioneered in services to prisoners and ex-prisoners as well as pressing for improvements in correctional institutions and programs, leading the way to more intelligent, humane treatment of offenders.

Voluntary agencies, until quite recently, had to place more emphasis on direct assistance to prisoners, ex-prisoners and their families–vocational placement, supervision, counseling or providing material aid as needed–simply because other resources were unavailable. Where the need exists, these direct services are still being provided by such voluntary agencies, though to a lesser extent, as public agencies have assumed more of this responsibility. The voluntary agencies now give more attention to the exceptional client and to the exceptional need that public agencies or other private agencies do not meet.

The untrained volunteer lay-worker, characteristic of earlier times, has been largely supplanted by professionally trained workers, schooled in a new understanding of the dynamics of behavior. With evolving and expanding public agency services in treatment, supervision and assistance of offenders, the voluntary agencies have been able to undertake broader and more diversified programs involving the total area of corrections. They have become more than "prisoners' aid agencies," and are now more properly called "voluntary correctional service agencies."

Today voluntary correctional service agencies have a definite, integral part in the total correctional and community structure. Working in cooperation with public correctional agencies, the voluntary agency effectively supplements services offered by the public agencies, according to the varying needs in different states and communities. The voluntary agency, representing unofficial and generous community interest rather than official authority, helps to facilitate the prisoner's return to free society, the rehabilitation of the offender, and the protection of society through prevention of crime.

RECOMMENDED ELEMENTS

The recommended elements for a voluntary correctional service agency are:

1. *A sound philosophy.*
2. *Clear-cut goals and policies.*
3. *A sound organizational structure.*
4. *Financial strength.*
5. *Competent staff.*
6. *Freedom and flexibility.*
7. *A broad base of public support.*
8. *A direct service program.*
9. *A public information program.*

~~10. *Appropriate cooperative relationships*~~.

~~11. *Involvement in studies and demonstration projects*~~.

1~~2. *Professional affiliation.*~~

DISCUSSION OF RECOMMENDED ELEMENTS

1. *A sound philosophy.*

The specific orientation or philosophy of a voluntary correctional service agency should reflect what has been learned by a variety of disciplines concerned with the nature of crime and the offender and with redirecting the criminal into more acceptable behavior. The agency must be dedicated to the protection and welfare of society through prevention of crime and rehabilitation of the offender.

The voluntary agency, however, is particularly the free expression of genuine community interest in the constructive treatment of the offender, and community concern for him as an individual, of belief in his worth and ability to mend his ways and to become an acceptable member of free society.

The philosophy of the agency should manifest the dedication of staff, governing board and all members and supporters to a social service and a type of client never high in popular favor.

2. *Clear-cut goals and policies.*

Purposes should be clearly defined and understood by members of the voluntary correctional service agency's governing board and staff and disseminated as widely as possible to related public and private agencies and the community as a whole. The agency goals should be those that faithfully represent the community conscience and the best social attitudes in administration of justice, particularly in treatment of the offender. The goals should manifest full realization of the agency's special and heavy responsibility in leading public opinion and social action in the direction of correctional progress.

The goals should be broad enough to permit full implementation of agency philosophy and purposes. The selection of goals and their order of priority for agency attention and effort should reflect a sensitivity to the urgency of needs and to the results the agency can hope to achieve.

The voluntary agency should follow a policy of supporting and strengthening, in every proper activity and effort, public agencies charged with major responsibility in the administration of justice. With such agencies it should seek the fullest mutual cooperation and coordination of program and services. However, the voluntary agency must recognize its duty to criticize constructively and seek improvement in the administration of justice, even where the voluntary agency may stand alone, when government agencies may be in opposition, and when prevailing public opinion may be indifferent or hostile.

3. *A sound organizational structure.*

The voluntary correctional service agency should have a functional constitution and by-laws, a predominately lay governing body, a comprehensive and detailed personnel policy, and adequate financial and operational reporting. Voluntary correctional agencies show a wide diversity of organizational structure. In some degree this reflects differing notions of founders, varying local needs, or the particular purpose uppermost in the thinking of a governing board.

Over the years, most of the voluntary correctional service agencies were indigenous. They were often established without knowledge of other agencies with similar purposes and organizational structure.

Recently, the more alert and progressive of these agencies have associated themselves together into a national organization.[1] Their purpose, aside from the exchange of information, and among other things, has been to determine characteristics of the best organizational structures for such agencies.

It is agreed that the agency's governing board members should be well-informed, public-spirited and socially-minded. They should well represent the respected and influential segments of the community or area served. They should be persons of sound judgment, willing to contribute consistently and generously of their time and talents.

The constitution and by-laws should be such as to promote the greatest effectiveness, the best utilization of agency and outside resources in furthering agency aims. The constitution and by-laws should be reexamined and reviewed frequently, and amended as experience and changing circumstances indicate.

It is essential to have a manual setting forth agency policy, practice, and procedure. This manual should define acceptable personnel standards and practices covering employment and tenure of qualified staff, standards of supervision, job classification, salary ranges, and retirement plans.

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[1] Correctional Service Federation—U.S.A., 526 West Wisconsin Avenue, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, 53203.

Some voluntary correctional agencies find lay membership useful in disseminating important information and winning popular support.

4. *Financial Strength.*

To be effective, the voluntary correctional service agency needs consistent financial support sufficient to implement its programs adequately. It is hardly necessary to elaborate on the need for financial strength in a voluntary correctional agency. The ever-increasing crime problem, the heavy costs imposed, and the almost unlimited unmet correctional needs dictate the urgent necessity for assuring such financial strength.

It must be a consistent goal for those responsible for securing agency support. It must be impressed on all who give or distribute money to voluntary agencies. It must repeatedly be brought to the attention of community leaders and the public generally.

The agency must recognize, however, its own responsibilty in deserving and winning appropriate financial support and retaining it. This must be a consideration in selecting members of a governing board and staff, in shaping programs in public information and inter-agency cooperation and public relations, in the broadest sense.

5. *Competent staff.*

The voluntary correctional service agency staff, with proper academic experience, training, initiative and dedication, is the all-important element in agency attainment. The small voluntary agency presents unusual demands for staff versatility as well.

The executive may perform a variety of duties ordinarily not required of public agency or large voluntary agency executives. His assignments may cover a range ordinarily assumed by several administrators with different functions in bigger agencies.

The voluntary correctional service caseworker needs all the qualifications of the professional social worker, and more. For the voluntary agency staff is guided by less rigid rules of function and responsibility. The agency is largely unlimited by statute and is called upon for many services and activities rarely, if ever, demanded of public agencies.

Yet the staff of the voluntary agency enjoys less security than that of the public agency. There are fewer promotional opportunities within the agency. Fewer men and women are trained to meet staff requirements of the voluntary correctional service agency. This should be recognized in setting staff compensation; and so should the value of staff continuity, especially in retaining the most capable and productive personnel.

To function most effectively, the voluntary agency may require staff personnel from a number of disciplines. It may need part-time or consultant services from still others, and it should be granted great latitude in using funds to obtain and apply such special skills appropriately.

6. *Freedom and flexibility.*

The voluntary correctional service agency should maintain and take full advantage of its unique independence for inquiry, expression, and action, and of its freedom and flexibility in meeting community and client needs. The voluntary agency is free of many of the limitations of law and regulation governing public agencies. It can act quickly, without waiting for enabling legislative action or sanction of higher authority. It can and should be bold, without too great concern for poorly-justified public or political disapproval. It must be ever ready to strike out in new directions. Without official ties, the voluntary agency can actively and openly solicit support for beneficial legislation and for essential appropriations for correctional institutions and programs without being subject to any reasonable suspicion of selfish interest.

The voluntary correctional service agencies, unlike some voluntary welfare agencies, are wholly autonomous. Thus they are free to adapt themselves completely and immediately to local conditions and needs in response to local direction and opportunity. The agency is duty bound, therefore, to concentrate its major efforts in areas where it can exercise this unique freedom and flexibility to the greatest benefit of offenders and the public.

7. *A broad base of public support.*

The voluntary correctional service agency should rally and unify public support for improved correctional institutions and programs, through legislation or otherwise. The agency should seek to draw both financial and moral support from many persons in its service area. It must seek influential residents of that area for its governing body and membership. It must enjoy the confidence of the community at large, for without this the agency must soon wither and die.

With it, and with first-hand service experience, the voluntary agency is in a most advantageous position, not only to keep the public informed about need and improved methods in this field, but to rally support behind progressive measures.

8. *A direct service program.*

The voluntary correctional service agency should provide direct services which fill unmet needs of the offenders and their families, as a means of relieving distress and promoting rehabilitation, and as a source of current first-hand information for productive research, experimental innovations, public information, and legislative or community action. These are contingent benefits, often of far greater consequence, to be derived from providing the help that an individual needs with problems that are peculiar only to him. The service will illuminate areas where community-oriented social action is needed, as well as grounding correctional programs firmly in the realities of experience. It has another separate function—it should indicate further problems and deficiencies in existing correctional programs.

The voluntary agency must be keenly aware of the magnitude, complexity, and diversity of services needed in constructive, effective treatment of offenders. With severely restricted resources, the voluntary agency should be extremely careful in determining the kind and extent of its direct services and accepting clients for such services.

It should be prompt to modify, redirect, or curtail such services in response to changing needs or situations. With few exceptions, it should avoid offering services to clients who could receive the same services from public correctional agencies, or from other public or private agencies.

It should be recognized, however, that the voluntary correctional agency enjoys special advantages in providing direct services to certain clients. The voluntary agency does not represent official authority—the police or the courts that imposed the penalty or correctional personnel who administered it.

The voluntary agency does represent the socially-minded and charitably-motivated elements in the community. And from the voluntary correctional agency, specializing in dealing with offenders and their problems, the client can expect sympathetic understanding and appropriate direct service. The voluntary agency, then, may be able to accomplish more than official agencies with certain offenders.

The voluntary correctional service agency is uniquely equipped, too, to provide necessary direct service to offenders over whom the public correctional agencies have no jurisdiction. For example, it can offer service to a discharged prisoner, recognizing that the offender's needs do not necessarily terminate with the end of official control.

Voluntary correctional agencies may properly conduct direct service programs with one or more purposes in mind. They are:

A. *Primarily to fill an unmet need.* Counseling or other direct service to the discharged prisoner, not under official supervision, would be an example. Simply providing a suitable shelter for the parolee and released prisoner may be another.

B. *To fill an unmet need but with the primary goal of encouraging other agencies, public or private, to assume responsibility for continuing the service.* Some voluntary agencies have provided needed legal service and information to imprisoned offenders. However, the hope has been that there would be a growing appreciation and understanding of a prisoner's legal needs as we now generally recognize his medical needs and that these vital needs will be dealt with by other appropriate groups and suitable agencies. Job placement for clients has been a major activity for many voluntary correctional service agencies. In several communities, however, the agencies have been successful in getting public correctional or employment agencies to take over much of this responsibility.

C. *Primarily to bring local correctional practices in line with the best of modern knowledge and methods.* The service and study project leading a large city to construct a special, separate section of an institution for confinement of the untried is one illustration. Another would be the group counseling program in jails conducted by another agency.

D. *Primarily to test, develop or demonstrate new theories or methods.* One midwest agency, adopting methods proved effective in New York City, demonstrated that a quick check on personal information about defendants would enable a court to release more without bail. An Eastern agency has conducted a treatment program for released offenders and parolees in a half-way house. The basic aim was not direct service but to determine what treatment programs in this setting were most effective.

It should be clear that direct services may be offered with more than one of the above purposes in mind. Then, too, two or more purposes may carry approximately equal weight.

9. *A public information program.*

The voluntary correctional service agency should keep the public informed concerning its own activities and the progress and needs in corrections. It should utilize all media in order to bring its message to the general public. Most public correctional agencies are not charged with keeping the public informed on improved methods and current trends. Some public agencies are almost completely banned from this sort of enterprise.

The agency is here presented with both an opportunity and a duty. It is a duty owed to those who support the agency, and to society in general. It is a duty for which the voluntary agency is uniquely equipped.

10. *Appropriate cooperative relationships.*

The voluntary correctional service agency should seek to cooperate, under appropriate policies and procedures, with agencies and organizations sharing the same goals, especially public correctional agencies. The voluntary agency must be ever-conscious of the public agencies' responsibility for those under its control and carefully coordinate all plans and actions for clients under official supervision.

Close, cordial cooperation between voluntary correctional agencies and public correctional agencies is highly desirable. Both can benefit by supplementing and supporting each other, sharing knowledge and other resources. Such team work has proved highly productive in specific projects and continuing programs.

It should, however, never impair or compromise the independence of the voluntary agency. The voluntary agency shirks its responsibility if it hesitates to offer constructive suggestions or criticism involving an official agency, privately or publicly, as the situation warrants. The official agency should indeed welcome such informed suggestions or criticism, offered in a sincere desire to improve correctional programs.

The voluntary agency may vastly expand its usefulness and influence on occasion by seeking cooperation of appropriate agencies or organizations. Asking a university to participate cooperatively in a research project would lend added status and impact to the findings. A joint undertaking with a Bar Association on sentencing procedure would command more professional and public attention than if sponsored by a small welfare agency alone. In some cases, such joint undertakings will do much to publicize and popularize the voluntary correctional agency and its program. That agency may win greater understanding and new and valuable supporters among the members, officers, and staff of the cooperating organization.

Several voluntary correctional agencies now have a cooperative relationship with some school of social work in training students for the correctional field. Selected students are assigned to the agency for their field training, and a representative of the agency discusses the work of the voluntary correctional agencies before the university classes.

This yields rich returns. More future correctional workers learn about the voluntary agencies and their role. A greater variety of field experience can be offered by the school. The agency assists in recruiting as well as training, keeps closer touch with academic activities and knowledge in the field. The pool of trained social workers with some knowledge of voluntary agencies—to whom the agencies may look for manpower—is increased.

11. *Involvement in studies and demonstration projects.*

The voluntary correctional service agency, to the extent of its ability, should be ever ready to conduct or assist promising research, demonstration or experimental projects related to administration of justice or rehabilitation of offenders. The voluntary agency can make no greater contribution than in exploring the potentials of new methods in corrections and in their application. While some projects may involve direct service, others may not.

The search for new correctional knowledge is commendable, even where the value of knowledge gained may not be immediately apparent. Search for knowledge in order to apply it beneficially is even more praiseworthy.

The voluntary correctional service agency should be particularly anxious to initiate or participate in studies and experiments for this purpose, and to demonstrate fruitful application of this new knowledge. Along with other agencies in the field, the voluntary agency has the obligation to make results of such projects easily available to all who may be interested. The fact that the reports are available should be well-publicized so that the knowledge and benefits may be shared as widely as possible.

The United Prison Association of Massachusetts has made an outstanding contribution through its periodical, "Correctional Research." In each issue the results of significant studies, research, and experiments pertinent to one phase of correctional work—regardless of where the studies were made, or by whom—are presented in summary form.

12. *Professional affiliation.*

The voluntary correctional service agency and staff should participate in a variety of activities and organizations in the correctional field on the national, state, and local levels, and in other related areas of social welfare and planning. The voluntary agency, by the very fact that it has a flexible, pacesetting, demonstration, and experimental role, also has the responsibility to keep abreast of all related correctional matters through such professional affiliation and organizational activities.

Encumbent on all voluntary agency staff is an ongoing identification with others in their special field of endeavor for the constant interchange of information that will be processed through the agency and often lead to more effective prevention, control, and treatment of delinquency and crime. The Correctional Service Federation—U.S.A. offers one such opportunity. An association of voluntary correctional service agencies, it is especially concerned with promoting closer relationships and exchange of information of special value to staff and supporters of these agencies through conferences, publications, and other available means.

Individually and collectively, the voluntary correctional service agencies have gained stature and new recognition in academic and professional quarters, among public correctional agencies, and in the public eye. The unique and important contribution they have to make becomes more and more apparent. The evidence that metropolitan areas and states without such voluntary agencies suffer from the lack is no longer open to serious question.

Collectively and individually, therefore, the voluntary correctional agencies must prepare themselves to contribute even more than they have, and to wield greater influence in corrections even more wisely.

Reprinted from the 1966 Edition of the Manual of Correctional Standards, American Correctional Association, 15th and H Streets, N.W., Washington, D. C. 20005.

Additional information on Correctional Service Agencies can be secured from the Correctional Service Federation-U.S.A., 526 West Wisconsin Avenue, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53203.

CORRECTIONAL SERVICE FEDERATION—U.S.A. MEMBERSHIP

Bureau of Rehabilitation
412 5th St., N.W., Washington 1, D. C.
Connecticut Prison Association
92 Farmington Ave., Room 615, Hartford, Connecticut 06115
Correctional Council of Delaware, Inc.
701 Shipley Street, Wilmington, Delaware 19801
Correctional Association of N. Y.
135 East 15th Street, New York 3, N. Y.
Correctional Association
567 Superior Avenue, Dayton 7, Ohio
Correctional Service of Minn.
215 Produce Bank Bldg., Minneapolis, Minnesota 55403
Jewish Committee for Personal Service
1891 Effie Street, Los Angeles 4, California
John Howard Association
608 S. Dearborn St., Chicago 5, Illinois
John Howard Association of Hawaii
2008 Kapiolani Blvd., Honolulu, Hawaii
Northern California Service League
693 Mission Street, San Francisco 5, California
Osborne Association
114 East 30th Street, New York 16, N. Y.
Pennsylvania Prison Society
311 South Juniper Street, Philadelphia 7, Pa.
Personal Aid Bureau
Jewish Family Service, 1810 Spruce Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Prisoners Aid Soc. of Maryland
109 Old Town Bank Bldg., North Gay St. at Fallsway, Baltimore 2, Md.
Quaker Committee on Social Rehabilitation
130 Christopher St., New York 3, N. Y.
St. Louis Bureau for Men
1722 Olive Street—Room 210, St. Louis, Missouri
Special Social Services, Inc.
415 Lexington Avenue, New York 17, N. Y.
United Prison Association of Massachusetts
33 Mt. Vernon Street, Boston 8, Massachusetts
Wisconsin Correctional Service, Inc.
526 W. Wisconsin Avenue, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53203
Women's Prison Association of N. Y.
110 Second Avenue, New York 3, N. Y.

ASSOCIATE MEMBER

P.A.C.E.
English Foundation Building, 615 North Alabama Street
Indianapolis 4, Indiana

INTRODUCTION

Eric Erikson has observed that skillfulness is the specific strength emerging in man's school age. However, the stage by stage acquisition during the individual's childhood of each of man's evolutionary gains leaves the mark of infantile experience on his proudest achievement. Just as the play age transfers to all methodical pursuits a quality of grandiose delusion, the school age leaves man with a naive acceptance of "what works." As a school child makes methods his own, he also permits accepted methods to control his behavior. He learns to consider as good only what works and to feel accepted only if things work. To manage and to be managed can become his dominant desire, delight and value. And, since technological specialization is an intrinsic part of the human horde's or tribe's or culture's system and world image, man's pride in the tools that work with materials or animals extends to the weapons which work against other humans as well as other species. That this can awaken a cold cunning as well as an unmeasured ferocity rare in the animal world is, of course, due to a combination of developments, importantly, man's need to combine technological pride with a sense of identity.

When these observations are considered in the context of problems presented by technological advances and opportunity for the disadvantaged, the outlook for domestic tranquility is extremely dismal.

In May, 1962, President John F. Kennedy, pointing out that education is basic to the preservation of a democracy, observed that in this decade, 7 to 8 million of our young people will leave school before they finish. One out of every four under the age of twenty is unemployed, and, as recently observed by Vivian Henderson, the plight of the Negro youth is worsening as the gap between desire and opportunity widens because of inadequate provision for and improvement of education for the entire population.

In view of the dark outlook for the future, especially among Negro youth, it is incumbent upon both research and action agencies to focus upon this problem as a service to the individual and his community.

Therefore, it is a timely endeavor for SRC to take a look at the roots of this social problem that is assumed to make for disorder and chaos in large metropolitan areas and disease in personal environments on practically every social level.

AREAS OF CONCERN

While considerations both of time and budget prohibit the exhaustive exploration of the considerations outlined below, careful work should provide us with glimpses of both scientific and social validity. Among our major concerns will be:

> alienation from conventional styles of life;
>
> the origin of delinquent norms and to what extent these norms prevail in the metropolitan area studied;
>
> the nature of delinquent acts;
>
> the extent of delinquent sub-cultures;
>
> examination of the view that the formation of delinquent sub-cultures originates in marked discrepancies between culturally induced aspirations among lower class youth and the possibilities of achieving them by legitimate means;

Do unlimited aspirations create a constant pressure toward deviant behavior;

the extent to which the concept of "anomie" (lawlessness or normlessness) prevails in selected samples of the social structure;

the barriers to legitimate opportunity;

the goals and norms of the social structure;

the thesis that when a social system generates severe problems of adjustment for occupants of a particular social status,

a collective challenge to the legitimacy of the established rules of conduct emerges;

the thesis that whether or not lower class male adolescents,

who feel that they cannot "make the grade", will become alienated and repudiate the established organization of approved means depends on the way in which they account for their actual or potential perceived failure.

in assessing blame for failure, evaluate social conditions that produce stress - discrepancy between institutionally induced expectations (distinguished from aspirations) and possibilities of achievement, which produces a sense of unjust deprivation.

Examine attitudes toward the more highly visible barriers to the achievement of aspirations which give rise to feelings of discrimination, on different levels of the social structure;

the degree of ease or disease related to social gratification;

determine stated levels of satiety by group;

Test ~~[illegible]~~ability to take some constructive movement, individually or collectively, in the direction of selected goals.

SUGGESTED PROCEDURE

Select appropriate sample of social structure - skewed more heavily in the direction of the slum culture as some demonstration is indicated.

Study as well as possible four distinct groups:

1. Negro, lower income, slum-oriented group;
2. White " " " " "
3. Negro middle class group
4. White " " "

Study problems as seen by school counselors;

Study problems as seen by parents and attitudes of parents on each level

Study objective data from public school system, state employment services, etc.

Make maximum use of group interview techniques

use questionnaire and tape recorder to collect data

Explore using peers in securing sample, explaining rationale of study and gaining confidence of subjects

Explore using appropriate civic organizations to participate in both research and action parts of program

Consider concomitant assessment of the plight of the young adult in deprived situations

SUGGESTED SPECIFIC MANNER & USE OF INSTRUMENTS

1. Questionnaire prepared at University of Illinois adapted for present study
2. open-end discussion groups structured only to assure appropriate treatment of desired data
3. direction of any action that might develop into constructive channels
4. facilitat~~ing~~e communication with power structure (Mayor, etc/)

A REPORT ON SOME OF THE BASIC ATTITUDES AND PROBLEMS OF YOUTH IN A LARGE METROPOLITAN ENVIRONMENT

ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE:	(A four month project - effective January 1, 1967) (Budget: $5100, including $1,000 general expenses)
SRC Staff:	Project Director & Assistant Pat Watters and selected members of Research Staff Al Ulmer - Community Organization Project
Outside Staff:	Three or four professional consultants. Vincent Harding (Spellman College)- production of completed abstract by September, 1967; attendance at advisory meetings ($50.00 per meeting). Dr. James E. Conyers (Atlanta University) - Responsibility for compilation and collation of data after its collection; attendance at advisory committee meeting ($50.00 per meeting). Lloyd Yarbrough (Atlanta University) - (same as Dr. Conyers)
Field Staff:	One worker for predominantly white community research - working with Bill Farmar (at approximately $2.00 per hour to $50 per week). Two workers for predominantly Negro community research (at approximately $2.00 per hour to $50 per week). One worker to gather, compile and collate objective data - primarily from Atlanta Public School System(at $2.00 per hour to $50 per week).

October 16, 1967

Mrs. Eleanor Richardson
755 Park Lane
Decatur, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Richardson:

Thank you for inviting me to participate in a meeting of the Women's International League for Peach and Freedom on November 13th.

I will be in touch with you to get directions to the home of Miss Bridgman.

Sincerely yours,

John O. Boone, Director
Project on Crime & Corrections

JOB/vmb

755 Park Lane
Decatur, Georgia
October 10, 1967

Mr. John O. Boone, Director
Project on Crime and Corrections
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Boone:

Thank you for your letter of September 13th, 1967 accepting the speaking engagement for January 2nd, 1968 to the Women's Society of Christian Service at Glenn Memorial Methodist Church. (10:30 A.M.).

May I ask a favor again and ask if you could come to a small group-about 20-on November 13th(Monday) at home of Miss Josephine Bridgman, 25 Mimosa Drive, Decatur, Georgia at 8 P.M. We are the Atlanta chapter of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, are interracial, have concerns for peace, civil and human rights. Our women are concerned with increase in crime, would like to know some recommendations they might help with here in Georgia from President's Task Commission on Crime, ways to help get legislation needed and what type is needed. I could meet you if you wish and direct you to Miss Bridgman's home, Do hope this date is free for you and that we are not imposing too much by asking yet another night of your time.

Sincerely,

Eleanor L. Richardson
(Mrs. Merlyn E.)

636-5892 or 237-2559

A REPORT ON SOME OF THE BASIC ATTITUDES AND PROBLEMS OF YOUTH IN A LARGE METROPOLITAN ENVIRONMENT

File

ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE:	(A four month project - effective January 1, 1967) (Budget: $5100, including $1,000 general expenses)
SRC Staff:	Project Director & Assistant Pat Watters and selected members of Research Staff Al Ulmer - Community Organization Project
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FULTON COUNTY APRIL 4th REGISTRATION OFFICES

****

PEOPLESTOWN

SCHOOLS

Stanton Elementary School
970 Martin Street, S.E.

Carver High School
1275 Capitol Avenue, S.W.

Price High School
1670 Capitol Avenue, S.E.

Campbell Elementary School
21 Thirkield Avenue, S.W.

HOUSING PROJECTS

Carver Homes
140 Meldon Avenue, S.W.

MECHANICSVILLE

SCHOOLS

Cooper Elementary School
405 Cooper Street, N.W.

SUMMERHILL

SCHOOLS

Johnson Elementary School
494 Martin Street, S.E.

Capitol Elementary School
811 Capitol Avenue, S.W.

Stanton Elementary School
1625 Mosley Drive, S.W.

GRANT PARK

SCHOOLS

Hoke Smith High School
535 Hill Street, S.E.

Roosevelt High School
745 Rosalia Street, S.E.

VINE CITY

SCHOOLS

Ware Elementary School
569 Hunter Street, N.W.

Bethune Elementary School
220 Northside Drive, N.E.

HOUSING PROJECTS

John Eagan Homes
921 Playlane, N.W.

LIGHTENING

1 Mobile Unit

TECHWOOD AREA

SCHOOLS

Craddock Elementary School
448 Gray Street, N.W.

English Elementary School
627 English Avenue, N.W.

Herndon Elementary School
1075 Simpson Road, N.W.

Grady High School
924 Charles Allen Drive, N.E.

HOUSING PROJECTS

Techwood Homes
521 Techwood Drive

Clark Howell Homes
1414 Merritts Avenue

CABBAGETOWN

SCHOOLS

Reynolds Elementary School
100 Flat Shoals Avenue, S.E.

Hubert Elementary School
1043 Memorial Drive, S.E.

BUTLER STREET

SCHOOLS

Inmon Park Elementary School
729 Edgewood Avenue, N.E.

Howard High School
551 Houston Street, N.E.

Hope Elementary School
112 Boulevard, N.E.

HOUSING PROJECTS

Grady Homes
100 Bell Street, S.E.

Capitol Homes
89 Memorial Drive, S.E.

PITTSBURGH

SCHOOLS

Bryant Elementary School
252 Georgia Avenue, S.W.

Pryor Elementary School
883 Pryor Street, S.W.

Parks High School
1190 Windsor Street, S.W.

Crogman Elementary School
1093 West Avenue, S.W.

BASS COMMUNITY

SCHOOLS

Bass High School
1080 Euclid Avenue, N.E.

Moreland Elementary School
1083 Austin Avenue, N.E.

BEDFORD PINE

SCHOOLS

North Avenue Elementary School
386 North Avenue, N.E.

Hill Elementary School
386 Pine Street, N.E.

Forrest Elementary School
608 Forrest Road, N.E.

DIXIE HILL

SCHOOLS

Turner High School
98 Anderson Avenue, N.W.

Anderson Park Elementary School
2050 Tiger Flowers Drive, N.W.

West Haven Elementary School
2531 Gordon Road, S.W.

CENTER HILL

SCHOOLS

Center Hill Elementary School
2451 Bankhead Highway, N.W.

Grove Park Elementary School
808 Evelyn Way, N.E.

White Elementary School
1890 Detroit Avenue, N.W.

West Fulton High School
1890 Bankhead Highway, N.W.

WEST SIDE

SCHOOLS

Carter Elementary School
80 Ashby Street, N.W.

Ware Elementary School
569 Hunter Street, N.W.

Washington High School
45 Whitehouse Drive, S.W.

M. Agnes Jones Elementary School
1040 Fair Street, S.W.

Oglethorpe Elementary School
601 Beckwith Street, S.W.

Walker Street Elementary School
165 Walker Street, S.W.

HOUSING PROJECTS

University Homes
668 Fair Street, S.W.

Herndon Homes
511 John Street, N.W.

McDaniel Glenn Homes
547 McDaniel Street, S.W.

COLLIER HEIGHTS

SCHOOLS
Harper High School
3399 Collier Drive, N.W.

Harwell Elementary School
1741 Harwell Road, N.W.

Collier Heights Elementary School
3050 Collier Drive, N.W.

Fred Douglas High School (New)
Hightower Road, N.W.

PERRY HOMES

SCHOOLS
Robinson Elementary School
1557 Johnson Road, N.W.

Goldsmith Elementary School
1202 West Marietta Street, N.W.

HOUSING PROJECTS
Perry Homes
1041 Kerry Drive, N.W.

CARVER HOMES

SCHOOLS
Archer High School
2250 Perry Boulevard, N.W.

Pitts Elementary School
2210 Perry Boulevard, N.W.

Scott Elementary School
1752 Hollywood Road, N.W.

Finch Elementary School
2196 Ajax Drive, N.W.

BOWEN HOMES

SCHOOLS

Carey Elementary School
1157 6th Street, N.W.

Williams Elementary School
1056 Wilkes Circle, N.W.

Mason Elementary School
3276 Bankhead Highway, N.W.

Towns Elementary School
760 Bolton Road, N.W.

HOUSING PROJECTS

Bowen Homes
3804 Yates Drive, N.W.

ADAMSVILLE

SCHOOLS

Miles Elementary School
4215 Bakersferry Road, S.W.

Fain Elementary School
3415 Delmar Lane, S.W.

Oliver Elementary School
1981 County Line Road, S.W.

West Manor Elementary School
570 Lynhurst Drive, S.W.

Southwest High School
3116 Sewell Road, S.W.

PLUNKETT TOWN

1 Mobile Unit

POOLE CREEK

1 Mobile Unit

WEST END

SCHOOLS

Wright Elementary School
350 Autumn Lane, S.W.

Harris Elementary School
1444 Lucille Avenue, S.W.

Peeples Elementary School
589 Peeples Street, S.W.

Hardnett Elementary School
1401 Bridges Avenue, S.W.

HOUSING PROJECTS

Harris Homes
920 Sells Avenue

SYLVAN HILLS

SCHOOLS

Sylvan Hills Elementary School
1757 Melrose Drive, S.W.

CAPITOL VIEW

SCHOOLS

Ragsdale Elementary School
1114 Avon Avenue, S.W.

PEACHTREE AREA

SCHOOLS

Spring Street School
1404 Spring Street, N.W.

Northside High School
2875 Northside Drive, N.W.

O'Keefe High School
151 6th Street, N.W.

BUSINESS LOCATIONS

RICH'S DEPARTMENT STORE

Lower Level, Broad Street Entrance

Lower Level, Forsyth Street Entrance

STORE FOR HOMES--Lower Entrance, Forsyth Street

GREENBRIAR STORE

DAVISON'S DEPARTMENT STORE

DEKALB COUNTY APRIL 4th REGISTRATION OFFICES

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EDGEWOOD

SCHOOLS
Whiteford Elementary School
35 Whiteford, S.E.

Coan Junior High School
1550 Boulevard Drive, S.E.

Wesley Avenue Elementary School
187 Wesley Avenue, N.E.

Wesley/Whiteford Relief School
65 Rogers Street, N.E.

EAST LAKE

SCHOOLS
East Lake Elementary School
2440 Cottage Grove Avenue, S.E.

EAST ATLANTA

SCHOOLS
East Atlanta High School
1820 Merrydale Drive, S.E.

KIRKWOOD

SCHOOLS
Murphy High School
256 Clifton Street, S.E.

Fountain Elementary School
2071 Boulevard Drive, N.E.

DECATUR

SCHOOLS
Decatur High School
McDonough Boulevard
Decatur

Terre Haute

~~Mr. Biggsby~~ ga

Mr. Lis [illegible]

CONSULTANT'S REPORT

ON

EDUCATION AND TRAINING

IN

THE REFORMATORIES

# of the

BUREAU OF PRISONS
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Let VT people

CONTENTS NOTED
APR 26 1965
..........Warden

April 1965

Ronald Shilen

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Preface to a Mission

Following a November, 1964 conference at the Bureau of Prisons with Director Myrle E. Alexander and then Assistant Director H. G. Moeller the writer was asked to make an on-the-site study of "the entire educational and vocational training program of the Federal Reformatory at Chillicothe, Ohio." It was suggested (by the writer) that the report of such a study be designed for use in evaluating educational programs at other Bureau institutions.

The task formally began early in January 1965 with a three-day visit to Washington where Assistant Director of the Bureau John J. Galvin - Division of Inmate Training and Treatment, commenced guiding the undertaking. Mr. Galvin's guidance has been unfailing as has been the liaison he provided throughout the course of this consultant's study. None of the views set forth here were either suggested or purposefully influenced by him although his knowledge and thought contributed most helpfully to my learning about the Bureau's functioning and the reasons its institutions operate as they do. Mr. Galvin alerted me to the reefs and shoals of personalities in the several places visited and he paved the way for the cooperation afforded me. For all of this he has my respect and gratitude.

The idea of moving toward an instrument which would serve as a template to measure strengths and weaknesses of performance in the education departments of different Bureau institutions proved to be naive; and the naiveté was the writer's. Though moderately well prepared to recognize that there were real differences between correctional adult education and the education of unconfined adults, he was not able to foresee how truly special the educational needs of people in prison were, and how conditions and circumstances in such institutions intervened in meeting these needs.

The Federal Reformatory at Chillicothe, Ohio, no matter how much observed and how deeply analyzed, could not possibly supply complete answers to the central questions about education in a correctional setting. No single institution can. And no educator, whatever his specialty in education is, can gain much insight in this sphere without examining the clientele and the schooling-training available (or not) to them in a variety of penal institutions. Thus it soon became apparent to this observer that the differences between institutions, educationally speaking, were as important in some ways as the distinctions between the schooling situations of inmate and free groups.

A couple of afternoons spent meeting with the staff of the Pre-Release Guidance Center that Springfield College operates for the Bureau and the State of New York in Manhattan gave me perspectives on Federal Reformatories that 10 days at Chillicothe and El Reno could not provide. Nor is it likely that 100 days spent at the reformatories would have elicited the views got from the Pre-Release Center's vantage.

This report is based upon visits to six institutions. These institutions and the time spent there are as follow, and in the sequence given:

National Training School for Boys (1 day)
Federal Reformatory at Chillicothe (5 days)
Federal Correctional Institution at Danbury (2 days)
Federal Reformatory at El Reno (5 days)
Pre-Release Guidance Center in N.Y.C. (2 afternoons)
Federal Penitentiary at Lewisburg (3 days)

Interspersed with the above visits were many hours of discussions with Bureau administrators and staff over a number of days in Washington. The discussions did more than prepare me for impending stays at institutions; they enabled me to organize fragments of experiences and observations from past visits into the comments and recommendations that make up the report which begins below. What it lacks in form will be offset, I hope, by the implicit concern and candor.

The Inmates

Everything that comes into discussion in these pages is intended to focus on one or another segment of the population of the thirty-one (?) institutions in the Federal Bureau of Prisons. That population totals approximately 22,000 persons. The most significant educational statistic concerning these people, in my opinion, is that 96 per cent have had fewer than 12 years of schooling.1) In effect, all but four of each one hundred inmates are "drop-outs." Doubtlessly a few may be described as "thrown-outs." A number of inmates never made it to high school and a part of this group did not complete grade school.

For most adults functional literacy is presumed to be attained with five to six years of childhood schooling. However, there cannot be any automatic assumption that all inmates with records of five or six years in school while youngsters possess the retained ability to read and write. The facts indicate otherwise. There is retrogression through disuse; that is, a markedly reduced, or even wholly lost, ability to read and write from failure to practice rudimentary literacy skills in the years that intervened between childhood schooling and incarceration.

A further complication in this connection occurs with those inmates who are literate but in a language other than English. Inmates who have emigrated from abroad are sometimes in this position. Seldom are they young people nowadays, except in the cases of

?

immigrated

One emigrates from abroad but immigrates into a country (W.D.)

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1) Eckenrode, Charles E., "What Makes Correctional Education Correctional?", p. 3. Undated, mimeographed, 11 pages.

Puerto Ricans and Mexicans some of whom are literate solely in Spanish.

There are all sorts of sociological conclusions to be drawn from the cited statistic regarding inmate under-education, and there is room for endless debate about cause and effect distinctions between educational deficiencies and criminality. Suffice it to state here a single incontrovertible conclusion -- the dominant need in the curriculum provided for inmates of correctional and penal institutions is remedial education. The condition to be remedied is illiteracy. Twenty to 25 percent of those sentenced to Federal institution terms are functionally illiterate. In more instances (as the 96 percentage indicates) the under-education does not extend as far as illiteracy.

Over the past decade a tendency to consider schooling through the 12th grade (high school completion or the equivalency) as minimal educational equipment has grown into a commonplace. A continually diminishing number of employers these days even consider applicants with less than high school education. Those that do, more often than not offer marginal types of jobs for which requirements are negligible, pay is minimal and turnover is high.

Remedial education in a correctional setting has broader meaning than the one discussed thus far. Indeed, the greater breadth should inhere in the "educatimn" per se because there is more, much more, than quantitative deficiency to be remedied. It would be more accurate to speak of the prime need as re-education. A reorganization of attitudes and a new scale of values, no less, are among the objectives of correctional education. "Remedial" as may be a mastery of Euclidean geometry or proper conjugation of verbs, the deeper educational job that needs to be done is one of changing people -- changing sociopathic propensities, sometimes personalities of this kind, so that the individuals concerned are prepared to move back in free society with good potentiality of never returning to confinement.

Educability of inmates must figure in any consideration of education for them. The intelligence scores are quite low in some cases. Conversely, there are a number of inmates in virtually every institution who are bright, even brilliant. The great preponderance of test scores show intelligence quotients around the 100 mark; a level that stands for the national average I.Q.

The capability of most inmates to learn beyond their levels of school attainment is manifested by their test scores. Their willingness to pursue such learning is another matter and it will come in for discussion in another section of this report. The need of the inmates to study and learn, if only for the conventional objective of the remedial education discussed earlier is made painfully clear by their S.A.T. results which show many of them to be two to four years below the level of schooling attained in the past. It is that level which is so bad, not the disparity.

A policy that seems to prevail in the Bureau, particularly in the education sector, is that educational opportunity should be provided for all who can profit from it. It may be that this is a formal determination of the Bureau and is embodied in operational directives. The writer has not seen it in this form but is persuaded by what he has seen in the several institutions visited that such a goal is widely shared by Bureau personnel. Only those inmates whose intelligence is too low to cope with classroom instruction are not encouraged to participate or to continue. This is as it should be. It was noteworthy that among the isolated few individuals in this category there were one or two who were persistent in wanting schooling and they were "carried along" somehow.

Up to this point the comments on the inmates of the Bureau's institutions have related more or less to their entire population. The emphasis on a reformatory in my assignment requires a closer look at the inmate there. With few exceptions he is between 17 and 26 years of age. Nearly all of the reformatory inmates have histories of juvenile delinquency. A large proportion of them have had several losing jousts with police authority. Most have records of short-term confinement in local and state institutions.

A psychiatrist in a reformatory has cogently summarized the four social tasks that challenge adolescents and young adults.2)

1. Gain a vocational identity -- which helps define him as a person.

2. Develop relationships of trust and cooperativeness with peers.

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2) Messinger, M.D. Eli C. "The Correctional Teacher's Role: A Psychiatric View," June 12,1964, mimeographed, 4 pages.

3. Forge a reasonable independence from parents and, more generally, a realistic perception of the adult world.

4. Crystallize a self-concept, one with a stable sense of self-esteem.

No comment is needed here concerning the youthful inmates' failure to achieve in several or all of these four social imperatives.

Their bodies are grown but immaturity is writ large on their mental and emotional surfaces. Most pointedly for this account, they are educationally deprived, or if you will, backward. But they are not merely disadvantaged in that they lack education commensurate with their age; they are educationally crippled by the scars of their failures in school, by their low esteem of their own capacities to learn (bravado airs intended to conceal this merely evidence it,of course), and by the disdain of education their similarly-hobbled inmate associates profess and reinforce in them.

The foregoing is but a mere suggestion of what the educational part of reformatory treatment must contend with in fulfilling its task. The problem children of grade schools, and junior-senior highs have attained a plateau of maladaptation, they have graduated to a reformatory. It is a big stride toward becoming a "pro" in the milieu of delinquency which is, after all, "kid stuff."

Their having failed in school is of a gestalt in failure. Failure extends across home relationships and family, employment, the community, etc. This overlay of defeat throws up a barricade of resistence to education, a moat of defiance which the teacher is dared to cross.

Ultimately it is the teacher who must grapple with the resistence. Before that happens the apparatus of the institution envelops the entering inmate and processes him into the mechanism of treatment, a euphemism for a big package of which education and vocational training are key components.

Assignment to Schooling

The modish expression "case management" covers the modus operandi of correctional institutions' handling of inmates. Both custody and reclamation are embraced. As a matter of law and therefore of fact in prison, custody is an omnipresent consideration. In this writing no significant discussion of the custody factor can be accommodated. It is something that necessarily pervades everything that goes on in a reformatory, as well as any other institution charged with sequestering persons from at large. Because custody is first brought up now (and it gets no more than mention elsewhere) this is as good a place as any to repeat an observation made orally at the Bureau. The writer is of the opinion that the custodial aspects of Federal institutional operation are more advanced, and to the extent that any comparison can be made, more effective in their sphere than treatment functions are in their realm. That sentence needs a couple more to explain it. Custody needs which touch everyone in the population are notably well met, and the manpower and material resources of the institution that are allocated to it are very intelligently deployed. Without examining the "philosophy of custody," I believe it is fair to say that the custodial side fulfills its stated mission thoroughly, continuously and well. Treatment, on the other hand, performs sporadically and unevenly -- it doesn't make adequate use of the knowledge that behavioral science has provided, certainly not for more than a fraction of the inmate population. The personnel and budget at its disposal make that impossible. The blame, therefore, does not fall most heavily on the practitioners and administrators assigned to treatment but on the woefully inadequate force they constitute. In brief, not enough, not good enough treatment gets to a large enough proportion of the Federal reformatory inmate population. That statement cannot be made about custody, quite obviously.

"Classification" and "Reclassification" is the nomenclature for a three-decade-old system, often updated and differently operated at different institutions, of "evaluating each offender and developing plans for his rehabilitation." 3) All assignments of inmates are made in this process --"all"referring not only to each and every inmate but to the whole range of accommodations, i.e., custody levels, housing, schooling, vocational training, work, recreation, and treatment opportunities, that are allocated in a reformatory, correctional institution, or penitentiary.

This observer thinks the idea, even the systems of classification eminently good. The ones at Chillicothe and El Reno, the two reformatories visited, vary some but as now operated are not greatly different. In results there appears to be no really significant differences. I say that because there are few important differences in the nature of the circumstances and situations to which assignments are made. For example, the manpower needs of

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3) Thirty Years of Prison Progress, Federal Bureau of Prisons, 196?, 27 pages.

Federal Prison Industries have the same degree of priority at both places. The work forces needed in both culinary departments are proportionate, as are those for the laundries, boilerhouse, etc. These latter needs are essential to the function of the institutions and must be met. Prison Industries' quotas of inmate manpower are in another category as far as essentiality is concerned, but in fact they are not outranked by anything else on the compounds. More will be said about them later. Here, discussing "classification," they serve to illustrate a major function of the process -- allocating hands for the machines and operations used in manufacturing products for use by government agencies. Industries are run as a business but the rationale for it resides in treatment, the literature insists.

Classification appraises the schooling and vocational training needs of each inmate, and either assigns or suggests activities in these from among those that are available.

The two paths of assignment and suggestion are employed here because both generally come into play at Federal institutions, and always do at reformatories. Functional illiterates capable of achieving literacy are assigned to classes. At both El Reno and Chillicothe literacy training is available in the afternoon --most education offerings are not. Inmates who are illiterate but on daytime work assignments they can manage are given literacy instruction in evening groups. Nearly all other academic study, classified in the reformatories as intermediate and high school is available only in the evenings after nearly all industry, maintenance and vocational training activities have shut down.

Participation in schooling, except for literacy, is not quite compulsory and also not wholly voluntary. Any inmate who prefers to remain out of the academic program even though he has been assured by his case worker and sundry others that such abstention will not be favorably regarded by those concerned with release and parole matters, is free to do so.

Education Programs

At the end of this [illegible] report are a number of specific recommendations. They refer/almost exclusively to the Federal reformatories, and more particularly to the two visited, El Reno and Chillicothe. The judgments expressed and implied in foregoing and following pages preceding the recommendations are not intended to be viewed as components of an evaluation -- the writer's mission did not include evaluation. He believes some things can be done differently and some new things initiated and that the element of educational effectiveness in Federal reformatory treatment enhanced thereby. He is reporting what he saw and how he interprets what he saw in the light of educational processes and objectives. Criticism of individuals or institutions _per se_ is deliberately eschewed.

The paragraph above could better have gone in the "Preface to a Mission" part. It has no more applicability to the section on _Education Programs_ than it has to preceding or following ones. Nor has it less applicability. It occurs here because this is where our expertize, such as it is, must begin to zero in.

The educational offerings universe of the Bureau of Prisons, like Gaul, is divided into three parts. They are academic education, vocational training, and social education. Not every course can fit in its entirety into one of the three compartments. There are ganglia on each of a number of the educational offerings that extend to one, the other, or to both of the categories that are not its nominal habitat. For example, a first-rate course in

"Employment Information" at one of the reformatories is classified, and properly so, in "Social Education" and yet its subject matter is of the essence to vocational training.

Each reformatory's Supervisor of Education is responsible for a good deal more than goes under the three heads above. They also have responsibility for the large and very important matter of recreation and that of the library. Both relate importantly to education. Indeed, if the library is not so importantly related as to be virtually of it, then it is not fulfilling its role as a broadening and liberating educational instrument. Some institutional libraries fail to measure up to such dimensions. As with a plethora of other posts in the Bureau they are not all manned by persons who have had appropriate training, either prior to or since assignment. Fortunately, in numerous instances where the assignees were thrust into vacancies more because of availability than qualification, they have worked hard at learning the trade -- and precious little help or encouragement came through Bureau channels.

This observer was much impressed throughout the Bureau's institutions by the avid interest in bettering their contribution that the personnel displayed. No meaningful in-service training for instructors and librarians came to my attention. But the need for it was evident, sometimes painfully so. Moreover, the slightest mention of adult education and librarianship training attracted eager responsiveness.

On the whole, the curriculum at both Chillicothe and at El Reno has as large a range of subject matter as is possible with the resources they have. The range is probably greater than their resources warrant but they make do.

A signal flaw in the educational program of Federal reformatories is that it is relegated to evening hours -- to a time of day when work is normally done and people feel free to relax or to engage in enjoyable activities. Positioning the school program in those hours seems to denominate its importance, or rather the lack thereof. In other words, the significance the Bureau attaches to education is measured by some by the hours of the day it is made available -- when the "important" things are shut down until the next day.

After a span of ten or eleven hours following early morning fallout -- hours taken up with physical labor or perhaps tasks that are not strenuous but no less tasks -- the inmate goes to school. How likely is he to bring his best efforts to the never-easy job of learning? It cannot be forgotten even for an instant that he is, (a) generally alienated from school by years of unhappy and unsuccessful relationship; (b) he has developed a veneer of disdain, aloofness or outright contempt to conceal (and defend) the background of failure; (c) he is in a milieu of persons of similar attitudes and must not lose face; (d) attractive recreational pursuits are possible during precisely the same hours school is in session; and (e) he is not persuaded that the educational advancement (of which he is doubtful to begin with) is going to further his getting on in the world to which he will return when he has "done his time", -- a world that we know is often half mirage, and certainly more often than not endowed with unrealism in the minds of youthful inmates.

The most common complaint of institution staff relative to the matter of inmate diligence and determination in schooling is that they lack motivation. Yet the expectation is that the inmates will willingly imitate that segment of the outside population which engages in and continues its own improvement by formal participation in schooling in the evening after a day's work. It is not a very large part of the population that does so, and its membership is made up of highly motivated persons. They are on the opposite end from inmates on this motivation continuum. Nonetheless, approximately similar schooling circumstances are established for the young men in confinement.

he is after
[illegible] a better
job

Remedial education in reformatories should take place in prime time, for the reasons given and for others which could be readily supplied by nearly every education staff person the writer has spoken to in the reformatories visited.

A number of other facets of the reformatory education programs can be commented on in this report but to encompass the writer's views on all details would require a report several times the size of this one. Therefore, only the matters that are most prominent to me in this connection are dealt with below, and then but briefly.

The first is the administrative and instructional staffs in academic education. My strong impression is that they are too few in number and much in need of professional associations (personal, organizational, inter-institutional, etc), and of the interchange that such contacts provide.

In recent years there has apparently been one gathering of education supervisors. It was mentioned so frequently to me that I could not help but become aware that it was not enough. The relatively infrequent visits that are all that can be made by Mr. Eckenrode (with their other purposes) do not begin to establish and maintain the kind of dialogue that professional persons working in the same vineyard must have. In any case the value would be in the face-to-face interchange of ideas and experiences among peers. A superior cannot effectively bicycle around question and answer communiques. At least not with the same results forthcoming from structured and unstructured get-togethers without the merit-demerit giving presence of the upper echelons qua upper echelons. They may not be measuring and weighing at all in the sense suggested but if they are perceived that way the net results are the same.

The absence of links with the fraternity of education on the part of the regular instructional staff is most manifest. The worst feature is not that so many came to the situation with little experience and less training, although that is no trifling defect. It is that too little has been done across the years they have been on the job to upgrade them professionally and to capitalize on their invaluable experience by engaging them in organized self-study of it. Recommendations are made on this, as they are on matters discussed below. All recommendations are on pages 29 to 35 .

If the full-time instructors from one Bureau institution have ever met with those of another, I have not been able to learn of the happening. In one visit to a Bureau institution I asked the librarian if he had ever met -- in quite a number of years in the same slot -- another Bureau librarian. His answer was a surprised "No" -- he was surprised at the question, there was no doubt or hesitancy about the answer. Later in the same visit his warden had occasion to wonder out loud if it was right to consider the encumbant "a [illegible] librarian". My point on this is that it is less important (now) whether he began as a checked-out, degree-earned, library school graduate than that the years of service in a librarian's capacity were not accompanied by professionalizing of his understanding of librarianship.

College credits, degrees and graduate school units may not be forthcoming from the interchange opportunities suggested above but what is almost inevitable to emerge is a pooling of techniques, approaches, insights and thought by which the best of each man's experience and knowledge is shared by all.

I picked the librarian example with remembrance of a recent meeting with a newly-appointed qualified librarian in one of the institutions. His refreshing enthusiasm for tackling his job in a way that would fuse it with all of the education program on the reservation would doubtlessly spark old hands into abandoning some of their weary routines for new approaches. Conversely, the veterans could supply the trained man, a neophyte in penal service, with a lot of wisdom that takes years of incidents and anxiety to get first hand.

Vocational Training

The Pre-Release Guidance Center in New York City operates with a staff of five "caseworkers". Each of them has no more than six residents who are moving from inmate to parolee status in the "decompression" or "half-way house" situation. In the 90 to 120 days that each resident remains at the Center his counselor works very closely with him helping him locate employment, guiding him in, and out of, numerous difficulties and accommodations along the road to restoration to his family and community. He, the counselor, needs to become acquainted with all the skills and experience the resident has, the real thing and not that which is merely on record.

I spoke for an hour or more with each counselor privately, as I did with the director and assistant director of the Center. It was their unanimous opinion that nothing is more crucial to the procurement of suitable employment by the resident than high school completion. The vocational training the residents got in the reformatory was mostly useless in terms of being hired. Only welding training of all the different things a succession of residents have learned as inmates was considered to be useful in landing jobs. Put another way, very few of the residents were able to capitalize on the occupational training they received across a year or two in the reformatory.

statistics:
what it reveals is suggestive
what it covers up is vital

The above colors heavily my conceptions of the appropriatness and value of many of the vocational training programs in the reformatories.

In most states those who have learned barbering cannot be licensed -- a least not for years after release. Those who learned the rudiments of certain construction trades cannot get into helper roles and are not eligible for journeymen status. Union practices are sometimes responsible, sometimes there are other blocks. The most difficult obstacle to most employment opportunities where use could be made of skills acquired in detention is the prison record, I am informed.

In contrast with what has been written thus far in this section, I want to express my definitely good opinion of the vocational training programs per se. They were, on the whole, a credit to the many good craftsmen and related training instructors involved. They appear to me to have accomplished miracles of improvisation, and to have analyzed, organized, and codified quite complex series of operations and to have moved the young men through in admirable fashion. But -- and its an awesomely big "but" -- does the inmate certified as auto mechanics program graduate who never worked on an automobile with automatic shift have much of a chance to start as more than a dollar and a quarter an hour grease monkey in a service station outside?

I saw sheet-metal work students learning to make things that tinsmiths and ductworkers ceased making by hand many years ago. There was evident to this less than expert observer considerable obsolescence in some VT programs. The counterpart condition of the academic instructors who were often unrelated to the world of their specialty outside the institution is evident among some of the VT instructors. They are remote from the technical world of their area.

Now I turn to a difficulty that is discussed at some length in the next section, "Research". The trouble with any attempts to appraise the worth of any program of education -- training engaged in confinement is that all the criteria are often inddgenous -- they are self-serving. The proof is outside. The provisions for assembling it, interpreting it, and feeding it back to the institution (administrators of programs, training specialists, instructors, related subject teachers, etc.) are non-existent or inadequate.

The acid test for VT programs is outside. Judgements made without reliable and adequate data from the communities, the inmate returnees and those who employ him are sorry substitutes.

Glancing at materials attached to Mr. Galvin's memorof January 15, 1965 to members of Policy Group #V on Education and Training, I cannot but be impressed at the searching questions which have been formulated about VT and academic programs. The few that cannot possibly be answered except by research and record obtainment outside dwarf in significance all those that can be answered in the institutions -- and make them fairly pointless.

The calipers, micrometers and test gauges for what happens at Chillicothe must be used in the Pre-Release Guidance Center stay and later. Readings elsewhere are utterly meaningless.

Research

A deplorable dearth of research hampers the effective functioning of the Bureau. The fault is shared with institutions of higher education and certain other government agencies (i.e., National Institute of Mental Health, Department of Health, Education and Welfare). All have direct and large concerns in the areas of societal welfare and in the social and health sciences, including psychology, sociology and education. Neither they nor the Bureau of Prisons can possibly be doing their jobs properly without close collaboration with researchers on prisons and their populations -- current and erstwhile populations. In fact, the Bureau cannot really know what it is doing and what the effects are without feedback from research findings.

In oral reports to the Bureau the writer has stressed the lack and the need for a multitude of research projects throughout the institutions and upon its products. This is hardly a place for slogans but if one is allowed it ought to be, "No institution should be without an on-going research project at any time."

The resources provided the Bureau have not afforded it much amplitude to mount and pursue research projects except in small ancillary ways. It is not very likely that several million dollars of additional funds will be made available for internal research endeavors in the next year or the following one. Moreover, that much could not be wisely used with the almost exclusively operation-oriented staff the Bureau has. Too large a share would be needed for additional personnel. The answer, in the immediate future at least, lies elsewhere.

The writer reiterates a sentiment expressed orally -- bridges have to be built from the Bureau and its institutions to university departments -- and the traffic on those bridges must be a two-way affair.

Nothing remarkably new about what has been said above -- nothing new but the enormously increased importance and the intensified urgency of it.

The collaboration of institution with university, all institutions with twice their number of colleges and universities, can unlock doors to treasuries that are easily capable of funding many soundly-conceived research projects.

The Ford Foundation-University of Illinois study under Dr. Daniel Glaser which resulted in the superb account entitled, "The Effectiveness of A Prison and Parole System", stands out as an oasis in a desert. Some of the findings have encountered skepticism. But where are other bodies of comparable data and analysis -- either in existence or impending -- against which the conclusions might be checked? Where, indeed!

The education quadrant of reformatory operations is vitally concerned in the availability or absence of research. Its functions no less (and possibly more) than any others in institutions need check points and litmus test readings to know how they are doing and what they must commence, desist from and alter in their work.

Every teacher I've met who is worth the title grew in his or her role as a result of participation in a research effort that he understood.

I hope that the relevance of this section on research to the writer's assignment is fully appreciated. He found nothing in his task that he regareds as more important.

Meritorious Service Awards

A chief medical officer at one of the institutions told the writer about his difficulties in keeping inmate nurses (who have learned the tasks) working for long in the medical quarters. No matter how ill he could spare a man, he said, he would not stand in the way if the inmate-nurse sought to transfer to a job in Prison Industries. The reason for seeking such changes, not merely from nursing but from a number of other semi-skilled, skilled, and experience-demanding assignments throughout the institution is economic. Industries pays up to five times the maximum of Meritorious Service Awards. Only very few in Industries earn less than the most that can be got per month through M.S.A. And a total of $24,000 for an institution of more than a thousand inmates doesn't suffice for many persons, not at the maximum level, at any rate, when it has to carry across an entire year.

It isn't necessary to make a case for a change in the M.S.A. scales, at least not for the writer to do so. Many others, much more familiar with the situation have given their opinions on the matter at all levels. I broach the subject in this way to come to the problem that Prison Industries (principally) and M.S.A. (adjunctively) present with regard to a recommendation made later for pay for effort and good work of inmate-students in the proposed day school.

It is most certainly necessary that something be said concerning the unfairness and self-defeating nature of maximum payment for only one category of work, with anywhere from a fraction to nothing for other types of service. A number of the latter are at least as important as anything an inmate may be doing in an Industries factory; some seem to the writer to be more important.

Here is Dr. Glaser's opinion on the subject:

> "....variation in rates of pay should not depend on where an inmate is assigned; higher rates of pay in industry than elsewhere in prison are as incompatible with an optimum incentive system as having inmate pay exclusively in Prison Industry. " 4)

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4) Glaser, Daniel, The Effectiveness of a Prison & Parole System., Bobbs-Merrill Co., Inc., Indianapolis, 1964, p. 238.

Recommendations and Proposals

A great deal of a critical nature has been set down in the preceding pages of this report. Taken by itself this fault-finding and questioning of practices does not fairly reflect the over-all good impression made on the writer -- who had never before visited a Federal confinement institution. Had my assignment been to write an article or a series of articles for a lay readership, the product would have been very different from this one in tenor. And there would have been no disparity in either the writer's truthfulness or frankness.

What I have striven to do in these pages is to suggest what I thought might be improved in the education-training procedures in the Bureau's reformatories. In order to arrive at possible improvements I had to observe, examine, analyze and sift the programs themselves and to look in on the whole operation of the institutions. Custody is never absent from the education phase, nor can any of the many other realities of communal living be ignored in the same connection, particularly when the community is under duress. To suggest what might be improved the writer could not avoid identifying everything that struck him as an *improvable* way of doing things. Given the mentioned interrelatedness of parts of life in prison, it was inevitable that a long list of things would be nominated for changes. The net effect of such a compilation is far more critical than an evaluation *per se* would be. Under these circumstances it behooves me to say here and now in the last place in which I can do so how the Bureau and its institutions impressed me.

Not previously having had any exposure to the world of Federal prisons, the writer came to this consultation assignment without any definite views about it. Not quite *tabula rasa*, of course. Everyone has read something on the subject from time to time if only a book or newspaper. Cinema-goers and television viewers are bound to get glimpses of penal institutions, and this one was no exception. But all things considered, the writer was able to bring a great deal of objectivity to this task. Therefore when he says, as he now does, that the work of the Bureau of Prisons was a revelation wondrous to behold, he means it sincerely. After being sworn in I recall saying something about becoming a brother to keepers. And upon returning to my New York office after the first visit to a reformatory I told associates how walking behind a procession of inmates time and again it seemed as though one of them bore uncanny resemblance to my son (who at the same time was probably walking from one class to another at Madison, Wisconsin).

Permit me to say as a taxpayer who bleeds no less than do millions of his fellow men at this time of the year, that public funds are prudently spent by the Bureau. In a bad paraphrase of what a one-time inmate of a gaol that was in Reading, but not in Pennsylvania, wrote, I say, "What wage paid the Bureau's men can buy half the care they give and reward half the wear they take." The personnel of other agencies of our government may be as modestly paid but not many do their tours of duty under the constant strains and stress of a place of confinement.

The austere budget that education-training has in the Bureau strikes me as the essence of penny-wise, pound-foolish policy. I do not know at the expense of which other departments it could be increased, but I suspect that the answer is "None". Are there any other departments in the Bureau whose costs are so substantially defrayed from the profits of Prison Industries? Should not this count for something in getting a larger share for education from congressional appropriations when its twain, vocational training, seeks and gets virtually nothing from the same source? No answers to these questions are due me but they serve to introduce and buttress, I hope, the recommendations and/or proposals which follow:

It is proposed that Federal reformatory inmates lacking education through the twelfth grade (or high school equivalency) who are capable of acquiring some or all of the deficiency, be enabled and required to attend classes during an entire morning or afternoon five days of the week.

It is further proposed that this mandatory school participation be treated similarly to work in Federal Prison Industries insofar as remuneration is concerned, and that inmates attending school have assignments to work details, vocational training and to Industries as they usually do but on a half day basis. Thus, by dividing the academic student body evenly between morning and afternoon classes each task and each training program place would have two occupants. Lunchtime would represent changeover time . . . school to work/training or work/training to school.

It is not being likely that the regular budget could accommodate the extra costs of stipends for inmate-students, and the additional education personnel who would be needed. It is proposed that one or more foundation grants be obtained to carry the new arrangement for a three-year period, possibly beginning in the fall of 1965.

(Whether a changeover to the suggested operation be limited to one or two reformatories or extended to all simultaneously would probably depend on the financing available.)

What follows below are recommendations to the Bureau. They are separate from and not contingent in any way upon the above proposals but are advocated for their own worth, as the writer sees it. On the other hand, all of the recommendations are completely compatible with the foregoing proposals and would materially aid them in much the same fashion as the existing operations would be benefited.

1. Relationships with the nearest institutions of higher education be cultivated (or reactivated) to further two mutually beneficial activities, namely, in-service training and research. The universities and colleges would provide leadership and other help as needed for internal training programs for Bureau personnel. The Federal institutions would provide opportunities for graduate students of university departments and law schools to engage in intramural work in their fields.

   The same or other educational agencies would, in collaboration with the Federal institutions design, implement and pursue research projects concerning the correctional establishments and their populations.

   (The above recommendation deals with nothing that is new or unknown to the Bureau. It is made to express the writer's importunity to have the described activities take place at at all times in all institutions. It may well be that a "catalyst" from the Bureau could assist the individual institutions to initiate such "marriages" with educational institutions.)

2. Accreditation be obtained for all academic work and all vocational training and apprenticeship programs for which such endorsement is available.

   (The Sherman High School at the Chillicothe Reformatory is a perfect illustration of how invaluable is the certification instrumentality is, particularly when unidentified as a prison locale. The writer discussed this need at El Reno with Warden Pontesso.)

3. Efforts be made to replace texts and other teaching materials with newer versions and means wherever improved ones have been put on the market.

4. Modernizing wherever possible the vocational training programs, in both kind and detail.

   (The above is a tall order and is recognized as such. Many of the VT programs are built around maintenance functions which are essential to an institution's functioning, and they cannot be dispensed with. They represent an intelligent utilization of what exists combined with a need to fruitfully occupy the time of some inmates. There are also specially organized vocational training programs; i.e. the airplane mechanics

State Department of Education

DIVISION OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION

VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION CENTER
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BRUCE BROWN
CLAY E. McELROY
VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION EVALUATOR

July 8, 1966

Dr. Chester Chiles
Associate Professor
Department of Corrections and Criminology
Indiana State University
Terre Haute, Indiana

Dear Dr. Chiles:

I was asked to respond to your letter of June 30. Enclosed you will find a copy of a case record on an actual client that we worked with in the Vocational Rehabilitation Department. At present we have staff of 13 professional Rehabilitation personnel, a consultive staff of three psychiatrists, one medical consultant, six Clinical Psychologist at the Ph.D. level, and one consultant social worker. We are operating a Rehabilitation Residence that houses 132 inmate-clients and we are evaluating and giving intensive rehabilitation counseling to our Center residents. We, at present, have seven caseloads which total roughly 700 inmate-clients.

I hope that this information will be useful to you. After you have completed your work, I would certainly like to have a copy of your book.

Sincerely,

J H Scarbrough

J. H. Scarbrough
Project Supervisor

JHS:mms

COLORADO STATE PENITENTIARY

FRED WYSE
Associate Warden

J.C. COWPERTHWAITE
Business Manager

WAYNE K. PATTERSON
Warden
CANON CITY, COLORADO

21 July 1966

Dr. Chester Chiles
Associate Professor
Department of Corrections and Criminology
Indiana State University
Terre Haute, Indiana

Dear Dr. Chiles:

Enclosed please find cases of individuals that have been released from this institution and which indicate their accomplishments in preparation for their return to the community. These cases we feel reflect what can be accomplished by the individual if he has the motivation and desire to become a useful member of society.

All of these cases, on follow-up through the Parole Department, indicate they are employed in the areas in which they received Vocational Training and are considered to be making a better than average adjustment.

We sincerely hope that this material will be of assistance to you and if we may be of any further help to you, please feel free to call upon us.

Very truly yours,

FOR THE WARDEN

Robert L. Manley, Supervisor
Bureau of Classification and
Identification

RLM/rlr
cc:
encl:

LORENZO S. BUCKLEY
CHIEF PROBATION OFFICER
HRAYR TERZIAN
ASSISTANT CHIEF PROBATION OFFICER

DANIEL M. DESOTO, DIRECTOR
2300 - 150TH AVENUE
SAN LEANDRO, CALIFORNIA
ELGIN 1-1717

ALAMEDA COUNTY GIRLS' HOME

August 25, 1966

Dr. Chester Chiles, Associate Professor
Department of Corrections and Criminology
Indiana State University
Terre Haute, Indiana

Dear Dr. Chiles:

We received your letter of June 30, 1966 and will be pleased to contribute the case material you requested. I am enclosing one case now and will send the second as soon as it is completed. Our Department would be most interested in your final case book to add to the training program now offered to our new Deputy Probation Officers.

First let me describe our institution to give you some background information about the type of program we offer.

Las Vistas, Alameda County Girls' Home was opened in September of 1959. It is a County level, 24-hour live in facility for delinquent teen-age girls who are multiple offenders. The Girls' Home opened with one living unit which housed 24 girls. Each girl has her own room which is unlocked and opens into a living and recreation area. The cross (+) shaped building also contains a kitchen and dining wing, lavatory and laundry facilities and a glass enclosed observation room for staff members which affords supervision of the entire living area.

Since 1959, two additional living units have been added, each housing 24 girls and having the same basic layout as the first. There is also a multiple purpose recreation building which doubles as a school room during the day and a recreational hall in the evening. The entire facility can be considered as having minimum security.

The program offered is school oriented. This school is maintained under the Alameda County Superintendent of Schools, Special Schools Division. The girls go to classes (full time in the winter and half day in the summer) on the institution grounds, with some classes being held in the living units and some in the recreation hall.

The 26 staff members at the Girls' Home (excluding the teachers and late night supervisory staff) are all Deputy Probation Officers (21 DPO I's with 5 DPO II's as supervisors) and they work on shift schedules to enable direct 24-hour supervision of the girls' day-to-day living situations. Each staff member has a caseload varying from three to six girls.

In addition to the school program, there are job responsibilities in the unit for each girl and a structured recreational program as well. Each ward is involved in casework and therapy sessions with her assigned Probation Officer, and some small group therapy with her Deputy or other staff members.

Added to these strictly institutional programs, we are also able to consult the Guidance Clinic which is aligned with the Probation Department. We use their services on a consulting basis as well as having several girls in therapy with their highly trained staff members. Community service groups have been of help to our program by planning and providing recreational activities for the girls, particularly in the craft projects line. Finally, during the last year, we have been able to develope an off-campus work program which affords training and experience to several of our older girls (16 to 18). These are honor jobs (which pay 50¢ a day) and include; kitchen aids at Juvenile Hall, file clerks in the Court Clerks Office and County Health Department, and aids at a local cooperative nursery school. Thus far the job program has been extremely successful, and we hope to develope it further.

All of our girls are multiple offenders and are wards of the Juvenile Court committed to us for an indefinite period. The average length of stay is eight to nine months. The wards vary in age from 12 to 18 years old and are primarily from Negro, Caucasian and Mexican-American backgrounds. While generally speaking, the girls are from lower class families; there are several representatives from middle class groups as well.

The wards are returned to Court for release from the Girls' Home when it is felt that they can return to the community and make a satisfactory adjustment or when it is determined that the individual can no longer or is unable to benefit from our program and other plans should be made for her.

I am currently working with another Deputy Probation Officer to complete a follow-up study of all the girls committed to us, particularly those who completed our program and were released from the institution. If this information would be of value to you or if I can be of further assistance, please do not hesitate to contact me. I will send the second case material to you as soon as it is completed.

Sincerely,

LORENZO S. BUCKLEY
CHIEF PROBATION OFFICER

Mrs. Marie Collier
By
(Mrs.) Marie Collier
Deputy Probation Officer I
Alameda County Girls' Home

MC:ld

Enclosures

The following case was assigned to me in July of 1965. For ease in writing I will call her Mary Ruiz. Mary is from a Mexican-American background and was fourteen years of age at the time of her first commitment to the Girls' Home in January, 1965.

Family Background

Mary was born in Los Angeles, California, and is the older of two sisters. When the sister (let us call her Sharon) was only a few weeks old and Mary about a year old, Mrs. Ruiz deserted her husband and two daughters and has not been heard of since.

Mr. Ruiz moved to Alameda County with his girls shortly after this and became acquainted with Mrs. Santos (not her true name). This woman had been deserted by her husband had raised several of her own children. Two of her youngest children were living with her at that time.

Mr. Ruiz brought Mary to Mrs. Santos asking if she would care for the girl until a housekeeper could be found. Mrs. Santos took Mary for several months and cared for her without word or support from the girl's father. When Mr. Ruiz again appeared, the younger sister, Sharon, was with him and this began a stormy common-law relationship which lasted off and on up to the present time. During the times when the two would separate, Mrs. Santos would take Mary and Mr. Ruiz would take Sharon.

Early History

Mary was first referred to the Probation Department when she was about eleven years old for truancy and shoplifting. At this time it came to light that her father had threatened to cut off her hands for stealing, drank to excess and had beaten both girls on numerous occasions.

At this point both girls were removed from the father's home. Mary, because of her truancy and shoplifting and runaways was made a Court ward on a delinquency petition, while the sister was placed in protective custody on an unfit home petition alleging fear of her father and refusal to go home.

Mrs. Santos reported at this time that the father would not carry out her discipline requests and would reprimand her for correcting the girls. Both Mary and Sharon used this situation to manipulate both parents to their demands. Mr. Ruiz, it was further reported, continued to bring up the fact that Mrs. Santos wasn't their "real mother" and that she punished them and disciplined them unfairly.

As the girls grew up their relationship seemed to be one of vieing for their father's affection, not sharing, trying to please and get around him and each belittling the other. While being told they were sisters and should love each other, they were taught to compete and eventually to hate each other deeply. For example, Mr. Ruiz bought both girls presents on Mary's birthday and visa versa, so that they learned to want and expect the same from their father rather than sharing; almost "who could get a little bit more and how."

Mary was subsequently committed to the Junipero Serra Center for Girls, an open-setting institution which allowed her to go out to school and visit her "mother" on weekends, although she was not to visit her father. (The two parents were living separately at this time.) After about two months, Mary ran away from this institution. Reports from Serra Center described Mary as being hyperactive, mildly disturbed, socially and emotionally very immature, but of at least average ability.

At approximately this time and while Sharon was in custody (at the Cottage for dependent children), this sister reported that for a period of several years Mr. Ruiz had molested her (Sharon) frequently, when no one else was at home. After further questioning, Mary also indicated that once when she was about five years old her father, while intoxicated, had attempted sexual intercourse but had not succeeded and that she had reported the incident to Mrs. Santos.

Mrs. Santos explained that as small children, both girls had severe masturbating problems, particularly Sharon. She further indicated that Mary seemed to have "out-grown" the problem, but that her sister had not. Mrs. Santos confirmed Mary's earlier experience, but stated that Sharon had never told her of Mr. Ruiz's actions, but that she had cautioned both girls to stay away from their father when he was drunk and not to sit on his lap or be physically very close to him.

Mr. Ruiz was prosecuted for the molest charges, but was not convicted as there was insufficient evidence. Mrs. Santos does not completely believe the charges as she feels Sharon lies, but there is doubt in her mind even to this day.

Mary's first commitment to the Girls' Home and her subsequent runaway

After her failure at Serra Center, Mary was committed to the Girls' Home in January of 1965 where she remained approximately one month. During this time she was nearly uncontrollable, extremely hostile and showed a complete lack of self control. During the last week or so of her stay, the younger sister was also committed to the Girls' Home and both were placed in the same living unit. Havoc ensued.........both girls argued bitterly with each other, their peers and with staff. Mary ran away and remained away for approximately three and a half months.

During this runaway, Mary reported that she lived in the Filmore District of San Francisco. She got into the City by accepting a ride with several boys who "raped" her before leaving her in San Francisco. The girl said she first got a job baby-sitting for a young couple, but eventually moved in with a young Negro adult keeping house for her room and board. Mary further reported that this boy, his friends and brothers were involved with several robberies, much shoplifting and on numerous occasions, used narcotics. During her stay Mary admits shoplifting and that she has consumed alcohol, but denied being a part of the other activities. One of the brothers, a recent release from a California Youth Authority institution who was living in a halfway house nearby, became Mary's boy friend. She admitted numerous acts of sexual intercourse with him, but denies that she was ever "on the street" as a prostitute. After a fight with this boy friend over another girl, Mary decided to turn herself in to the police.

Second Commitment

Mary was returned by the Court to the Girls' Home in July of 1965. She had been cleared of veneral disease, was approximately four months pregnant and appeared a much more sophisticated young girl than when she left our institution approximately six months earlier. Because of the difficulties of having both sisters in the same living unit, Mary was moved to another unit and transferred to my caseload, so that contact between the two girls could be kept at a minimum and because it was felt they would both be more controllable if separated.

The girl, even while pregnant, was small in size and innocent in appearance. Mary has a fiery outgoing personality with a loud, sharp voice to match. She liked to act tough, but had difficulty holding the act unless angry. While Mary acted childishly much of the time, she had a volitile fighting temper, which she had great difficulty controling verbally and physically.

Mary's overall behavior upon her return had clearly changed. She was apparently "slowed down" by her pregnancy and seemed sincerely worried, but she had accepted her situation. "I don't want my baby to go through all this." Plans made earlier to place Mary on medication to calm her hyperactivity (in consultation with our affiliated Guidance Clinic) were deemed no longer necessary and possibly harmful to her child.

When asked what kinds of things she did before and what made her stop, she replied in an embarrassed way, "Oh you know...I just did silly things like roll around on the floor and have a ball," "Why?....well....you know...I guess I just wanted all the attention and didn't care what people thought, but now I've got the baby to think about."

The following general goals were discussed with the girl and outlined with her as "things she must try to accomplish or think about seriously while at the Girls' Home. They were also goals which I felt were necessary for her to achieve at least in part before she could return into the community. Some of these goals she suggested and some I added. The following order was used, but only one or two goals were emphasized at a time and all overlapped to some degree.

1. Learn to control her temper and behavior in the unit.
2. Follow the rules and limits set at the Girls' Home.
3. Decide what to do about the baby and its father.
4. Improve school work and behavior.
5. Try to be more tactful in speaking to adults and peers.
6. Try to get along with Sharon and understand her problems.
7. Realize and accept why she could not return to her father.
8. Decide where would be the best place for her to go.
9. Try to grow up socially and emotionally to her new responsibilities and stop finding excuses for or stop blaming other people for her own misbehavior.

Various techniques were tried, but I am basically very direct in my approach and tried to be firm in my demands for control in behavior areas in the group, but fairly open and lenient on a one-to-one basis in conference and casework settings. By doing this, I hoped to convey and instill the necessity of proper and acceptable behavior towards adults and peers in groups of any kind and at the same time, establish with her a personal relationship which allowed, but did not condone, her verbal and hostile outlet, but which would not reject her for them. As she gained the behavior control and the confidence in me, I allowed less misbehavior even on the one-to-one level and demanded a more mature interaction.

Small group therapy sessions seemed helpful to Mary in her peer relationships. (These groups are weekly events in the living unit.) In these, however, I was not directly involved. When I tried similar group sessions with only my caseload involved, Mary's behavior was very childish, silly and self-centered. After several tries, she was excluded and told that her behavior was the reason.

Initially, casework particularly on specific goals or problems, was slow as the girl was unable to maintain seriousness for more than a few minutes. As the relationship developed with her Probation Officer, so did her ability to concentrate and express her feelings about herself, her family, and her past behavior. "Sometimes you damn people make me sick. I think more than you think I do. I know what I have to do, you don't have to tell me all the time,.....it's just hard to do everything all at once. You want me to try all the time!"

Progress moved slowly forward with few 'backslides' during the girl's pregnancy. She gained considerable control of her temper and behavior and her attitude improved toward staff and her peers.

While she had only one close friend during her entire stay, she was generally accepted by her peers as long as she behaved in a manner which they approved, namely if she did not behave childishly. "That baby's going to be a mother!"

Numerous efforts were made to re-establish the relationship between Mary and her sister, but to no avail. These sisters cannot converse even on a casual level. Mary tried to be a 'big sister' and was rejected as Sharon would not accept her advise, and feelings were such that they had nothing else to say to each other. Often difficulties arose as the result of visits by the parents with different sides of a story told to the girls, and then exchanged with angry results. After several verbal battles and near physical fights, Mary decided she would not talk to her sister and has not done so, even to the present time. The jealousy was clear when Mary would ask her sister (via staff) to come and see the baby, ..."I want her to see the baby, but that's all. I don't trust her. She told so and so she'd drop the baby if she held it." When asked, "Is that very fair to Sharon?" the answer was "I want to hurt her like I've been hurt and that's one thing (a baby) she doesn't have."

The jealousy between the two for their parents' attention has developed into hatred for the sisters, yet feeling they should care, and a division according to preference, Mary for Mrs. Santos and Sharon for Mr. Ruiz.

Mr. Ruiz visited regularly until he learned that the baby's father was Negro. At this point he wanted Mary to give up the baby for adoption and never see the boy again. Mary refused to meet these demands and the visiting and correspondence between the two ceased. Mary was visibly hurt by this development, but would not change her mind and verbally stated she did not care. However, every visiting day she knew if Mr. Ruiz had visited Sharon and would comment, "You see what he brings that little girl every Sunday, but that's okay I've got my mother."

Parent conferences were held with both Mrs. Santos and Mr. Ruiz. Mr. Ruiz blamed the Probation Department for taking his girls away and "making them worse". He can see no fault on his part, but blames Mrs. Santos for her honesty with us saying, "She's trying to take my girls' love from me." Mr. Ruiz literally 'tore his daughters apart' through training from their early childhood. He tried to satisfy his own 'sick' needs by making his children compete for the slightest bit of his attention and by using them to bolster his own ego. He further used Mrs. Santos to raise his children and later, as a means to try to keep them. It is felt that while Mr. Ruiz loves his daughters, he is too disturbed to ever be a real father to them or have a positive and healthy relationship with either of them. Mary has been the least affected of the two girls and has a good relationship with her mother, but Sharon is quite seriously disturbed and much more attached to and influenced by her father. Mrs. Santos appears to care strongly for the girls, particularly Mary, and has blamed herself for not being stronger and for believing the promises Mr. Ruiz would make in his various attempts to regain custody of his daughters. Mrs. Santos is not a strong woman and is often too honest with Mary about her problems with Mr. Ruiz to gain sympathy for her actions and behavior against him. For all her faults, she has tried to help both girls and is very important to Mary and is considered by the girl as 'Mother'.

While continuing to live in the same house, the two lived as separately as possible (according to Mrs. Santos), even to buying separate food. Mrs. Santos is a practical nurse and is employed full time by a convalescent hospital. Mr. Ruiz, a carpenter by trade, is in and out of work and was drinking heavily during most of Mary's stay. In March of 1966, the two separated after a violent fight and are currently living separately.

Mrs. Santos, while not legally responsible, continued to visit Mary and was helpful in planning for the girl's eventual release. It was felt that her influence was positive and the only stable relationship the girl had in the community. Mrs. Santos tried to be strict with the girls and Mary commented after Christmas leave when she saw several of her old friends, "honestly, they looked like little whores, I can see why Mother didn't want me to dress and wear my hair and makeup like that when I was home, it was just pitiful." Mrs. Santos' children also offered the girl support and encouragement.

The girl's overall relationship with staff and all figures in authority was fair. She is tactless and many of her comments earned her disciplinary restrictions. ("That dress makes you look like a fat, old lady.") Mary was unable to accept a little teasing or slackness in manner without taking advantage and exaggerating the gesture to silliness, even to the extent of 'biting' (all in fun!) staff to tease and see how far she could go. Mary was able to establish a positive and mature relationship with one or two staff members and her Probation Officer, but distrusted others and was continually testing all limits and patience.

In a class room situation with firm structure and discipline, Mary was able to benefit and did fairly well. She is behind in many of her academic subjects, however, and needs to be constantly challenged and supervised in order to benefit.

Plans for Release

Mary would not even consider a foster home placement and wanted to return to Mrs. Santos' home. Mary respects and listens to her mother and the older Santos children more than to any other individuals. These ties were felt to be very meaningful and important. Because of these ties, the positive influence of the Mother on Mary and the girl's wishes, plans were made for her to be released to the Santos home.

While at the Girls' Home, Mary received pre-natal care through the County Hospital and also attended classes given by the hospital's social service staff to help her get ready emotionally and intellectually for the baby's birth and problems she would have to face.

Mary's baby girl was born in December of 1965, and was placed in a foster home in March. The baby was to remain in a foster home until Mary was released. Until the baby was three months old, the girl visited twice daily at the dependent cottage to feed the baby and to begin learning to care for it. Mary was able to visit on a weekly basis while the baby was placed in the foster home.

The baby's father contacted the Probation Department shortly after the baby's birth. He visited several times and stated he wanted to marry the girl. At first Mary was delighted at the prospect, but finally admitted that she was distrustful of him and doubted that he would really care for the baby or provide adequately for them. The boy is seventeen years old, a California Youth Authority parolee who, according to his parole officer, was adjusting only marginally in the community. Since the girl's release she has broken off this relationship entirely, stating that while she still cares for him, she knows he isn't the right boy for her.

After several 'week-end' visits to Mrs. Santos' home and conferences with both about what was expected of Mary in the home and what her responsibilities would be, the girl was released by the Court into the community. At this point the girl was transferred to the caseload of a Probation Officer who works in the field.

Three weeks after Mary's release the baby was placed with her. The girl plans to return to school in September, and will leave her baby to be cared for by Mrs. Santos' daughter during the day.

Prognosis

After more than twelve months at our facility, it was felt that Mary had matured sufficiently and accomplished the goals set for her well enough to allow her return to the community.

Our existing program had been exhausted for her needs and she needed a new chance to return home to her family and baby.

Problems still exist and questions about her ability to continue to control her behavior remain unanswered as yet. Mary is aware of her position as a mother and is growing into being able to take on its full responsibilities. With Mrs. Santos to limit, guide and help to control the situation, and with the maturity and knowledge gained at the institution, it is felt that there is a chance now for Mary to become a useful citizen that was not present before her commitment to the Girls' Home. While an entirely positive prognosis is doubtful, the chance for success is clearly present.

September 13, 1967

Mrs. Merlyn E. Richardson
755 Park Lane
Decatur, Georgia 30033

Dear Mrs. Richardson:

Thank you for inviting me to speak to the Women's Society of Christian Service of Glenn Memorial Methodist Church in January of next year. I think your subject is very important and I beleive that it will make for a very interesting discussion.

I beleive also that developments in Georgia is at a point where concerned women can do many things to enhance their correctional systems.

Will be in touch with you by phone later.

Sincerely yours,

John O. Boone, ACSW, Director
Project on Crime & Corrections

JOB/vmb

Sept. 6th

Dear Mr. Boone:

Would it be possible for you to speak to the Women's Society of Christian Service of Glenn Memorial Methodist Church (Emory University campus) on January 2nd (1968) at 11 A.M. on "What Church Women be most helpful to us.

Most sincerely

Eleanor Richardson

(Mrs. Merlyn E.)

755 Park Lane
Decatur
Georgia
30033

Can Do to Help in
Rehabilitation of
Juvenile Delinquents".
If you feel this is
not a good subject,
any points made in
"The Challenge of Crime
in a Free Society"
which you regard
as most important
for us in Georgia
to work out would

Virginia
Please [illegible]
Attached
Questionnaire

Georgia Committee
of the National Council on Crime and Delinquency

PREVENTION • CONTROL • TREATMENT

512 ATLANTA NATIONAL BUILDING / 50 WHITEHALL STREET, S. W.
ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30303 / Telephone 525-3739

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Moultrie, Georgia
STAFF CONSULTANT
STEWART WERNER
Atlanta, Georgia

October 2, 1967

Mr. John Boone
Project Director, Penal
Reform Criminal Rehabilitation
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Boone:

We want to thank you for completing and returning the questionnaire you received several months ago with a pre-publication draft copy of a Report on the Juvenile Institutions Project. We want another 15 or 20 minutes of your time.

You are one of 17 persons in Georgia in a key position to influence new program developments in the treatment of the adjudicated delinquent. You well know the urgent need for new and adequate programs in the field. The Georgia Committee, National Council on Crime and Delinquency, is cooperating in an attempt to meet this need. This project -- to test the efficacy of various methods of disseminating information -- is one response.

Unfortunately, in our world today, no one has time to read everything. The amount of new printed information each year is staggering. If we are to move ahead, more effective ways of disseminating selective information must be found. By completing and returning the attached questionnaire, you will be making a definitive contribution to this effort.

The questionnaire isn't as thick as it first appears. You will not be required to answer all of it, and the

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colored pages will guide you in which section to complete.

Again, we ask for the last four digits of your phone number to assist our research staff and maintain your anonymity.

We thank you now for your interest and your time.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Bruce Schaefer

Mrs. Bruce Schaefer, Chairman

Stewart Werner

Stewart Werner, Consultant

OTS/SW/ep

Enclosure: Questionnaire

November 8, 1967

Mr. T. Pritchard Smith
2871 Normandy Drive
Atlanta, Georgia 30305

Dear Pritchard,

It was indeed a pleasure for us to be with you and the others at the lovely dinner party last week. I was happy to learn of your interest in correctional facilities architecture. I think it is a tremendously interesting field and one that most architects have shown little inclination to enter.

A few days ago Dr. Collins suggested that the Institute of Government try to get together some architectural plans and information for correctional institutes, but this is as far as we have gone. I hope that some time when you are in Athens, you will stop in to see us so that we can talk the matter over to a fuller extent.

I believe I told you that the Southern Regional Council, which has a Ford Foundation grant to work in the correctional field, has under consideration the possibility of appointing a committee to be made up of perhaps four or five architects and four or five correctional administrators to try to come up with some plans for prisons, detention homes, halfway houses, and the like. It may be that you will want to talk with Mr. John Boone, the correctional person on the staff of the Southern Regional Council, whose office is at 5 Forsyth Street, N.W., Atlanta.

Please let me thank you and Ada again for your hospitality. Please give Ada our love.

Kind personal regards.

Sincerely yours,

(s) Dick

RAC:bad

Richard A. Chappell

p.s. Under separate cover I am returning your book which I found most interesting.

cc: J. Boone ✓

29 December 1967

Mr. Robert Shellow
Assistant Deputy Director for Research
National Advisory Committee on Civil
Disorders
1016 16th Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20036

Dear Mr. Shellow:

As you requested today by telephone to a member of my staff, I am enclosing a very rough copy of our study of attitutes and values of youth. Permission is granted for you to quote this study.

We expect to receive the finished copies from the printers shortly and will forward a copy to you.

Sincerely yours,

John O. Boone, Director
Project on the Administration
of Justice

JOB:jb

The St. Petersburg Crisis

Two hundred and eleven sanitation workers have been out of work since May 6th. The dispute, which led to the firing of the workers on May 8th by City Manager, Lynn Andrews, arose following the denial of a promise made to the men by Department Head, Walter Shultz, that the men's wages would be increased after the savings from a streamlined system for collections was realized.

In the streamlined systerm 40-50 men were shifted out of the department. While the men rejected the plan, it was placed in effect on March 18, 1968, on order of Mr. Shultz. The men then agreed to work under the plan for thirty days at which time the department's books would be opened and any savings would be shared on a fifty-fifty basis with the men.

On April 15th, the 30th day, the books were not opened to the men or their Attorney, Mr. James Sanderlin. The men were then asked to work an additional two weeks and then the books would be opened. The men agreed to this delay. On April 29th the books were again not opened. A second two-weeks delay was requested. While the men did not agree to this request, they did work for one week. On May 6th there was a two- day work stoppage. On May 8th Mr. Andrews, City Manager, fired the workers. At this point there is a dispute about whether the stoppage was, indeed, a strike. The City claims that it is a strike. The workers have felt that the two-day stoppage was never thought of as a strike by them but, because of the tremendous confusions of the morning of the 6th, was a short stoppage to avoid probable violence, and was as much the city's desire as theirs.

1.7 During the succeeding two months a number of events have transpired, including a number of fires. The sanitation workers have instituted a number of demonstrations, picketing, and other direct action techniques have been used.

A rather significant amount of community support has been mobilized. During the week of June 23-29, the public demonstrations have escalated. Toward the end of the week National attention has been given to the crisis. With the Rev. C.K.Steele, Vice-President of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, and the Rev. A.D. King, brother of the late Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., in the city and a direct confrontation with a highly mobilized law-enforcement and riot-control personnel 43 mersons were arrested and had serious difficulty getting released from jail on June 27th.

The sanitation workers and their supporting groups intend to continue the direct action program in an escalated fashion until the city is willing to negotiate with them on at least three issues:

1. A continuing recognition of the elected committee of the workers in all negotiations.
2. A wage increase. The amount that has most frequently been mentioned by the workers has been 25¢ per hour.
3. Working Conditions. The men desire to return to the conditions, without loss of seniority, that were in effect prior to the development of the stalemate.

Since May 12th, when the City Manager employed replacements for the fired-workers, he has refused to negotiate stating that further talks are out because they "have been dismissed."

During the past month Mr. Shultz has resigned and has been replaced by Brig. General Charles J. Kaniss of the Florida National Guard as head of the Sanitation Department.

W. R.✓

J. B.

For Your Information
from
M. Hayes Mizell
South Carolina Community Relations Prog
American Friends Service Committee

Resolution of Citizens' Conference

on

Education in South Carolina

For Further Information Contact:
Mr. William Saunders
Route 1, Box 223
Johns Island, South Carolina 29455
Telephone: (803) 559-9397

WHEREAS a cross-section of Black parents, teachers and students in South Carolina have met to consider the problems of education for Black people of South Carolina and

WHEREAS the Black community has been excluded from participation in total operation of the school system, including the selection of school board members, superintendents of education, teachers, textbooks and allocation of financial resources and

WHEREAS a sizable segment of the Black community has not heretofore admitted that there is a problem and organized to deal with it, including the elimination of fear in the Black community and

WHEREAS there are serious deficiencies in the curricula of Black schools by the omission of materials designed to teach Black history and culture and

WHEREAS the Black schools as presently constituted have failed to motivate Black students and

WHEREAS the selection of principals for Black schools has been made largely with the view toward carrying out the wishes of the white "power structure" whose wishes are irrelevant and detrimental to the best interests of the Black community and

WHEREAS the Black schools have been flooded with information and data degrading to Black people without fairly pointing up similar problems with respect to whites and

WHEREAS the selections of sites for Black schools have not been chosen with a view toward enhancing the educational process as is exemplified by Robert Smalls High School in Beaufort, South Carolina, where garbage is dumped directly behind the lunchroom, and where a breeding ground for flies, mosquitoes and other pests has been created and

WHEREAS such few multi-ethnic textbooks and other materials in use in the Black schools have depicted rank tokenism in representing the Black child and

WHEREAS the concealment from the Black community of pertinent information regarding the distribution of federal, state and local funds, coupled with the continued disparities between the Black and predominantly white schools, as is exemplified by District #9 in Charleston County, South Carolina, where Black parents have been refused a copy of the 1966-'67 school budget and

WHEREAS the National Teachers' Examination score is a determining factor in salary for teachers, which examination, in itself, is culturally biased in favor of a white middle-class society, and thus discriminates against Black teachers and

WHEREAS the white society has historically devised and used strategies designed to divide segments of the Black community from other segments of our community,

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED by this Citizens' Conference on Education in South Carolina in session January 28, 1968, at Penn Conference Center, Frogmore, Beaufort County, South Carolina that:

1. A state-wide meeting of Black people in South Carolina concerned with education be called at an early date for the purpose of crystalizing the issues and planning action for change.

2. There be created an organization that will be concerned with and work toward the elimination of fear and division in the ranks of Black people.

3. Agressive effort be made on the part of the Black community to become actively involved in selection of school officials and in formulation of policies and the execution of practices affecting education of Black people.

4. The Black teachers put forth a renewed effort to instill in Black children the importance of self-identity, knowledge of Black history and culture, and pride in blackness.

5. Racial statistics and surveys with negative implications regarding Black people be thoroughly and objectively analyzed before presentation in the schools.

6. The physical environment of Black schools be improved.

7. Whatever ways and means are necessary and appropriate be used to specifically implement the foregoing resolution in each Black community of South Carolina.

Unanimously Passed by Conference Participants, 1-28-68.

FOR SCLC STAFF USE ONLY
NOT FOR PUBLICATION
1968

POOR PEOPLE IN AMERICA

ECONOMIC FACT SHEET FOR THE POOR PEOPLE'S CAMPAIGN

I. POOR PEOPLE

HOW MANY PEOPLE ARE POOR ?

The poorest people in America are 35 million persons who do not have nearly enough money for a decent life. They are little children, old folks, mothers, men who can not get a decent job, sick people.

The government says these 35 million poorest people fall below the "poverty line". This "Poverty Line", for example, is $3,130 per year for a family of four, or $1,540 for an individual.

These 35 million poorest Americans who are crushed down by economic forces are more than twice the total population of South Vietnam, which itself is a small, poor country being crushed down by American military power.

There are as many of these poorest Americans as the total of all the people in ten big cities and five whole states where we are working: Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, New York City, Chicago, Philadelphia, Detroit, Baltimore, Cleveland, Washington, Boston, Newark and Richmond.

ARE THESE 35 MILLION PEOPLE ALL OF AMERICA'S POOR ?

No, they are only the poorest, many millions more are poor.

For example, official studies show that the average budget now needed for a family of four in a big city is $9,191. But there are about 30 million Americans in families which have less than $5,000 a year but do not fall below the "poverty line". These 30 million Americans plus the other 35 million poorest, do not come close to the average budget needed by a family in a city. And most Americans now live in cities. Almost six out of every ten Negro people today live in "central cities", where the slums and ghettos are.

WHO ARE THE POOR ?

According to the government, about 45% (almost half) of all the Negro people are among the poorest Americans. Actually, a large majority of Black people are poor, and Black people at all levels of income are kept down, compared to whites. About 13% of all white people are in the poorest class. (Although a majority of poor people are white, there are many more poor Black people in proportion to their population). Millions of other Americans are poor, too: Indians, Puerto Ricans, Mexican-Americans, Cuban-Americans, for example.

WHY ARE POOR PEOPLE POOR ?

Poor people do not have enough power, and people with power control the economy and government. If these powerful forces are not challenged, they will continue to neglect and oppress poor people.

WHAT HAPPENS TO POOR PEOPLE ?

Poor people do not get decent jobs, decent incomes, decent housing, decent schools, decent health care, decent government, decent police. Poor people do not even get respect as human beings. Poor people are deprived of a decent life.

DO PEOPLE HAVE A RIGHT TO A DECENT LIFE ?

Yes. The Constitution recognizes the right of all people to "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness". But if you are poor and do not have enough food, you might be deprived of your life. If you are poor and not free to send your children to good schools, your liberty is taken away. If you are poor and can not live where you wish and have a decent job, you do not share in the right to happiness.

CAN AMERICA AFFORD TO PROVIDE DECENT JOBS AND INCOME FOR POOR PEOPLE ?

Yes, of course. This is the richest nation of all time. America has only 6% of all the people in the world, but controls about 33% of the world's wealth. Many nations, such as Canada and other developed contries which are not as rich as America, have already ended poverty by guaranteeing decent incomes and jobs. If America stops killing in Vietnam and starts healing at home, we can have a massive drive against poverty.

WHAT CAN PEOPLE DO ABOUT POVERTY NOW ?

We can develop "poor people's power". We can go to Washington for the Poor People's Campaign and demand decent jobs and income for all Americans. We can make America wake up to the evil of poverty and racism by having non-violent protest action until the government in Washington does something about poor people.

DO WE HAVE ANY RIGHT TO HAVE THE POOR PEOPLE'S CAMPAIGN ?

Yes. The Constitution guarantees "the right of the people peaceably to assemble and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances". This means that we have the right to go to the government in Washington with our grievances against poverty and racism, to assemble there in massive non-violent protest and to demand reforms. The government has failed to represent us, and there is no law against people representing themselves if their own government does not do it. All people, therefore, have the constitutional right and the moral duty to stand up for the rights of poor people. We will do this in the Poor People's Campaign for Jobs and Income.

II. INCOME

LEVELS OF INCOME

In the United States there are great differences in income for poor people and rich or affluent people. Some examples:

--Members of Congress are paid $30,000 a year plus travel and other expenses to further their political careers, while many of the people they represent, such as a Southern sharecropper, struggle to live on less than $600. Thus a Congressman can get more money in one week than a sharecropper can earn in one year.

--A Negro maid in a Northern city may spend hours travelling to the white suburbs to earn $50 a week, cooking and cleaning for someone else's children while her children are alone at home. The maid's boss may be a big businessman who can get $50 in one hour. His wife does not work.

-- A Negro maid in the South earns around $25 a week while her employers spend four times that much on liquor for their Saturday night parties.

--A cotton-picker in Mississippi receives $3 a day for 12 hours work. The plantation owner watches his workers, sells the cotton, and gets a government subsidy.

--A migrant Mexican-American family receives $1 an hour (if they are lucky) for back-breaking labor and then moves on to the next harvest for the next wealthy land-owner.

--A white plumber in a big northern city demands and gets $5.50 an hour. His union keeps out Black men. So, the Black man ends up as a janitor earning $1 an hour.

--There is inequality of income even among college graduates. The median income for Negro college graduates is only $5,928. The white college graduate gets $9,023.

--Some typical "anti-poverty" workers who have never been poor get $10,000 to $15,000 a year while working with people who may earn 10% of that.

--There is still a wide gap between income of white and Black families. In 1966, median income for Negro people was only 58% of white's income. Although only 28% of the Negro community earned more than $7,000 yearly, 55% of all whites earned more.

--Even more discouraging, things have become worse for the average Black family in the ghetto. From 1960 to 1965, average income in Watts dropped 7% while the national average rose 14%. In Cleveland's ghettos during the same years, average family income fell 16%.

GOVERNMENT INCOME SUBSIDIES

The government seems to assure better and more secure incomes to the rich than it does to the poor. Examples:

--The government's supposed guarantee for the less fortunate is the "minimum wage" of $1.40 an hour. At that rate, the worker is earning less than $3,000 and is poor. Besides, many employers find it easy to cheat their employees out of this minimum, and others are not even covered by the law.

--In 1966, the federal cotton program which favors big farms paid out more than one billion dollars in subsidies. Also, the U.S. Department of Agriculture has permitted landlords to force poor tenant farmers to sign over their government allotment checks, and then re-loan money to the tenants at high interest rates . Negro farmers are systematically excluded from farm committees in the South.

--Private industry gets huge government subsidies. A few examples are the space technology, construction companies, shipping companies, airlines. The war industry gets the biggest subsidies. The government has spent almost $100 million on chemicals to destroy crops, land and plans in Vietnam during the last 18 months. These chemicals were sprayed over an area the size of Mississippi. Airplane and rocket building companies depend on war for their survival. America spends more than $2 billion a month on the war in Vietnam; and less than $2 billion a year on the "anti-poverty program".

--Through tax laws and policies, the government helps rich people and big business in other ways. Millionaires use tax "loopholes" and often pay very low rates of taxes. More than half of the 1964 tax cut went to high-income people. The oil and gas industry gets billions of dollars in tax rebates. Gas and electric companies which are supposed to be regulated are permitted by the government to over-charge their customers. Big businessmen get tax advantages to make money buying stocks without risk. Wealthy people pay a lower rate of tax on "capital gains" on their investments.

GUARANTEED INCOMES

Canada and virtually all the European countries are poorer than the United States, but they have felt obliged to support their less fortunate people with guaranteed incomes, family allowances, and adequate social services. But, America has not done this. A recent government study said a plan which would reach all of America's poor and make up the deficit between their incomes and the amounts they actually need would cost about $23 billion -- far less than we are spending on the Vietnam war.

Actually, most of the fortunate people in America already are assured of decent annual incomes. For example, most government employees are secure in their jobs and protected by civil service. Most business executives are certain of continued high salaries and generous pensions when they retire.

Through organization and power, American industrial workers are beginning to win guaranteed incomes. Last year, the United Auto Workers Union won a plan that is similar to a guaranteed income. What it means is that a worker can make 93% of his normal take-home pay during layoffs. Even when he is not working, he will have a decent income.

III. JOBS

Poor people who need jobs have two kinds of problems. Either they can not get a job, or the job they have does not pay enough for a decent life. Most poor people work, but still can not escape poverty. Black people and other non-white minority groups are particularly victimized by unemployment and "under-employment".

UNEMPLOYMENT

Joblessness among Negroes who need work has always been more than twice as high as the rate for whites. Unemployment among whites is now less than 4%; among Negroes, the government reports it is around 9%, but it is really higher because many unemployed Negroes who want jobs are not even taken into account in these reports.

In the slums of the nation's big cities, right now there are at least 500,000 "hard-core" unemployed -- mostly non-white men who desperately need jobs. Unemployment among Black people in the ghetto often reaches 40 or 50% or even more. The national average of unemployment among young people age 18 and 19 is more than 30% for Negroes, but only 15% for whites.

UNDER-EMPLOYMENT

Poor Black people tend to have the worst jobs. Of all Negroes who are employed, 72% work in lower-paying positions, compared to only one-third of whites. Only a small percentage of Black workers get the choice "white-collar" jobs, and the great majority of Negro "white-collar" workers are in lower-paying clerical positions.

Both union and businesses discriminate against Negroes. Black people represent more than 11% of the U.S. population. Yet, they hold only small proportions of highly desired jobs in business: in the professions and technology, 5.9% in a management and business ownership, 2.8%; in sales, 3.1%.

Many labor unions shut out Negroes from membership and exclude them from even training for some of the best skilled jobs, such as metal workers, plumbers, stonemasons, heavy-equipment operators, electricians.

In the rural South, where Negroes still are paid only $3 a day for picking cotton and sharecroppers often make less than $400 a year, industry is expanding and opening new jobs. But a recent private study predicts that Black people will not share in this boom in the South so long as they are denied proper education, training and fair-employment practices.

IV. EDUCATION, WELFARE, HOUSING, HEALTH, CRIME

Poverty and racism breed problems in all aspects of life.

EDUCATION

In the prosperous white suburbs, spending per pupil for education is usually twice or more the amount of money spent for public education in the slums. Teachers in white schools have smaller classes to teach, are paid more, and have more experience than teachers in Black communities. Also, the entire American educational system is oriented toward "white" values and ignores teaching about the evils of racism in America and the beauty of Black culture and history.

The result of unequal education is that children in the poor schools fall increasingly behind other children in skills. Millions of poor Black students just give up and drop out. A study of central city schools, published by Harvard University, found that 31% of the students in these slum schools were dropping out. In the South, the problem is just as bad or worse. About 80% of Southern Negroes over age 25 have had less than eight years of formal education. Even if a Black student completes high school , he is economically behind the white drop-out. Median weekly salary in 1966 for Negro high school graduates was $42 -- far below the $58 white drop-outs and $62 for white graduates.

WELFARE

Military spending in America ($75 billion) is ten times the amount spent on welfare ($7.5 billion). For every person on welfare, there is one more who is legally entitled to benefits but does not receive them. Also, most people on welfare do not get all the benefits to which they are entitled. Welfare payments now reach only 3.2 million children and provide no assistance to the 12 million additional children in poor families. Although the government is supposed to have free food programs for the poor, 93 out of the poorest counties of the South, with 3 million poor people, do not have these food programs. In 190 other poor Southern counties, only one million of seven million poor people get this food.

It is not true that people on welfare are lazy. The government admits than 1% of all seven million people on welfare are able to go to work -- if they get the proper training. Most people on relief are children (3.5 million), old people (2.1 million), blind or severely handicapped (700,000) and mothers unable to work (900,000). Of the 150,000 fathers on welfare, two-thirds are incapacitated and cannot work.

HOUSING

Almost half of all Negro families and 13% of white families live in substandard housing. Although poor people are forced to live in crowded, shabby tenements and shacks, they often pay as much or more rent as white people with good incomes.

Government housing policies penalize poor people. The middle class and rich build nice homes with the help of subsidies in the form of cheap, government guaranteed credit and income tax deductions that are not available to the poor. Urban renewal, highway construction and real-estate practices have *destroyed* more housing for poor people than the low-rent public housing and urban renewal programs have built. Urban renewal, therefore, is a source of government jobs and construction jobs, but poor people -- especially Negroes -- are kept out of the good jobs and forced to move. More than two-thirds of the 500,000 people "displaced" by urban renewal from 1949 to 1963, were Black people. The White House Council on Civil Rights has proposed that the U.S. build at least 500,000 new housing units for the poor each year, but we have been building only about 30,000.

HEALTH

Poor people are exposed to more health hazards and have inadequate health care, and thus live shorter lives. Negro life expectancy is now 64 years, compared to 71 for whites. The rate of infant deaths of Negroes is twice that of whites. At least 10 other nations have lower infant death rates than the U.S.

Nearly one out of four expectant American mothers each year receive little or no care before they give birth. More than 3.5 million poor children under 5 do not get needed public medical care. Two-thirds of disadvantaged children age 5 to 14 have never visited a dentist, and have five times more decayed teeth than other children.

Last summer, six doctors investigated living conditions of poor families in the South. Visiting hundreds of Negro families in Mississippi and Alabama, they found thousands of poor Black children literally starving. The doctors reported that nine out of ten of the children they say had never seen a doctor and had already suffered permanent damage to their bodies and minds.

CRIME

Police complain of "high crime rates" and "lawlessness" in poor communities, especially in the Black ghetto. But they do not point out that these poor people themselves are the victims, not only of crimes committed by downtrodden and hopeless people, but also of police abuse and brutality.

Government officials and powerful people commit lawlessness against poor people every day. Civil rights laws are not enforced. Welfare bureaus deprive people of their right to benefits. Businessmen break fair-employment laws. The right to vote is still denied in many places. School boards defy desegregation requirements. Employers disobey minimum wage laws. Rich people cheat on taxes. Open-housing ordinances and clean-housing codes are violated by real-estate interests and landlords. In short, America allows crime and "lawlessness" against poor people every day.

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POOR PEOPLE'S CAMPAIGN
SCLC

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE Martin Luther King Jr., President
Bernard Lafayette, Campaign Coordinator   Hosea Williams, Campaign Field Director

334 Auburn Ave. N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303
(404)-522-1420

1401 U St. N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20009
(202)-462-7000

POOR PEOPLES' CAMPAIGN CONTINUES

Following the Poor Peoples' delegations representing the "51st State of Hunger" at the Republican and Democratic conventions there will be more lobbying in Washington when Congress returns, polical and economic actions during this fall's election campaigns, establishment of the Poor Peoples' Embassy in Washington, and perhaps more direct action when a new Congress and a new President assemble in January.

Our Gains So Far

1. The Campaign spread from a beginning in ten cities and five states, mainly with black participants , to include all of the 50 states and to include red, yellow, brown and white poor and their supporters as well.

2. In the area of welfare, the planned inhuman "freeze" on federal aid to dependent children has been delayed, the Supreme Court has voided state laws which would require an unemployed father or husband to abandon his family before they could receive assistance, the anti-poverty program will be continued with extra money for Head Start and summer jobs.

   - Some money -not enough- for Indian health facilities and medical care, education, roads, and welfare.

3. The Department of Agriculture expanded flood programs into more than 200 Of the poorest counties. By August 1, there were finally food programs in the 1,000 neediest American counties.

   - The school lunch program was expanded.

   - More money was put into food stamp and food commodities programs.

- Improvements were made in the amount and quality of food commodoties for the poor, and a special new enriched diet for babies and small children and their mothers.

4. The passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1968, which provided a national open-housing law, protection for people who are exercising their civil rights, and guarantees due process of law for American Indians.

5. A multi-billion dollar housing law featuring a new low-interest home ownership program for poor people, rent supplements, subsidies for low income apartments, and a continuation of Model Cities, urban renewal, and mass transit aid to the cities.

6. Establishment by the Labor Department of a special subcommittee of the poor, who will advise the government job programs.

7. Agreement by the Labor Department to produce 100,000 jobs by December, six months ahead of the earlier schedule.

8. Creation of special offices in the Labor Department for Mexican-American and American Indian affaris.

9. Hiring of 1,300 poor people in 33 state employment agencies.

10. Monthly publications on unemployment in poor communities.

11. A ban on discriminatory hiring tests.

12. Higher quality neighborhood health programs administered by HEW.

13. An end to complicated welfare applications which were used to deny aid to the poor, especially minority groups.

14. The right to a full hearing, with legal help, for poor people before welfare can be taken away from them.

15. Involvement of poor people in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare's advisory boards.

16. More funds for training and re-training persons who work with disadvantaged school children.

17. A special new committee of poor people to advise the Department of Housing and Urban Development and participate in planning and development of housing programs.

18. A guarantee that poor people will have a place to live before their homes can be taken away by urban renewal.

19. A recruitment program for Mexican-Americans to work in the Southwest and in Washington on housing programs.

20. Agreement by Department of Housing and Urban Development to co-operate with the Poor People's Campaign in making builders comply with the law against job discrimination.

21. A Promise by the Justice Department to enforce the rules against using "green card" farm workers to break strikes.

22. A pledge by the Interior Department to develop community control in Indian programs.

23. A commitment by the State Department to make a full study of the issues of land ownership so crucial to the Mexican-American community.

24. Hiring and training of several hundred poor persons at OEO's national and regional anti-poverty offices.

25. An extra 25 million dollars for OEO programs, including a farm co-op in Alabama and increased funds for Headstart in Mississippi.

26. The Mayors of 22 of the nation's largest cities have pledged their support for the campaign, several Congressmen have introduced new laws to help the poor, others have worked with us in interpreting our needs and demands to their fellow-lawmakers, and many city and state governments are esamining and experimenting with new and more creative ways of working with poor people.

27. The Campaign has exposed the practices of discrimination and exploitation of the Federal Government, its unfair treatment of the poor, its payment of high subsidies to the rich, and poor people are no longer ashamed to speak and act in their own interest.

28. More than 350 local and national organizations have pledged their support as sponsors of the Campaign.

29. Many churches and other organizations have developed or are beginning to develop new programs to eliminate poverty. Several outstanding persons are pledging their active participation in the struggle as well as financial aid.

30. The major gain has been the prevention of wide-spread riots and violence in the cities this summer due to our non-violent confrontation in Washington.

THE FLORIDA STATE UNIVERSITY
TALLAHASSEE 32306

DEPARTMENT OF CRIMINOLOGY
AND CORRECTIONS

SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WELFARE

February 20, 1967

Mr. John O. Boone, Director
Project on Crime and Corrections
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, Northwest
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear John:

In reply to your letter of February 16, it is very difficult for a native of Michigan new to the South and attempting to discover what makes things as they are to understand and to narrate. I did not know that I had the "Dunning School" interpretation. As a matter of fact, I did not know that there were these differences. I would like very much to know about the "revisionists" views to which you refer. They would be most interesting to me. Can you re-write the historical aspects? I would certainly have no objections, because I am in the process of learning.

It is difficult to agree with you that the state-by-state material appears to be good. It does not. It is disjointed, there is nothing at all about jails because I could not find it, there is very little about the administration of justice in various sections and areas, and there was no common base upon which to compare states. By the time this project is finished - whether I finish it or someone else does - we should have the first base of which I know from which another more difinitive study can stand.

I am going to look at Stampp; *The Peculiar Institution* and *The Era of Reconstruction* and at Woodward; *Origins of the New South* and *The Burden of Southern History*, if they are in our library here. If they are not, I will ask you for the references so that we may order them.

This has been a profitable and, simultaneously, shattering experience because of the almost complete void of information in this area. Whether I complete it or someone else does, as I indicated before, it is a contribution that needs to be made. You are to be congratulated for taking the initiative in this type of project. Please be assured that I will not be offended in the least if you were to ask someone else to complete the project.

Kindest regards.

Sincerely yours,

Vern

Vernon Fox, Head
Department of Criminology

VF:h

THE FLORIDA STATE UNIVERSITY
TALLAHASSEE 32306

DEPARTMENT OF CRIMINOLOGY
AND CORRECTIONS

SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WELFARE

March 13, 1967

Mr. John O. Boone, Director
Project on Crime and Corrections
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, Northwest
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear John:

Thank you very much for your letter of March 7. I will be looking forward to the new draft. This is a heavy project that is probably potentially more signigicant than any project in this region yet. I know that I am learning much from it in many ways. Particularly, I am looking forward to reading the revised historical write-up. Learning is the key word here as far as I am concerned and I find it most facinating.

As I indicated in my letter of February 20, I would not be offended if you gave someone else the job of writing this, although I would still want to have a copy. On the other hand, I want to do the basic work if you can help me.

Kindest regards.

Sincerely yours,

Vern

Vernon Fox, Head
Department of Criminology

VF:h

THE FLORIDA STATE UNIVERSITY

TALLAHASSEE 32306

DEPARTMENT OF CRIMINOLOGY
AND CORRECTIONS

SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WELFARE

September 21, 1966

Mr. John O. Boone, Director
Crime, Delinquency and Criminal Rehabilitation
Southern Regional Council, Incorporated
5 Forsyth Street, Northwest
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear John:

Several written replies and telephone calls in response to my approximately 150 letters I sent out last week have indicated that we are creating a disjointed image. The last one was a long-distance telephone call from Mr. George Minter of Virginia. It is apparent that you sent out form letters to the governors of each of the Southeastern States under the date of August 15 requesting some of the same materials I requested. Not having known about your letter, of course, I went ahead and requested the information. Mr. Minter, for example, said that his secretary had spent a solid week gathering together the information for you and wondered whether it was necessary to duplicate the effort for me. I told him that he should forget my letter and that I would request the information from you, since there was no point in duplicating our efforts. Essentially, it is apparent that you are in the process of collecting all the information, while my function would be in assessing some of it.

Further, I am in the process of collecting available materials and information locally. If you have as much information as I suspect you have, based on several telephone calls and written replies, it may be that you could send it to me by Trailways Bus Express, we could go through it here, and return it by the same route. What do you think?

Kindest regards.

Sincerely yours,

Vern

Vernon Fox, Head
Criminology and Corrections

VF:h

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
5 FORSYTH STREET, N.W., ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

September 23, 1966

Dr. Vernon Fox
Department of Criminology & Corrections
Florida State University
Tallahassee, Florida

Dear Vernon:

When you wrote that 150 inquiries had been sent, I assumed that they were questionnaires or some kind of instrument that would not conflict with the requests that I sent to Governors and Mayors. At the time of my inquiry we were not sure exactly how we would come up with a special report this year(having just gotten the project under way) and we were interested in using you for more comprehensive research next year. Then we decided that the special report was most important and should have high priority. (Charge it to birth pains.)

I have received lots of information and was about to send it to you when I got your letter. You will receive it today by Trailways Express as requested.

By the way, do you have any method of ascertaining the degree of progress in desegregating prisons and jails, and the use of Negro personnel on police forces, in jails, courts and prisons? This should be an important part of the special report.

Perhaps we can use the telephone more as you come close to selecting the data that you will use, in case you need to make better use of us. In any case, we will try to avoid the unfortunate overlapping in the future.

Sincerely,

John O. Boone, Director
Project on Penal Reform
& Criminal Rehabilitation

P.S. Hope Fred Ward of NCCD was helpful. I have been in contact with Stu Warner of the Georgia NCCD and he states that the powers-that-be are guarding the data until LBJ can decide how it will be used.

THE FLORIDA STATE UNIVERSITY
TALLAHASSEE 32306

DEPARTMENT OF CRIMINOLOGY
AND CORRECTIONS

SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WELFARE

October 25, 1966

Mr. John O. Boone
Southern Regional Council, Incorporated
5 Forsyth Street, Northwest
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear John ~~Mr. Boone~~:

Replies to my letter of September 12 are still coming in. Previous committments and mid term examinations have cluttered my time budget. Also, going to the Florida State Prison once a week does not help!

In summary, the preliminary report on the Manpower Needs Survey will be in your office by Thanksgiving.

Kindest regards.

Sincerely yours,

Vern
Vernon Fox, Head
Department of Criminology

VF:h

Joyce D. Cohen Spring, 1969

RESUME

PERSONAL:

Joyce D. Cohen
711 Allen Street
Syracuse, New York 13210
(315) 478-7634
Age: 25

EDUCATION:

Syracuse University
Syracuse, New York
Political Science
B.A., 1965

EMPLOYMENT:

FAMILY SERVICE CENTER
300 BURT STREET
SYRACUSE, NEW YORK
(315) 475-0164
Harry L. Thompson, Executive Director

9/66 to 2/69
Social Worker
2/69 to present
Teen Coordinator

CITY OF SYRACUSE
URBAN DEVELOPMENT
211 EAST WATER STREET
SYRACUSE, NEW YORK
William Chiles, Director, Community Relations
George B. Schuster, Commissioner

6/65 to 6/66
Administrative Assistant

ANALYSIS OF EXPERIENCE:

FAMILY SERVICE CENTER
SYRACUSE, NEW YORK

1. Since February, 1969, responsible for developing and instituting a comprehensive program for teenagers, including drop-outs and college-bound youngsters.

2. Responsible for setting up a careers program and currently negotiating with professional societies to set up a work, training, tutorial and scholarship situation for poor youngsters.

3. Responsible for caseload of thirteen active cases.

RESUME

BACKGROUND:

Brought up in ghetto district (public housing) of Syracuse, New York. Atended public schools, and upon completion of high school, was recipient of Gifford Scholarship. Participated in some activities in college and was a charter member in CORE. Have participated in various community groups but now prefer work toward goals with individuals or small groups. Would like to continue my education but undecided as to what specific area would best facilitate the talent I seem to possess.

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File
Southern Edu. Bd

March 1, 1968

Mr. Edward L. Protz
Project Director
Undergraduate Social Welfare Project
130 Sixth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30313

Dear Dr. Protz:

Paul Anthony praised your request concerning resource persons for your Undergraduate Social Welfare Project to me several days ago. Regret that I was delayed in responding.

I am extremely interested in education for social welfare -- having supervised students on both undergraduate and graduate levels -- and see your project as essentially contributing to the development of manpower in this crucial field of endeavor.

I am attaching the names of the directors of State Councils on Human Relations who will be able to help locate necessary resources, and who may be able to personally assist in this project. I also suggest that you contact Clarence Coleman, Regional Director of the National Urban League's Southern Area, requesting that he contact his agencies about your proposal. The urban league has a careers program but it does not deal with any specific career.

I will also talk to Paul about sending you the names of selected council members who might be helpful in this endeavor.

I am also acquainted with some graduates of Atlanta University and Florida State that could be of service. Let me know if this is what you need and if I can be of assistance otherwise.

Sincerely yours,

John

John O. Boone, Director
Project on Crime and
Corrections

JOB/rh

Enclosure

SOUTHERN REGIONAL EDUCATION BOARD
130 SIXTH STREET, N.W. · ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30313
PROJECT IN UNDERGRADUATE SOCIAL WELFARE [redacted] · 876-0739

March 18, 1968

Mr. John O. Boone
Director, Project on Crime and
Corrections
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Boone:

Thank you for your prompt response to our letter requesting the names of resource people for our Undergraduate Social Welfare Project. We are adding your name along with those you submitted for our mailing list.

I appreciate your suggestion about contacting Mr. Clarence Coleman, and will follow through on this suggestion within the next few days. Our project will be in need of resource people who can create new kinds of jobs and who can influence educational theory and practice. Hence, we will be most interested in any names of persons you can supply. We are particularly interested in reaching out to the predominately Negro educational institutions in the Southern region and of reaching the young people in these institutions with career information about the social welfare field.

We are also looking for a person who has educational experience for our third position on our project. This person will be jointly appointed by the Council on Social Work Education and SREB, and will be primarly responsible for providing consultation to educational institutions and developing workshops and other activities related to the expansion of Undergraduate Social Welfare Programs. Should you know of someone who is innovated and committed to the concepts and objectives of our project, we would be interested in having their names.

Thank you for your interest and support.

Best wishes.

Sincerely,

Edward L. Protz

Edward L. Protz
Project Director

ELP:ds

SPECIAL REPORT TO THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

December 1-3, 1967

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APPENDICES

Here follows in some detail comments on the several programs and projects of the Southern Regional Council and other information which, in the opinion of the staff, the Committee should have for use during the meeting, December 1-3, 1967.

Under any circumstances, during these particular times it would be desirable to have an evaluation. Now, it becomes an immediate, practical necessity as well because of our dealings with the Ford Foundation. The staff must have before the staff at the Ford Foundation a draft proposal by December 31st. This proposal will make requests for support beginning in 1969 after our present grant has expired. (SRC programs for 1968 will be essentially the same as during the past two years. This is particularly true of Ford Foundation-funded programs.)

We propose that the Committee review in some detail the several programs and projects now being conducted. And, there is at least one new area of program to be explored relating to the business world.

Before this is done, however, I believe there is a single, big area to be explored that is far more important than the rest. Indeed, I feel we cannot go into the several parts of the Council until the Committee deals with this area. That is the area of philosophy and role of the Council during the next several years; a time which may be crucial for the future of this nation itself, as well as for race relations and regional development.

There are two observations which may be of value to the Committee. The first of these is the fact that we are a nation at war externally and face rebellion internally. These pose dangers which perhaps can best be summarized by the following excerpt from the "T.R.B. From Washington" column of the November 11th issue of The New Republic:

"Will Something Give?

"Richard Rovere in The New Yorker last week prefaced a thoughtful article with a quotation from this journal and it seems only fair to reciprocate. After all, he writes for a committed magazine, too. 'No government,' he said, 'that is not totalitarian can go on indefinitely fighting a hard war that its people hate. Something has to give.'

> "Rovere gloomily speculated that American democracy, under certain circumstances, might not survive: 'Repression,' he noted, 'is the safest, cheapest course for any government to take.'
>
> "Daniel P. Moynihan, Harvard-MIT Urban Studies director and a firm liberal, warns other liberals that 'all the signs declare that the violence [of Negro militants] has not ended. Worse still . . . we must prepare for the onset of terrorism.' Again there is the gloomy note. In part at least the Rovere and Moynihan points are alike (one deals with Vietnam and the other with the Negro revolt). Mild civil disobedience threatens to turn or is turning to militant defiance. The answer to this is repression. Anybody would be a fool to close his eyes to it."

The second factor is that the entire approach and emphasis from within the civil rights community and the Negro community may be shifting drastically. For the past twenty years we have been operating with the philosophy that integration was not only desirable, but possible. We have been operating, too, on the assumption that Negroes could skip the "nationalist" stage of other immigrants and be assimilated directly into white American society. There are now being raised serious doubts about this premise. Among responsible and thoughtful Negro leaders the question is now being raised as to whether or not, for a generation at least, Negroes must look inward, and in effect, develop a separate society that will create racial pride, economic strength, and substantial political power; these being essential to true assimilation into the larger society.

James Farmer argued this point effectively at the recent NAIRO conference. C. Eric Lincoln, in a forthcoming book, will argue much the same and, indeed, will declare forcefully that the term "Negro" is an insulting one and that to him only the term "black" is adequate for this minority.

These thoughts are raised here simply to remind the Committee that we cannot conduct business as usual.

The Committee may wish at the outset to explore the following questions, among others:

(1) What are the conditions of the times in our nation and what implications do these have for the role of a private agency such as the Southern Regional Council?

(2) To what part, if any, of the conditions of the times should the Council address itself particularly?

(3) Given the opportunity to raise funds for any decisions made, at what level, in terms of staff and budget, should the Council attempt to operate in the future?

(Quite obviously to some degree the thinking and philosophy of the staff director has a bearing on the operation of the Council. In the appendices of this report there is reproduced a recent request sent to the New World Foundation in which I was asked to express my opinions of the times and the future philosophy of SRC. It is reproduced here should the Committee wish to read it.)

INFORMATION AND RESEARCH

The following is the report prepared by Pat Watters, Director of Information, for the Annual Meeting. In it he addresses himself to the future of these basic functions of the Council:

Research and information of Southern Regional Council have pretty well defined functions, and the people involved are fulfilling them. We put out a quarterly magazine; we research and process special reports, including some of those developed by the special projects; we provide research information and material to a great variety of people and agencies; we deal with the press in a highly desirable way -- publicizing our own materials, passing on stories we feel are important, and answering their needs for information.

About one of our projects, I want to inject a personal note. The book, Climbing Jacob's Ladder, based on the research and materials of the Voter Education Project, has been released by Harcourt-Brace and World, Inc. I think there is reason to hope it will have a satisfactory critical if not commercial success. However it fares, and before the verdict is in, I want to take this occasion to say that it is not just the work of the authors whose names appear on the jacket, but of talented and dedicated staff members -- both past and present -- throughout SRC and especially in research and information and the VEP.

In this and other projects, the research and information staffs continue to work with extraordinary flexibility.

To a degree greater than in most organizations, people fit jobs to themselves, rather than fitting themselves to jobs. For example, Bob Anderson does not keep himself rigidly to the more than demanding mechanical aspects of editing and handling printing of the magazine and reports. He gets out and covers stories; he works patiently with the rest of the staff on development of ideas and projects. Doris Reed doesn't just clip newspapers. If a reporter comes in wanting to know contacts in Vine City, for example, he talks to her. Or she writes one of the roundup reports for NEW SOUTH. And so it goes. Nobody keeps to a rigid job-sheet schedule.

I could go on and cite virtues of each staff member. Their work has great coordination, skill, smoothness and dedication, the likes of which you don't often see.

We need to be aware of the flexibility of the operation; we need to nurture it; we need to recognize and encourage the enormous creativity of all the people involved, and allow it freer range. And compensate them more adequately. Secondly, we ought to accept for the good thing it is this flexibility, and, instead of looking for people to fit titles, we ought to grab onto whatever creative people come our way and let them fit the functioning of the operation to their skills and talent.

Having said all this, I will just put down what seems to me to be some opportunities that might be fulfilled -- mainly by the creative reaching out of present staff.

We need more contacts in the region with not just the writing, the research, and the formal thinking that is going on, but the thought and feeling and social action among the people of the area -- which is now shaping a future. This might be done systematically -- with talent-search type trips to universities and civil rights offices and cotton fields. Or it might be done (and probably more effectively) by everyone in all departments keeping an eye out for what we need.

We cannot, of course, keep a finger on the pulse of the region, with awareness of all its minute variations. But we can know more about what is going on, and who is doing what. We tend to rely on the same people, over and over again, for example, to do special reporting and writing. And the number of these old reliables diminishes yearly.

I have set out to travel about the region as much as I can -- mostly to get some sounding on what the white folks have been up to these past few years while everyone has been mostly concerned with the Negroes, but to look out for talent, also.

But for all of this, we are by nature -- even if we should double or triple in size -- not equipped to be comprehensive in our knowledge or coverage of the South. What we have been able to do (and need to do more) is to know enough to be able to seize upon the key issues and problems and to do publications work on them creatively and effectively -- that is with a view to results.

It seems to me that two great changes in the South have now crystalized so that we can be aware of them and reflect them in our research and writing. One is the absence -- almost a vacuum -- of coordinated, constructive work close to the poorest people and their aspirations -- such as the more militant civil rights organizations used to do. I think this is part of the problem the human relations councils and SRC are working out between themselves -- and our publications will reflect whatever resolution is reached. The dilemma now can be summed up by saying that we often find ourselves in our writings trying to push the center -- with no action, and therefore no pressure behind us.

On this duty of interpretation, one further thought seems obvious. We have more now than ever before, I believe, to offer America out of the South's history of anguish, defeat, and denial of freedom. This from the seedbed of America's racist tendencies would be mostly warning -- against all the folly and tragedy we know so well that seems dangerously periling the rest of the country now.

Our research and publications work requires, among other things, an interplay with the best minds in the region and the nation mulling over the same matters. And it requires alertness and creativity on the part of the staff. And that gets back to my first and main point -- that we nurture the creativity we have and give it freer rang, and that we encourage it in all the ways we can.

* * * *

The essential recommendation of the above is that we continue to operate these functions as in the past.

The staff proposes to the Committee the following:

(1) That we continue to consider these operations as items of the General Operations Budget.

(2) That we ask the Ford Foundation for $40,000 per year for printing expenses; an increase of $5,000 over the current grant.

(3) That we ask the Ford Foundation for $15,000 in support of the position of "Managing Editor, SRC Publications" since we feel this

position is essential for the adequate production of the publications the project grants allow for.

SPECIAL PROJECT ON COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION

Two main program functions have developed with this project. One is that of knowing as much as possible of the rural and urban self-help and cooperative-type efforts going on in the region and of attempting to be of some help to them, especially in providing technical assistance from the staff and the consultants. The second is that of assisting in the creation of new programs in this area and of stimulating interest of foundations in supporting them.

In this second area two very significant new efforts are underway, largely because of the work of the project staff. The Southern Consumers' Education Foundation in Lafayette, Louisiana is now administering a two-year grant of approximately $600,000 from the Ford Foundation for the purpose of conducting intensive cooperative education programs among poor people in the deep South. We hope this project will establish finally an answer to the question of whether or not the poor can organize themselves, and through cooperative efforts achieve economic well being. The other significant effort has been the creation of the Federation of Southern Cooperatives, a separate effort to provide the needed services for members of the Federation. The project consultant, Al Ulmer, is serving as acting director to this Federation and establishing the agency. Also, SRC has raised some $20,000 from foundations in support of the Federation.

We propose that we continue the Community Organization Project after 1968 at approximately the same level of operation.

THE VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT

The following report has been prepared by the staff of the Voter Education Project. In essence, it proposes a continuation of the project with a considerably shifted emphasis from the present project and, as compared to the present project, with only a modest amount going into direct voter registration grants.

When the current Voter Education Project began work in 1966, about 2.1 million Negroes were registered in the South. This was about 41 per cent of the Negro voting age population.

Now about 2.9 million are registered -- about 57 per cent.

By the time the current three-year VEP is ended, Negro registration in the South probably will exceed three million (even with the across-the-board re-registration requirement in South Carolina, which affects nearly 200,000 Negro voters).

With the passage of the Voting Rights Act and the relaxation of southern registration barriers (which are, it should be noted, far from being completely removed), the Voter Education Project's emphasis has shifted from straight registration programs to programs of citizenship education and leadership training.

Under the heading of citizenship education, VEP has provided materials and classroom instruction for newly registered Negro voters. In several cases, VEP has funded programs designed to give Negro voters instructions on the procedures for casting ballots. A pilot booklet called "Know Your Georgia Government" has been produced.

The need for this type of instruction is vast, and there is much disagreement over methods and approaches for meeting this need. At the root of this need for citizenship education is lack of experience and education which has handicapped generations of Negroes in the South. It is doubtful that a program can be created within feasible limits to meet this need in each and every community across the South. VEP has tried somewhat experimental programs in selected communities. But to carry these programs into every community needing them would be an enormous undertaking.

Under the heading of leadership training come the various institutes, seminars and conferences for Negro candidates, office-holders and leaders. These have been among the more successful VEP efforts. There have been one-day institutes for candidates in South Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana. There have been statewide leadership conferences in North Carolina, South Carolina, and Arkansas. There have been seminars in Atlanta for Negro legislators and for Negro members of city and county governing boards. Virtually all of these meetings have been unqualified successes.

Here, again, the need is great. Most Negro candidates and office-holders are as inexperienced as many of those casting ballots for them. Running for office and holding office in the South thrusts these Negro Southerners into new and demanding situations. Our institutes, conferences and seminars have sought to bring specialized instruction to these leadership elements to enable them to better meet these new and demanding situations. Most of those who have attended these sessions have told us of the great need to have such meetings and to have more of them. The meetings have brought together Negro leaders from widely separate counties and states. They have been able to compare experiences and exchange advice. There is general agreement that the meetings are highly beneficial.

VEP feels strongly that these meetings should continue and should be held on a regular basis. Moreover, there should be continuing efforts to keep office-holders and leaders in touch with each other and in touch with developments of common interest. VEP already is serving as a sort of clearinghouse for information on candidates, office-holders, voter registration and the like. Already we are passing along -- directly and through our newsletter -- information which we feel will be useful. More of this needs to be done.

Bringing together Negro candidates, office-holders and leaders and providing them with information and other services should continue so long as there is a need. That need is not likely to end within the foreseeable future. Certainly, it will extend beyond the current VEP's third and final year.

More and more Negroes are running for office and more and more are being elected. Because of the society in which they live, most have been denied the education and experience which would make them fully effective in their new roles. VEP is the principal agency in the South today providing Negro leaders with instruction and information to make them more effective. VEP possesses the experience and knowledge needed to assemble qualified experts -- from within the region and from without -- and to arrange successful meetings. Through conversations with scores of leaders, VEP has acquired the background for servicing the needs of Negro leaders.

At a time when more Negro leaders are emerging it would be unfortunate indeed to discontinue the agency and staff best equipped to assist these leaders.

What is proposed here, however, is not a continuation of VEP as it presently exists. What is proposed is a successor agency to pick up the work of the second VEP and carry it forward.

Primary emphasis would be on leadership training. More institutes, conferences, seminars and workshops would be held. These would be similar to the aforementioned seminars for office-holders, institutes for candidates, and statewide conferences for leaders. The new agency would continue to draw upon both regional and national experts as resources for southern Negro leaders. A more concentrated and structured effort would be made to assist these leaders in the exchange of information and experiences.

Why it might be asked, shouldn't these leaders organize and arrange their own meetings? They can, of course, and this has been discussed. However, the probability of politicking and conflict clearly would be high. It is entirely likely that such organizations would splinter and die before ever accomplishing anything. However, we have found that leaders brought together by a non-partisan and unallied agency work together very well. If the program is interesting, they will listen. But we have the gravest doubts that politicians can arrange effective programs for politicians. The temptation to upstage each other normally is too great to resist.

So the new agency would continue and expand the current VEP's efforts in the field of leadership training. However, programs of citizenship education and voter registration should not be abandoned completely. These efforts should continue, but on considerably reduced basis. In certain parts of the South -- particularly in rural areas -- voter registration remains an acute need. And as already explained, citizenship education is greatly needed.

It is our feeling that expanded programs of leadership training will equip and inspire these leaders to organize and conduct citizenship education programs in their own communities.

* * * *

A number of questions are raised:

(1) Does the SRC wish to continue any significant program in the area of voter registration, voter education, and servicing of elected officials, particularly recently elected Negro officials?

(2) Is a major effort in this area of sufficient importance to the nation to justify the risk of occasionally jeopardizing SRC tax exemption with the understanding that, no matter how well the project is administered or no matter how proper staff behavior, there may be an occasional incident which could be interpreted as jeopardizing tax exemption?

(3) Should considerable funds still be provided in support of voter registration, or is that need lessening somewhat?

(4) Should any attempt be made to create a separate, autonomous agency for the Project such as SRC has done with other programs, i.e., the Federation of Southern Cooperatives?

FUTURE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SRC AND THE STATE COUNCILS ON HUMAN RELATIONS

As the Committee knows, in 1954-55 the Council established in each of the 11 southeastern states a Council on Human Relations, paying all expenses, and planning that by November 1957 each of these groups would become autonomous, self-supporting agencies. In 1957, to meet the needs of these still struggling groups, autonomy was declared but SRC began a grant-in-aid program at a figure of $50,000 per year until 1966 when that amount was increased to $150,000.

There have always been problems with this arrangement and they remain. The situation is now further complicated because the foundations supporting the grant-in-aid program have served notice that they will no longer provide funds for unrestricted general support. (In fact, we may face considerable difficulty in further support for this effort under any circumstances from the Ford Foundation.)

A special committee created by the Executive Committee has deliberated over these problems and a report has been prepared by it for the Executive Committee. Dr. H. Franklin Williams served as chairman of that committee and the members are: The Reverend Hubert Beckwith of Virginia, Mr. Fred Alexander of North Carolina, Mr. Joseph Hendricks of Georgia, Mrs. Clarie Harvey of Mississippi, and Dr. Lucius Pitts of Alabama.

The Committee agreed that the question under discussion must be considered in the light of the needs of the South, which both the Southern Regional Council and the state councils on human relations are committed to serve.

The South has real need for a Human Relations Council movement based on a belief that solution of problems of the area requires the common and combined effort of both races. Perhaps at one time an interracial group was needed to assure the Negro of a share in decisions which concern him. Now the Negro is playing his role and the problem is to prevent repolarization in problem solving. The South needs participation not only of white leaders but of large numbers of white citizens. The Negro leadership needs to feel that significant numbers of whites are ready to share in problem solving. To this end there should be regional leadership by the Southern Regional Council, but there must also be state councils and local councils to bring problem solving to the grass roots level with involvement of larger numbers.

At each level the ideal organization would be a self-starting group of convinced individuals. Strong local organizations would be coordinated by vigorous state councils, each with a board and staff. The role of the SRC would be one of leadership and assistance. History and reality present a different picture, but this need not forbid an attempt to bring reality closer to the ideal.

State councils fall into two categories, the mature and the developing. The mature councils come close to the ideal. They have boards which are active and interested. They have programs in which board members share. They have local councils which carry program to local communities and assure support of the state council. The state policy board employs staff which executes its policy for these councils. SRC has been giving general support. It now proposes to substitute project support for the general support formerly given.

It can be assumed that in many areas (such as housing, employment, voter education, prison reform, and education) there will be common aims as between SRC and the state councils. Projects in specific areas might originate either with a state council or with SRC. The pattern envisaged is that SRC can approach foundations which reject general support with proposals for projects in specific areas. If interest is shown, SRC would seek to obtain cooperation from state councils on the basis of payment for additional staff which might be needed, together with a solid "overhead" for general service. If the state council chooses to participate it would have more staff and help in administrative costs. If the state council rejects the offer, the SRC would be free to act with its own staff on the project, but with the understanding that the state council will be kept fully informed. The pattern would be that the state human relations council and the SRC, after a joint consideration of the needs of the state, would be equals engaged in the same cause, cooperating where appropriate and acting independently in some cases.

The case of developing councils is different. There councils need assistance to reach the situation where their boards will take responsibility for setting policy and employing staff. In states which have had no councils or where councils have ceased to be viable and request assistance, the committee pictures the SRC as seeking foundation grants to support an organizing effort. The staff sent into such a state would be employed by SRC and responsible to it. The man or woman sent in would be something of a specialist in setting up a state council. When he has assembled a board, persuaded them to commit themselves to the cause, and started them along to commit themselves to the cause, and started them along the path to regular fund-raising, it is the committee's hope that the state board would seek its independence and become a mature council. Then it would negotiate with SRC as an equal.

It is the recommendation of the committee that the SRC retain its present role of field service to state councils, whether mature or developing. We recommend that SRC continue consultation on staff, program and methods. We recommend that it form a strong advisory committee on field activities, a committee drawn from SRC members, state council members, and knowledgeable outsiders. We recommend that SRC continue to sponsor meetings and workshops for officers and staffs of state councils. We recommend that SRC tighten the coordination among its own programs as they move into the field so that SRC will speak with one voice in a community. We recommend that SRC work closely with state councils and local councils for their mutual advantage. These recommendations will certainly require enlargement of the Field Activities Department.

One more item should be included in this report. This Committee envisages the transition to the new system of relations as involving full discussion of the proposal and of individual situations with state councils. It assumes that in each case there could be agreement on the classification of the state council, since there are advantages to each status. One helpful factor would certainly be an allowance of time for a council seeking independence to achieve the necessary support.

In summary, the committee recommends a full commitment by the SRC to an enlarged constituency through state and local councils. SRC will seek support to promote councils where they do not exist or are too weak to stand alone. For this developmental stage the SRC will be fully responsible. When state councils have effective board and basic support they will make policy and employ staff. At this stage the SRC will not furnish grants-in-aid for general support. It will, however, continue to give field service. It will, in addition, seek funds for specific projects in which state councils may participate if they choose. By this means some support will be available to councils.

It is the opinion of the committee that such an arrangement would assure staff security while the state council is de facto in a formative stage, while at the same time assuring both the SRC and the state council board of attention to the details of organization and administration. It will also give the SRC control at all points of funds for which it is responsible. Where funds are sought and responsibility accepted for development of the general operations of the state council, control can be exercised through selection and supervision of personnel. Where funds are sought and responsibility accepted for special projects the control will be exercised through contractual agreement. It seems to us that the strength of the proposal is that it resolves these two fundamental issues.

This report is designed as a policy statement. If adopted it could only be made effective if the Southern Regional Council could win sufficient approval of the policy from funding agencies to secure the necessary financial support.

A number of questions are raised. Among them are:

(1) Should SRC still attempt to continue a grant-in-aid program even though those current sources of support have indicated they will not continue such support?

(2) Should SRC, as the special committee recommends, undertake to place a staff person under the direction of SRC in those states where a council on human relations does not in fact exist?

(3) Should the Executive Committee undertake to have placed before it summaries of any requests from state councils and approve of them separately after evaluation, or should that function remain with the staff as it has, essentially, up to this time?

(4) Should "a strong advisory committee on field activities" be established as the report recommends?

THE URBAN PLANNING PROJECT

As with several other projects the Urban Planning Project has been essentially a one-man operation, directed by Moreland G. Smith.

While as a planner Mr. Smith has done some significant consulting work for the leadership of several southern cities, the main emphasis of the program has been an attempt to have a broader influence on urban planning than can be affored by a city-by-city consultative approach.

Special effort has been made to reach and educate appropriate officials in the Department of Housing and Urban Development on both the national and regional levels. Some attention, too, has been given to national professional groups and such private efforts as Urban America. In several instances, the Project has worked in cooperation with other programs and individuals within the Council. For instance, the Urban Planning Project and the Voter Education Project cooperated on a joint program in Fort Lauderdale, Florida. Mr. Smith, as an architect joined with Mr. Boone in a very significant consultation with officials in Kentucky concerning the building of a new state prison there.

To some degree the Project has had a high degree of frustration because of the limitations of one individual, no matter how effective, and because of the importance and complexity of urban planning.

Mr. Smith has strongly urged that if the Project is continued it be expanded to at least include two rather than one professional staff people. He feels very strongly, too, that at least one of the professionals should be a Negro; that there are times when it would be far better to have a planner who is Negro doing certain work and that in most instances where a team effort is called for that it is essential that the team be interracial in nature.

The Committee has several alternatives:

(1) The decision can be made to discontinue the Project on the basis that the problem is too great for a small staff to have substantial effect.

(2) The Committee may choose to continue the Project at approximately the present level, leaving it to the staff to determine who is to be the single professional person (Mr. Smith also argues that if the Project is limited to one person that that person should be a Negro).

(3) The Committee may decide to expand the Project to include two professional planners if funds can be obtained for this.

(4) An alternative to #3 might be to decide to continue the Project at its present level with an additional item in the budget to support the rather heavy use of consultants to augment the services of the Project director.

(5) Mr. Smith feels that the ideal solution would be for SRC to have two planners (Negro and white), a fund for consultants for each Model City in the Southeast, and a Community Organizer, under John Lewis and advised by SRC urban planners, on effecting equal treatment in the Model City Program.

THE LABOR EDUCATION PROJECT

In a word, the Labor Education Project has been Emory Via. Dr. Via, after a two-year leave of absence to work with SRC, has now returned to the University of Wisconsin.

While here Dr. Via conducted a very ambitious labor education program in cooperation with labor leadership. Some of the most productive work was in reaching lower echelon leadership in the region. Important work was also done in the area of merit employment and a substantial project was developed and funded in cooperation with the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund and the American Friends Service Committee for the purpose of achieving substantially more employment of Negroes in the textile industry. In addition to these programs, Dr. Via was an extremely valuable general member of the professional staff. He continues to work with us as a consultant.

The staff recommends that this project be continued at approximately its present level of funding, subject to securing a qualified project director. In this regard, with Committee approval, every effort will be made to persuade Dr. Via to return to SRC as a permanent staff member.

PROJECT ON CRIME AND CORRECTIONS

The Project on Crime and Corrections, under the direction of John O. Boone, has expended considerable

Project on the Administration of Justice

effort in three areas: ~~Research, Consultation, and Program Support~~,

(1) Research. -- The Project has conducted a study on Negro youth culture ~~and its relation to delinquent behavior among Negro youth~~. In preparation is a study on disparity in sentencing in the southern region - both in terms of race and economic level.

(2) Consultation. -- A number of state systems have been visited and recommendations ~~have been~~ made concerning program and operations. Project staff have provided technical advice ~~and planning suggestions~~ to state and local agencies in areas such as Police-Community Relations, institution design, program planning and training. Mr Boone ~~Staff~~ participated in national and regional meetings in support of reform ~~and the upgrading~~ of law enforcement and correctional agencies.

(3) Program Support. -- Project staff has provided support and advice to several innovative programs in the areas of delinquency prevention and post-release assistance. Evaluation of these programs may lead to the development of similar efforts throughout the region.

The Project is supported by a strong advisory committee made up of a cross-section of individuals --

~~including several correctional administrators. Their support has been most helpful and they have found our resources useful.~~

There seem~~s~~ to be two areas in which the Project on Crime and Corrections can make valuable contributions ~~which would be not only valuable but would avoid redundancy in a time when the whole area of the administration of justice is in ferment~~.

(1) Research. -- ~~Current and (as far as we can tell) proposed efforts in correctional research are heavily oriented toward such concerns as systems analysis, the isolation of cultures, and other areas which are more relevant to the interests of universities and institutional systems than to the interests of human beings.~~ There is a real and growing need for "~~soft~~" correctional research of a type which will throw more light on the effect of the criminal process on the people who are caught up in it -- both in terms of differential treatment, length of sentence, early release and other factors affecting people, especially non-whites. The whole question of imprisonment as an appropriate means of control and/or deterrence -- and its usefulness and a means of resocialization are subjects which official

agencies and professional associations are unwilling or unable to deal with. In these areas we would hope to conduct studies which would contribute both to public education and professional awareness.

(2) Consultation and Technical Assistance. -- ~~There is a great need for objective and knowledgeable criticism of institution and agency programs. The need to justify public investments, career concerns and professional bias all tend to work against the usefulness of professional evaluation of law enforcement and correctional programs in human rather than institutional terms.~~ The Project can make a useful and perhaps unique contribution in this area by providing administrators with confidential and unbiased evaluation of their efforts in crime prevention and correctional treatment. Additionally, ~~the primitive condition of many systems in the region calls~~ There is need for advice in the development of classification, treatment and post-release assistance programs which will reflect the best of current thinking. Support can also be offered for the development of innovative private programs in the whole field -- ranging from bail bond projects to community treatment efforts for convicted felons.

~~Finally, there is a need for continued support and encouragement of other groups in their efforts to increase the general level of public knowledge about the processes involved in the administration of justice -- and the shortcomings which presently limit the effectiveness of these processes.~~

While refunding at approximately the same general level would be adequate, full exploitation of opportunities and requests for consultation and technical advice, as well as the travel required for the collection of dependable research data, would seem to call for a somewhat higher level of funding in these areas.

PROGRAMS FOR THE BUSINESS SECTOR

The members of the Committee will recall the earlier interests expressed in this area and the work commissioned by the Committee with David Apter & Associates. (Additional copies of that report are available at the meeting if members wish to review it, and if copies supplied you earlier have been misplaced.)

We believe the consideration of the Committee on whether or not to develop any program directly related to business is an extremely important matter. And, we believe, the specific purposes and approaches of any program considered are equally important. In part, these decisions will be made, of course, in light of earlier decisions of the Committee on such matters as the nature of the times and the Council's priorities and role in light of these times as well as the Committee's decision on what size operation it would like to see the Council have in the future.

Perhaps a summary of the points and recommendations of the Apter Report would serve as a guide for the Committee's discussion. We believe the report emphasized the following:

(1) It suggested that there is little hope for significant financial support to SRC from major corporations. (This was further confirmed in an article on corporate giving in the New York Times Magazine of November 12, 1967.)

(2) It urged that every consideration be given by SRC to developing programs that would reach and influence the leadership of this important segment of society.

(3) It suggested that one approach could be that of developing services and information related

to the Council's present staff and operation that businessmen would find helpful.

(4) It raised the possibility that SRC might play some role in stimulating a new regional planning organization, at least in part, to replace the "Committee of the South" which folded in 1954.

There are several other important factors not covered in the Apter Report which the Committee should include in its deliberations. These are:

(1) Our Community Organization Project is now largely oriented to economic development and will more and more have what could be termed a "business" interest as it attempts to work with cooperatives and self-help groups in facing such problems as securing adequate capital, quality control, marketing, administration, and the like.

(2) The Apter Report is largely "white oriented," as in effect the Committee asked it to be. However, there is the area of substantial need in assisting in the establishment and growth of economic endeavors by Negroes. Especially in light of current trends, the Committee should consider this in its deliberations.

(3) While the prospects of its approval are not good, SRC does have before the Arthur Vining Davis Foundations a proposal for a $20,000 grant for the purpose of preparing and distributing information aimed at business leadership in the region.

ADMINISTRATIVE MATTERS

(1) The Members, in the 1967 Annual Meeting, requested the staff and Committee to give thought to better ways of involving members and of making the Annual Meetings affairs of more substance.

Toward this end the staff recommends that a number of committees of members be created, each to concern itself with a subject of interest to the Council. There might, for instance, be committees on education, economics and/or regional development, corrections, urban planning, black nationalism vs integration, and others. Members of each committee would be supplied materials by the staff and would meet, funds permitting, several times during the year. At the Annual Meeting each committee would present a paper for discussion by the members and, in some instances, for action by the full Council. Should this idea be tried, the first year would have to be somewhat limited for economic reasons. If it proves successful it might be considerably expanded in the future.

Administratively, this program could be handled in one of two ways:

(a) The Committee establishment and functioning could be the immediate responsibility of the Director and the Executive Assistant, with other staff members taking direct responsibility for being resource persons to one specific committee.

(b) A staff position could be created specifically to supervise this program, to serve as the administrator of it, as a general resource person, and as liaison between Members and staff.

(2) Time permitting, the Director would like to discuss with the Committee:

(a) some general observations on staff salaries and planning in this area for the future.

(b) the need for some sound, hopefully long-range, planning on future office space for the Council.

APPENDICES

A PROPOSAL TO THE NEW WORLD FOUNDATION

from the

Southern Regional Council

October 18, 1967

This is to request the consideration of the Foundation of a two-year renewal of support to the Southern Regional Council in the amount of $30,000 per year.

For a number of years the Council has received the support and confidence of the New World Foundation and we cannot adequately express our appreciation of, and the importance of, both. This is all the more true since the Foundation has been willing to provide support for our general operations, the heart of and most valuable part of the Council.

The Council is now nearing completion of the second year of a major three-year program operation developed and funded in 1965. These programs include the substantial Voter Education Project and specialized work in such areas as community organization, prison reform, prevention of delinquency, urban planning, and others; all operated within the Council's traditional methods. We have attempted to keep the Foundation informed of the details of these programs, and hesitate to go into further detail here. However, attached are detailed six-month reports of the major efforts prepared in July 1967, should there be an interest in them.

Under any circumstances it would be appropriate, indeed necessary, to begin an evaluation and review of current programs and priorities, especially in planning for the future should funds be available for those plans. Given the current situation in the region and in the nation, this review is all the more imperative. For this reason the agency has been going through one of the most exhaustive evaluation periods in its history.

We feel we cannot ask the New World Foundation for continued support without making an attempt to briefly outline our description of current conditions and the philosophy and thinking which will be reflected in the Council during the period of the requested support. In doing so, it should be noted that this comes at a time of great confusion, disagreement, misunderstanding, pessimism, and alarm in the region as well as in the nation. Too, we have approached our plans for the future with an essential ground rule of accepting per se nothing for the future simply on the basis that we have done it in the past and it was in the past of value.

Last year at the Council's Annual Meeting the Executive Director reported in his statement to the Members: "...forewarning... I feel the single important qualification I bring to the position you allow me to hold is that of directing this new and expanding Southern Regional Council into the mold and philosophy of all the Council has been to date. I cannot express to you too strongly my dedication to the Southern Regional Council as I have known it over the past decade and as I have seen it evolve."

That statement is emphatically reaffirmed at this moment even as there is the need for questioning the past while thinking and planning for the future. But the statement was made, and is reaffirmed, with the idea that the Council is a flexible organization; one capable of changing with the times in an attempt to meet, serve, indeed sometimes influence, the course of the times. In short, the continued most valued characteristic of the Council is its flexibility.

If the Council has been anything in the past -- and it has been much -- it has been not simply a source of information but an interpreter of uniquely valuable and reliable information. It has been, too, not simply the voice of woe over injustice, but rather that voice that challenged injustice. The Council has directed a challenge to the best that was in man and the best that was in society. The challenge has been moral and it has been intellectual. It has drawn from the highest ideals of the society, but has not hesitated to document the most elementary factors of self interest. Ideas, information, challenge, sound goals, this has been the best of the Council. There is another important characteristic of the Council. At times of insanity in this region the Council has tried to speak sanely. At times of confusion, the Council has tried to offer direction. (And certainly, insanity and confusion have been typical, not atypical, of this region during the Council's life.)

Now, in late 1967, in the region and the nation we are told there is a growing disillusionment and bitterness among Negro Americans. We are told Negroes are increasingly questioning all the institutions of this society. They are institutions of the white man, we are told, and the white man has become suspect. We are told there is a widening gulf between white and black and that if we gauge progress in terms of a unified society then we are retrogressing.

Those who speak these things are correct we believe.

We are told, too, that the day of the backlash has arrived. Perhaps it has. More importantly, among whites in this country there is now undoubtedly a considerable overt expression of the prejudice of white America. Of equal importance, there is now among whites, fear, disgust, misunderstanding.

We are told the white liberal establishment in this country is in disarray. There is great confusion, we are told, among liberals and none of the unity of old when all the good guys and the bad guys were lined up in neat order against each other. Perhaps so.

All these things we are now told, or have ourselves concluded, have a large measure, if not the whole measure, of truth in them.

If these events are thus we of the Southern Regional Council have two ways in which to react:

(1) We can cry "Oh, Lost," we can dream of the good old days when it was all so neat and promising. We can crawl into our lair and enjoy great measures of self-pity as we lick our wounds luxuriously.

(2) We can recognize that the society in which we live and for which we have concerns has never been beautiful, just, or well ordered. The institutions of our society have never been perfectly responsible or perfectly responsive. The men of this society have always been capable of nobility while committing or allowing to be committed the most despicable of acts. Recognizing this we can be disappointed and concerned, but realistically maintain our faith and our objectives.

The Southern Regional Council shall choose the second alternative. In doing so we can only hope that we have learned something, of particular value in speaking sanely and offering direction.

If we are correct in our evaluation of the times and the agency, as we feel we are, we feel, too, there was never a time to be more grateful for this role or ever a time when it was more necessary to perform it.

In fact, while trying hard to avoid the role of polly anna, and certainly not accepting the mantle of the optimist, we feel there may be good in the tragedy of America 1967.

In 1956 we began to witness what we called "the tragedy of Little Rock." It was the beginning of an era just as two years ago we began the era of "the tragedy of Watts." But Little Rock, as tragic as it was, had another element -- an important element -- standing out very clearly if only it could be seen through the spectre of troops, mobs, innocent children. That element was the element of a society in convulsion. That was, too, the indisputable evidence of a society in the real process of change.

As pitifully inadequate as it was, when the handful of Negro children went to the "white" school, history was made and there was the slight beginning of an old and rigid pattern being cracked if not shattered. As pitiful as it was, when Orville Faubus and the white mobs, young and old, spat, screamed, cursed and kicked, the ugly face of bigotry and hatred came from behind the closed doors recognizing that the quiet efficient patterns of automatic separation were threatened. Bigotry started to fight openly because it was seriously challenged. As pitifully late and inept as it was, when federal troops marched into Little Rock, the federal government finally indicated there was a "law of the land" and a national government to enforce it.

Now, throughout the nation, there are convulsions and tragedies that make Little Rock almost look insignificant. But, we suggest there are parallels. And, perhaps there are parallels of hope.

There is value in what we have seen, heard and experienced. Churches stir, the poor become articulate, whatever their reactions, affluent America is at least confronted with the other America.

These items of possible significance are not offered as predictions of an immediate happy future. Rather, they are offered to suggest that these events have caused some, including the Council, to conclude that goals, beliefs, ideals, and methods are reaffirmed not shattered.

This request to the New World Foundation is presented not only with sincere gratitude for past support, but also understanding of present demands on the Foundation. It is offered, too, with a sincere sense of modesty. It is depressing to us all that the past so nearly continues. But, perhaps the summary of this request is our attempt to say to the New World Foundation we feel our accomplishments justify the request for your consideration, and we plan our programs without a sense of depression about the future.

FORD FOUNDATION-FINANCED SPECIAL PROJECTS (1966-1968)

(A Breakdown of Project Budgets)

I. Governmental Programs:

A. City Planning

Salaries	$ 20,000	
Travel	2,000	
Consultants	6,000	
Research	5,000	$ 33,000

B. Fair Employment Anti-Poverty

Salaries	$ 15,000	
Travel	1,000	
Consultants	6,000	$ 22,000

C. Housing

Consultants	$ 3,000	$ 3,000

D. School Integration

Fees and travel	$ 5,000	
Research	5,000	$ 10,000

II. Special Studies:

A. Welfare Programs

Research	$ 5,000	
Consultants	3,000	
CHR consultants	7,000	$ 15,000

B. Rehabilitation of Criminals and Penal Administration

Salaries	$ 21,000	
Travel	2,000	
Consultants	6,000	
Research	5,000	$ 34,000

C. Technological Unemployment

Research	$ 6,000	$ 6,000

III. Technical Assistance:

A. Community Organization
Credit Unions
Agricultural Co-Ops

Salaries	$ 14,000	
Travel	2,000	
Rural Projects (2 states)	24,560	
National Sharecroppers Fund	6,000	$ 46,560

B. Labor Education Project

ALL	$ 31,335	$ 31,335

C. Voter Education Project

Salaries	$ 19,000	
Consultants	5,000	$ 24,000

SRC Overhead	$ 54,000	$ 54,000

Other:

Printing	$ 35,000	
Seminars	$ 10,105	$ 45,105

STAFF REPORTS

to the

MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL

November 1, 1968

Enclosed are very brief reports from the members of the staff on their observations about our current situation, generally, their work, and their suggestions for what the Council should do in the next several years. I hope you will have the time to read them, along with the other material which is enclosed in this packet prior to the meeting. We all look forward to seeing you on November 13.

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

INTRODUCTION

In planning the program for the 1968 meeting of the Southern Regional Council, the Program Committee was guided by the mandate from the 1967 meeting that Council members should be involved more fully as participants. Despite the specialized knowledge and competency to be found among the Council's members, the meeting plans used in previous years have provided little opportunity for the members to be heard, nor except in a general way for their wisdom to influence Council policy and activities.

The meeting plan which the Program Committee has adopted provides maximum time for the members of the Council to participate in the discussion of the Council's concerns. Discussion groups, three or more, will be kept small enough for meaningful discussion, and at least three meetings have been planned for these groups with a full day devoted to this purpose on the second day of the conference. In addition the plan calls for a plenary session on the third day, when all of the groups will come back together and the Council function as the committee of the whole.

Since this plan leaves little time for the so-called "in-puts" of information and ideas through speeches and panels, the Program Committee assumed that such in-puts could only be provided in the form of papers sent to the members in advance and through two reports at the meeting, those of the Executive Director, Mr. Paul Anthony, and the Chairman of the Executive Committee, Dr. Raymond Wheeler. In addition Mr. John Wheeler, President of the Council, will speak at the dinner the first night of the conference.

To write the background papers, the Program Committee went to three former executive directors of the Council, Dr. Guy Johnson, now Professor of Sociology, University of North Carolina; Mr. Harold Fleming, now President of the Potomac Institute; and Dr. Leslie Dunbar, now Director of the Field Foundation. Then we asked that each SRC staff member heading a major division write a briefer paper reflecting his work and raising such questions as are appropriate. Mr. Anthony has written an introduction for these staff papers. In addition a copy of the New South which recounts some of the basic historic facts about the Council is also enclosed.

As you will discover, the staff and the former directors have done their work well; the papers include both brilliant writing and perceptive and provocative interpretation. For the Council, we acknowledge our indebtedness to them for providing this excellent material for the 1968 meeting.

These are the papers which are sent to you now. I am asking you to read these materials before our meeting commences on November 13. Out of this reading your thinking about the

the Council and its activities, you are asked to commence to formulate questions which you think appropriate to be discussed at the meeting. Our basic questions are: What is the status of the Council's work; how can this work be kept relevant; what changes and modifications are indicated in the light of the regional and national forces affecting the lives of black and white America?

John A. Griffin
Chairman
Program Committee

Bradford D. Ansley
J. Bill Becker
Julius L. Chambers
Robert J. Harris
Donald L. Hollowell
Robert J. Palmer
Matthew J. Perry
Daniel H. Pollitt
Mrs. Tom Ragland
John Siegenthaler

INFORMATION DEPARTMENT

Two things bearing on our information function have become increasingly evident in the past year. One is the enormous import of certain recent southern phenomena -- in large fashion harmful, like the spread of Wallacism and the renewal of southern reactionary strength in Congress, but not without positive factors, like increasing amicable integration and a somehow-holding-together social order (no riots, less escalation of police repression). The second thing that is obvious is that the nation, including often the general public of the South, is largely unaware of the actual influence of these southern phenomena, and of their background and meaning. This is obvious from casual conversation with people, from the increasingly off-key southern reports in most liberal and news magazines, and from the demand for our reports and NEW SOUTH. All of this points to a greater responsibility than ever to provide accurate and informed information, and most especially to interpret what is happening.

This means continued unfooled reporting on governmental affairs, national and local, with emphasis (as in the 1968 school report and the NEW SOUTH rural poverty issue) on the hard facts of failure, this to offset glib pretense that problems are being solved and dishonest criticism that too much (rather than too little) is being done.

It also means an, if anything, greater emphasis on interpreting what people in the South are doing. The tendency of Negro leadership and organizations and of the small amount of white radical leadership to concentrate on local issues, to avoid even regional organization is a story that needs to be told, explained. Then the nation might better evaluate leaders who claim to speak for Negroes, whether Whitney Young or the latest black power spokesman. We need to explain once more that southern exploitation and discrimination have produced the bitter fruit of black separatism and the lower middle-class white support of Wallace, alike.

And I think we need to develop our materials with the kind of strong conviction that we have always had, that for the South (and inferentially for the nation), integration of the races is the only social, philosophical, and practical solution for the problems that continue to rob Southerners of their right to full development as human beings. To sound this theme with certainty and with hard-nosed, unfooled facing of fact might make us in the next few years a unique voice, crying alone maybe, but not in the wilderness.

Pat Watters
Director, Information

RESEARCH DEPARTMENT

We have more facts about the South than, at times, the spirit can bear. We know how many poor people, how few jobs, how many mortgages, how few flush toilets, how many registered to vote (but not yet how many dead of the effort). It is the responsibility of the Research Department of the Southern Regional Council to absorb, sort, store, but above all, use, these facts. Perhaps use them to acquire more facts; perhaps to set the record straight, to correct some distortion, destroy some myth; perhaps to initiate research or suggest solutions to the many real problems the facts reveal. It is the initiation of research projects and suggestion of solutions that offers the greatest challenge.

Across the South those who have for the past decade worked in the cause of human dignity see now indications of a renunciation of the traditional allies in the struggle, particularly the federal government and the federal judiciary. Growing out of a just bitterness at the federal structure's seeming impotence in enforcement of basic law, the new (and at the same time very old) trend toward "digging in," relying on local people, organizations, is taking hold.

When George Wallace speaks to working class whites of "throwing briefcases in the Potomac," he sounds the antiintellectual sentiments which have grown around these people's grievances against central government, against racial integration (which they feel is pushed upon them and them alone by intellectuals -- synonymous in their minds with upper class), against million dollar theories and sixty dollar pensions. It is an exquisitely southern irony that many Negroes now share this feeling. And, out of the irony may grow the longed-for (by the intellectuals) alliance of blacks and whites, a merger of the working class of both races to resolve an issue of common interest to both, such as complete reform of public education. It does not seem possible in the foreseeable future (or maybe ever) to unify the poorest of the poor of either race, expecting their poverty to overcome animosities enhanced for generations by their very economic competition. An alliance of the working class, black and white, based upon a tangible issue and possessing fluidity, so that the allies do not face the current lock-step dilemma of intellectuals and labor, may very well be the catalyst to which new facts, new solutions developed by research might be useful.

In the light of the new "digging in" by black Southerners, of the old need to organize working class white Southerners to bargain for themselves in a region mercilessly opposed to their welfare, I feel that the research projects undertaken by the

Southern Regional Council should be aimed at using the wealth of facts, acquiring others, to suggest solutions. We should do so with the same courage the Council had in the 1950's when it said in a very positive way that those committed to the cause of human dignity should not merely oppose segregation, but should work to achieve integration, making positive recommendations for accomplishing such an aim; as the Council had in the early 1960's when it, almost alone in the South, supported the sit-ins as positive actions for positive good. We must have the courage to run the risk of being wrong; we must seek dialogue, dissent; we must in small ways begin undoing the terrible intellectual lethargy fostered by fourteen years of war and four years of national policy aimed at stifling dissent. In short, the trend toward "digging in" provides those interested in research and writing a most exciting challenge.

Glenda Bartley
Director, Research

SRC PUBLICATIONS

Whatever the outcome of the elections, we will probably be governed by a president who polls less than a popular majority. Given the apparent national mood, we can expect less strict enforcement of civil rights legislation than we have hitherto experienced.

The question, I think, to which the Council must address itself is whether an agency such as we are which stands for integration, is an anachronism. I would say that if integration is not relevant, neither is sanity, justice, or mercy. But the difference between now and 1951 when the Council first articulated its support of integration is that we must now speak to Negroes on the subject as well as to whites. One major obstacle is that liberal whites have come to equate the evolution of black separatism with white racism. I think there is at least one important and vital distinction. Black separatists have come to their state of mind through disillusion with reality, not, as whites, through myth. I think we must develop a more thoughtful rationale for integration and understand that in seeking to influence black and white society, we are not (as yet, anyway) dealing with the same forces.

As for what this means for NEW SOUTH and the directions of our publications, I think it becomes a matter of seeking to widen our scope of readership, of concentrating on the vital issues, of seeking out knowledgeable and articulate writers. Our role is unique. Not long ago I had one of the nation's top civil rights reporters suggest to me that we do a story on the brutality of the Chicago police toward the press, pointing out the potential in the country for the development of a right-wing police state. "If you don't, it might not be said," he added. As it turned out, others did say it and we did treat the matter as part of the article, "Chicago and the Aftermath: Six Southern Views." But the man's confidence in us and his apparent conviction that the number of agencies willing to take an unpopular, controversial position is so few was at once gratifying and sobering. The years ahead are probably going to be lean ones and lonely ones, but if we fail, let it be because we stood for something, not because we abandoned the things for which we stand.

Robert Anderson
Editor, SRC Publications

THE FIELD DEPARTMENT

As you know, Ed Stanfield has been assigned, on a full-time basis, to the emerging new Southwest Intergroup Relations Council, which in many ways, will be an agency for that region comparable to our own. In his absence I should like to make the following very brief comments about the Department.

We have had a very difficult year in defining the current and future relationships between SRC and the state Councils. It has, however, been a very fruitful year and I believe we have a basis for one of the most productive period of working together that we have ever had.

Under our new policy two state Councils, North Carolina and Florida, have accepted the designation of non-viable and have requested that,at our expense and under our supervision, we place staff persons in those states during 1969. A third Council, Louisiana, is on provisional status and we will share in the supervision of that staff operation during 1969. The other Councils are in positions to request from us project support.

Our main problem for 1969 relative to the state Councils, and it is a very serious one, is lack of funds. At best, we will have no more than 25% of the resources needed for staff in the states listed above, and for adequate project support to the other state Councils. I shall continue to try to find additional funds, but we may well have to do some of this staffing or provide some project grants well after the first of the year when we have had an opportunity to find additional funds.

Prior to the end of the year your Executive Committee will have an extremely difficult time determining what support to give with the modest funds available, and what priorities to establish. These decisions will not be made without considerable discusions with the state Councils' leadership.

I continue to believe that it is extremely important that we at SRC do everything possible to support the human relations councils in the region.

Paul Anthony

PROJECT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE

When the Project on Crime and Corrections was initiated in July of 1966, corrections was already in a period of flux and change. Experimental programs existed, side by side in many cases, with relics of the dark ages of Penology and this is still the case to a large degree. In this region, agencies are still haunted by political domination and motivation of management, in spite of the very high caliber of many of the correctional managers in the South. Exponents of tough law enforcement and correctional procedures are increasingly vocal and the public's ability to objectively evaluate the social problem of crime and delinquency have been reduced. Ideas concerning law and order have developed that threaten to arrest the limited progress that was made during calmer times. Congress passed the omnibus Safe Streets and Crime Control Act of 1967 only because it was a vehicle for riot control legislation.

The picture on the state level is more dismal. Even the more progressive plans of southern systems, that would merely serve to bring the systems up to minimum standards, face considerable resistance in legislative bodies. In fact, some of the systems seem to be retreating.

In view of the widely publicized new national mood, our former assumptions about the future role of this project must be modified, and program ideas that will tackle problems of racism and bigotry in the administration of criminal justice must be developed.

Since the immediate future seems unlikely to provide substantial sanction for viable innovative programs in connection with racism and bigotry in the public sector, the role of private agency efforts will grow increasingly important, not so much to provide a forum for progressive ideas but to check the excesses of repression and reaction which seem to loom before us. Unfortunately, at this point, much of the definitive design of future programs must wait upon events.

John O. Boone
Project Director

URBAN PLANNING PROJECT

The past year has seen the enactment of the first Federal civil rights housing law. Regardless of the outcome of the election, there will undoubtedly be non-compliance, as has been the case with all of the other civil rights laws. Attitudes have hardened, resistance techniques have been perfected, the mood of the country has moved ever to the right. Since the Federal Government is seen as a monster handing down decrees from afar, it becomes increasingly important to work to change attitudes on the grassroots level.

Local fair housing groups are springing up all over the country. These can be used as a vehicle of change. The SRC Urban Planning Project will continue to work with these groups to soften community attitudes and to bring about the enactment of local housing laws. Some of these groups have obtained foundation funds to aid Negroes in financing integrated housing. This aspect needs to be broadened.

Transportation has commonly been designed to prevent easy access between white and Negro neighborhoods. Buffer zones prevent streets from going through, and bus routes are circuitous. This creates great hardship in time and money for Negroes going to and from work. The Urban Planning Project will continue to work with local planning boards to relieve this situation.

Lastly, I see a great need for an in-depth study of one sample city. This should show how the placement of freeways and urban renewal has been determined -- the displacement of Negroes in relation to whites, the percentage of Negro ownership of condemned land in relation to the percentage in rejected alternatives. Case histories of the machinations of real estate boards and of the FHA should be included. SRC reports get wide publicity and are effective instruments for change. Such a report would provide a solid base from which to work in effecting change in the area of housing.

The 1968 open occupancy legislation opens up opportunities for bolder solutions for total city planning -- land use, intra-city transportation, inter-neighborhood communication, proximity of jobs to housing -- which can contribute to a healthier economic base and thus appeal to the business interests within the city.

If we are to have an open society, urban planning is a necessity. The SRC Project cannot make an impact through its own efforts alone. Resources and staff are inadequate. It will, however, continue to work in this area, and especially to seek to influence others to take up this fight. It will seek to develop financing for research papers that will call attention to the need for action, and thus enlist allies in this cause.

Moreland G. Smith, Project Director

THE LABOR PROGRAM

A major problem confronting us is how to reach whites more effectively. It is of particular importance that we reach people in the middle and lower-middle income groups. They must be reached winningly. We should continue to build a much greater understanding of the practical necessity for and desirability of an integrated, democratic society. Our commitment to this goal and our hope that such a society can be founded in this nation must not be erased by the necessity for our realistic criticism of existing social practices and our dissatisfaction with the quality and degree of social progress. Although it has not been a good year to speak of such hopes, we must be ready to face yet another testing of our moral and pragmatic selves.

The following activities will be included among the Labor Program's interests this year. (1) Educational services designed to provide facts and interpretation, stimulate thought, offer a basis for individual and group redefinition of interest, and grounds for accepting the positive utility of a just, free, and secure social order. (2) The encouragement of constructive manpower policies and the upgrading of our ability to evaluate efforts in this area. There will be a special emphasis on cooperating with moves to end discrimination in all aspects of employment. (3) The development of materials and programs to underscore the importance of providing social and economic security for all in a rapidly changing society.

Most of what the Labor Program does is educational in nature. Quite clearly there is also the continuing need to develop black political and economic leverage. Such leverage is not only necessary in securing change in practical situations that range from the making of major public policy to matters of individual welfare, it is also an important tool in the education of whites. White understanding and black-white collaboration can increase the effectiveness of Negro political and economic demands. Work towards the ending of employment discrimination and the acceptance of rational manpower policies directly assists the attainment of economic leverage. The encouragement of white understanding of their long run political self-interest can be an aid in the realization of Negro political gains.

The region and nation are not beset with a single illness, but several. How we go about curing them, as always, has much to do with whether the cure is successful and permanent. The Council's efforts need to be made in this understanding. We are not operating simply to achieve equality and soon. We have the task of aiding nation and region to find justice and to maintain those basic freedoms which can insure continuing justice in times of change.

Emory F. Via
Project Director

COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION PROJECT

The events of the past few years, and especially during this year, should have made it clear to all of us that the American society is infected with the disease of violence and racism. To disagree or dissent can mean intimidation, harassment, economic reprisals, bombings, and outright murder.

Without question the advent of the Nonviolent Movement and the election of John Kennedy in 1960 "ushered" in a period of great hope and expectations, particularly for the young and unrepresented people in America. During this period, a great number of us looked to the Federal government as a sympathetic referee in the civil rights struggle.

Many persons vitally and practically a part of the civil rights struggle perceived in the late Senator Robert F. Kennedy a spirit much akin to that of our Martin Luther King, Jr.

When I campaigned (on leave of absence from the Council) for Robert Kennedy in Indiana, Oregon, and California, I came to the conclusion that he was the only remaining political figure who could bridge the gap between young and old, rich and poor, black and white. Perhaps Robert Kennedy was the last hope for picking up the pieces and holding the nation together. He was a man of deep compassion. Few men of our time had as much compassion and understanding for the unrepresented people as Senator Kennedy had. In spite of his power and wealth he cast his lot with the poor blacks, poor whites, Mexican-Americans and Indians. His theme was simple: "We had to create a New America, a New Society, and he wanted all of the people to have some sense of control and participation.

I don't think a generation or group of people blessed with a John F. Kennedy, a Robert F. Kennedy or a Martin Luther King can expect another. They don't come along that often. It's not the pattern of history that we will have such leaders to emerge again soon. They were a rare breed of men.

Since the last Annual Meeting we have tried to relate and respond to the needs and demands of many indigenous leaders and community groups involved in efforts to improve the social and economic lives of the poor. We have provided a lmited amount of financial and technical assistance to several groups. (We will continue to provide and expand these services.)

From conversation with a number of community leaders in the Mississippi Delta, one surmises that next year will bring a wealth of requests for funds to assist self-help and economic development efforts in the South. Many of these leaders fear that after January 20, 1969 there may be no one in Washington with whom to talk.

In spite of our having lost this year two of the most articulate spokesmen for the poor, we must continue to do what we can to assure the poor, power-deprived and unrepresented people of the South a more equitable share of economic power for self-determination and influence in the social and political decisions which give leadership and direction to our region.

John Lewis
Project Director

WOMEN'S WORK

To keep in touch with the many conferences held by women of the three faiths in eleven southern states -- also Church Women United, local, state, and national and follow the trends in action of the Y.W.C.A. is an exhilarating experience.

In the ten months of this 1968, we were in Alabama twice, spent a week in Texas, and a few days in Tennessee and a week at Oxford, Georgia with North Georgia Methodist Women. We attended the two-day session on Housing in Atlanta.

Two meetings were held here in Atlanta on "Safe Streets," with a policeman attending.

The crowning feature was the workshop of the Fellowship of the Concerned, Octbober 23-24, at the Atlantan Hotel.

The Workshop was the occasion of two celebrations: "1968 - International Human Rights Year," and the Silver Anniversary of the Fellowship of the Concerned (which is the Woman's Work of the Southern Regional Council.)

We were most fortunate in our United Nations speaker, Mrs. Leticia Shehani, a native of the Philippines, now directing United Nations Section of Women.

The one and one-half days were full of probing questions and search for remedies. At the opening session a study made by a group of reporters of the Atlanta Journal on "The Two Atlantas" was given by Mr. Walker Lundy and Mr. Harmon Perry. Many said, "It presents our 'two cities' back home. It is all the same -- in every city -- and it is an open challenge for us attending here to help make ours 'one city.'"

From the discussion groups came recommendations, if carried out, would change many of "the evils we deplore."

About 150 people attended the night session. They listened to the city Steel Band -- young boys playing drums made from oil barrels -- and a young college girl tell of the "Generation Gap." A report of the three world conferences --

Peace Through International Law,
Geneva Switzerland

Peace Conference at Prague, Czechoslovakia

The Fourth Assembly of the World Council of
Churches, Uppsalla, Sweden --

were given by people who attended them except the Peace Conference.

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director, Women's Work

THE VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT

The current Voter Education Project is nearing the end of its third and busiest year. At the end of October, we had funded 173 projects. This was an increase of 51 over last year and 67 over the year before. A special grant of $250,000 from the Field Foundation following the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King made possible our accelerated activities during 1968.

Although we continued to concentrate on voter registration during 1968, we expanded our programs of citizenship education and leadership training. We also continued our support of the South Carolina, North Carolina and Arkansas VEPs and brought into being the Louisiana VEP. Each of these has a full-time director and a board of directors.

Black voter registration continued to climb this year and during the summer went over the three million mark. At the time of the presidential election, it could be said that a million additional Negro voters had been added to the registration rolls since the 1964 presidential election. We feel that it is fair to say that the Voter Education Project has had an important part to play in this increase.

Similarly the number of black elected officeholders in the South has continued to climb. Prior to the November 5 election the number was near 300. With more than 250 Negro candidates running in the South November 5, the figure was certain to go above 300 on election day. Most of these black officials have been elected in the last two years.

Gradually, during the last several years, the Voter Education Project has been shifting its programs to meet the new demands for facilitating Negro political participation in the South. In particular there has been increased emphasis upon the need to assist and serve the growing number of black officeholders.

During 1968 two workshops were held for newly elected black officials in Louisiana, and workshops were held for black candidates in South Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi and Alabama. This has been in addition to the wide variety of services routinely rendered by the state VEPs.

Recognizing that black officials in the South face special problems and special difficulties in assuming offices previously labeled "for whites only," the Voter Education Project has scheduled a special conference for all of the black elected officials in the South. This conference will be held in Atlanta Dec. 11-14. The Reverend John Morris, former executive director of the Episcopal Society for Racial and Cultural Unity, has been employed by VEP to arrange the conference.

Nationally known figures and specialists will be brought to Atlanta to address the conference and conduct workshops.

Meanwhile, VEP is establishing service centers for black officials on the campuses of predominantly Negro colleges in four states -- Mississippi, Louisiana, Georgia and Alabama. The Mississippi center, at Tougaloo, already is in operation, with a recent Howard University law graduate in charge. We propose to have similar centers at Southern,Clark,and Talladega.

Despite this thrust in serving officeholders, however, we foresee the need for continued day-to-day, house-to-house efforts in the field of voter registration. If one looks at projected 1970 census figures, one finds that the voting-age population of Negroes in the South is perhaps one million more than the 1960 census total of five million. This means black registration in the South actually is, rather than 62 per cent of the black voting-age population, closer to 50 per cent. Much remains to be done to bring the black man into the political role that justly is his in the South.

Vernon E. Jordan, Jr.
Project Director

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT

As the staff person primarily responsible for administration, I wish to report that we are, in general, quite pleased with that aspect of the Council. But, as in any operation, certain improvements need to be achieved. We feel that we are making progress without straining the total budget in acquiring additional space and additional office machines to expedite our work. While the staff of the Council is an excellent one, we must continue to make all possible efforts to improve. These include, as we have done in the past, increased salaries more closely commensurate to the skills and talents we have and need.

The work of the Southern Regional Council must continue to be directed toward the building of a truly integrated society. Separatism and unrest are growing in our society today. I will make some very general remarks concerning one possible cause.

Whether or not one views society as a group of individuals or a group of individual blocks may be at the root of the problem. Those individuals in our society who have been concerned about the problems of the whole society do, I believe, view society as a group of individuals. On the other hand, the individuals concerned primarily about certain parts of the society's problems tend to view society as a group of blocks. Individuals within the society prefer to be viewed as individuals. Modern government has tended to design programs for solving problems that relate to groups. Hence, unrest on the part of individuals.

I believe that the Black Power phenomena grew because American society refused to treat Negroes as individuals. Interestingly, an analysis of Black Power shows that those aspects of it generally regarded as good relate to individuals, and those aspects which are most feared relate to Blacks as a group. This second aspect of Black Power denies Blacks the individual freedom. I believe that if the major steps of the Civil Rights movement were examined on this scale the reason why some of these steps that appeared to hold such great hope and have not succeeded might be explained.

If the work of the Council should be changed in any aspect, maybe instead of working toward a truly integrated society of individuals.

James N. Wood, Jr.

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

5 FORSYTH STREET, NORTHWEST
ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30303

Paul Anthony, Executive Director

FIELD ACITIVITIES NEWSLETTER

June 21, 1967

Starvation in the South

We have been trying by a number of means--including memoranda already sent to a number of readers of this newsletter--to get out the word about an outrage that continues in several parts of the South. Literally thousands of people, particularly in the Delta sections of Mississippi and Arkansas and in the Black Belt, are on starvation diets. And present policies of the Department of Agriculture fail to provide relief where the need is greatest, either under the Surplus Commodities program or Food Stamp program. In fact, these programs are effective in inverse proportion to the need, because the poorest counties with the most starving people and the most oppressive local government are least willing to take steps necessary to utilize those programs.

Ken Dean, Executive Director of the Mississippi Council on Human Relations, wrote about this two or three months ago. His observations were confirmed by the Senate committee headed by Senator Clark after hearings in Jackson. An article by Robert Sherrill, titled "It Isn't True That Nobody Starves in America," in the June 4 issue of New York Times Magazine, reports:

> Agriculture officials concede that in the South there are 17.5 million people in poverty (nearly half the nation's total) but only two million are receiving Federal food.
>
> Of the 283 poorest counties in 15 Southern and border states, 93 counties--the home of three million people considered poor by OEO standards--have no form of food distribution whatever. In the other 190 counties live 7,100,367 poor people, but only 1,029,331 get food aid.

By the time you get this the SRC will have issued a special report on the situation, a report prepared as the result of an investigation by a delegation of medical doctors sent to six counties in Mississippi. Among them were Dr. Raymond Wheeler, Chairman of our Executive Committee and Dr. Robert Coles, noted child psychiatrist. Dr. Wheeler reported, for example:

> Running noses and legs covered with indolent sores was the rule rather than the exception,--evidences of lowered resistance to disease due to malnutrition and poor hygiene. Thin arms, sunken eyes, lethargic

behaviour, and swollen bellies were everywhere to be seen. Even cursory examination of tongues, eyes, and nailbeds disclosed unmistakable evidence of anemia and vitamin deficiencies in many of the children.

Let me take this means to urge you to do one small thing. Sit down and write to The Honorable Orville L. Freeman, Secretary of Agriculture, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. State that you have seen reports of this situation and are deeply concerned about it. Inquire whether emergency policy changes can be made to get free food to the people affected.

That is a small step. But it won't cost you much. And, if enough people do it, along with other efforts being mounted, it just might get some results.

State Council Notes

The Mississippi Council has employed Mr. Hermel Johnson to work for ten weeks this summer among students at Jackson State College and with unemployed adults and high school dropouts in the surrounding neighborhood. The program was devised in response to the recent riot in the area. Following up on the work Mr. Johnson begins will be Mr. Glennis Barnes, newly appointed associate of Director Ken Dean.

Hermel Johnson has just been graduated from Jackson State. He is the outgoing president of the student body and has a scholarship to Ole Miss Law School

The Arkansas Council has secured a special grant from SRC for a six weeks project on welfare administration. Howard Himmelbaum will prepare a manual of Arkansas welfare policy and law and a series of meetings will be held in various parts of the state to guide local councils and other organizations in efforts to improve public assistance services.

The South Carolina Council has recently formed a new chapter at Florence....The SCCHR Board has approved a plan aimed at doubling the membership of the Council.

The Virginia Council has employed Frank T. Adams, Jr., as Executive Director. Mr. Adams, 33, is a native of North Carolina; has a B.A. from Goddard College, Plainfield, Vermont; received his M.A. from Antioch-Putney Graduate School of Education; and has been teaching urban studies at Goddard for the past year. His experience includes truck driving, six years as a reporter for the Norfolk Virginian-Pilot, service as Director of Information for Goddard College, and volunteer work with the American Friends Service Committee, the American Civil Liberties Union, and in community organization in Norfolk slums.

State Council chairmen will have their annual meeting at the Atlanta Biltmore Hotel, July 7-8.

June 21, 1967

Helpful Publications

Higher Educational Opportunities for Southern Negroes has just been published by the Southern Education Foundation. This booklet provides a wealth of information, including lists of tutorial programs, Upward Bound Projects, special programs for talented low-income and minority students, and other aids to preparation for college. There is information on where to get assistance with college adimissions, college admissions procedures, and types of financial aid for college. A bibliography of guides to financial aid is provided. There are addresses to which to write for information about a large number of careers. The booklet even has a section on support for graduate study. Order from Southern Education Foundation, 811 Cypress Street, N. W., Atlanta, Georgia 30308.

The Voter Education Project of the SRC has just published Know Your Georgia Government. This is the first of a projected series of booklets which will include one for each southern state. Designed for use in citizenship education projects of the VEP, it gives concise information on the operations and functions of all departments and agencies of the state government, the courts and jury system, and the tax structure. There are chapters on city government and county government. Order from the Southern Regional Council.

The VEP has also issued the first edition of V.E.P. News, an occasional newsletter about voter education efforts all over the South.

Books for Equal Education

Books for Equal Education (BEE) is an organization collecting and distributing used-but-usable books of all types to anyone who needs them. Begun in 1964 under the auspices of the United States Youth Council, it provides books for college libraries, VISTA projects, tutorial programs, Head Start projects, etc.

The warehouse and office are at 416 Marietta Street, N. W., Atlanta, Georgia 30313. Telephone: (404) 523-1046. (After September 8 correspondence should be addressed to BEE Director, U. S. Youth Council, 236 East 46th Street, New York, New York. 10017.)

They operate informally and have, really, only one rule: Those who donate books must provide shipment or transportation to the warehouse, and those who want books have to provide shipment from the warehouse. Some bring a truck or rental trailer. Some use commercial carriers. BEE will, if necessary, ship books by commercial trucking or parcel post.

They have stacks of books in the following catagories: good fiction, poor fiction, English, dictionaries and reference, health and hygiene, natural science, physics and math, business and economics, home economics, religion and philosophy, history and politics, social sciences, foreign languages, sub-college, children, and early school.

Southern Director is Shawn Boles and Warehouse Manager is Phil Bullard. Write to them at the above address for further details. (They even have "guidelines.")

And Now A Word From Our Sponsor

For a pause that is stimulating, sit down once each quarter and read New South. If you do not subscribe, shame on you! No kidding, folks, New South is the best for keeping current and knowledgeable ("in depth") about the changing South. Use the blank on the enclosed flyer. It will be the best $3.00 investment you ever made! If you already are a subscriber, pass along the subscription form and timely suggestion as a favor to a friend.

On The Romantic Side

Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Dean have just returned to Mississippi from their honeymoon in Newfoundland. Following is the text of a communication we received from Corner Brook, Newfoundland, Canada:

> It's cold and wet up here on this 600 mile long rock! Strictly for the Eskimos. Have been having a pretty good trip, tho. Have seen 28 moose, 3 herds of goats, 14 jack rabbits, 2 Russian ships, a bunch of wild horses, 1 nun and 3 priests and 2 native Newfoundland dogs. See you soon. Ken.

Well, I guess that beats a lot of the things he sees in Mississippi!

--J. Edwin Stanfield
Director of Field Activities

SRC ROUTING SLIP JUNE 1967

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CONFLICT - A BURDEN TO BE ENDURED

Reconciliation of contradictions on a high plane can be described as a "going higher" which may be a more felicitous term than "going deeper." "Going deeper" is presumedly to strike gold in the form of emotional insight. It would, though, seem that this is really "going higher" to get on top of the problem rather than going deeper.

This "going deeper;" "going higher," and its resultant contradiction leads us to the necessity of understanding "psychosynthesis," which is generally defined as the process of reconciling contradictions on the higher plane. So if we are to understand the conditions of psychosynthesis, we must look into some of these conditions on an analytical basis.

First let us consider psychosynthetically that the chief value of a prevailing point of view is that it can be discarded. Now let us ask ourselves if prevailing points of view serve a good purpose if they present us with ideas or interpretations that can overruled and overturned by conflict.

For an insight into this dichotomy, let us take the premise that "conflict is a burden to be endured" on the one hand and, as a substitute for overturning this premise, let us state that "creative resources find expression through the resolution of conflict or the reconciliation of contradictions." Freud proposed the Id-Super ego contradiction; Adler indicated the insignificance-significance contradiction; Rank advocated dependence-independence; Fromm professes a freedom-security; Kelly speaks of similarities-opposites. All of these theorists speak of contradiction by which man is plagued - or is it blessed?

If creative resources find expression in the reconciliation of contradictions as proposed in one side of the dichotomy, it would seem that these contradictions or conflict may be precipitated. If they can, then contradictions or conflict may not be a burden but rather a blessing to human experience.

For an example, let us assume that the precipatation of contradictions leads to the activation of creative resources in that new horizons can be opened up by a contradiction. As a demonstration, let us take the case of a student asked to write a critique on Picasso -- After a rather lengthly paper, the student closed his critique by writing across the bottom, "But who am I to criticize Picasso?" The Professor sent the paper back marked, "Who's Picasso?" Now let us see what this can lead to in creating resources - One, it led to creating independence of thought by offering contradiction between deference to authority and departure from authority; also it shows that once can respect authority without sacrificing independence of thought. Such a definition can become creative in activating greater heed of ideas on the part of the student.

Now we come to the freedom to depart from prevailing points of view. Also, we must recognize that the departure may be on higher or lower levels of awareness. The student's departure, while abrupt, is not as thrustful as if a psychologist upon meeting a group of new patients entering the hospital asked them how they liked "the god-damned place." Freedom from the confines of fixed definitions and freedom to achieve larger views perhaps make-up the meaning of brotherliness or mutuality and is indicative of our best hunches of the highest in human welfare; for, at first glance, the doctor's conduct seems unprofessional, but we see that, in effect, he was sharing his humanity with his patients.

In psychosynthesis, one must understand, also, how far removed the contradic-

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tions to be reconciled are. For example, if a man that wished to quit smoking lit two cigarettes each time he wanted to smoke, he sets up an automatic discrepency between smoking one cigarette or more than one and to reconcile the contradiction of whether to smoke one or more than one cigarette may by doing this, set up a decision that cigarettes are something he can take or leave alone. Therefore, one could probably master smoking by smoking more instead of less -- In the same way, a man who stutters sometimes finds that by stuttering deliberately he is able to stop stuttering all together for in controlling the deliberate part, he learns to control the part that is not deliberate; so that by stuttering more he stops stuttering altogether. Contradictions, then, would seem to be resolved by doing what comes naturally; the smoker resolves his dilemma by smoking and the stutterer by stuttering. Maybe a lot of good could come from the old axiom, "Doing what comes naturally."

This brings us to the realization that self-experience styles consistent with people's talents emerge from doing what comes naturally. Regardless of how bizarre this behaviour might be, if it is natural it will reveal talent. Too, "Normality," or "Saneness," takes on new value after exposure to extreme behaviour. So we now see that this "Natural Talent" bears its own unique style-talented writers, mechanics, waiters, composers, statesmen, hairdressers, comedians, all of these bear their own unique stamp that does not necessarily correspond to other talented writers, mechanics, waiters, composers, statesmen, hairdressers and comedians. Their uniqueness harmonizes with the idea that styles consistent with people's particular talents emerge from doing what comes naturally.

However, to foster reconciliations of contradictions between self-expressive styles (doing what comes naturally) and role-definitions that get in the way of such styles must be understood in analogy. For example, consider the executive who does his best work away from his desk, since this is what he does naturally. He, though, is now confronted with the definition of his role as that of a man who should be sitting at his desk and presiding over his baliwick from his chair. If he can understand that by going on and being active, since in so doing he does his best work, he can reconcile the contradiction between sitting at his desk as an executive is supposed to do and being active away from his desk. Contradictions of this kind between self-expressive styles and role-definitions have long been thought to be subordinate to Id-Super ego conflicts, since the Freudian Id has been taken to be more basic to man's nature than any inclination he might have to become what he is or to express his talent.

It should now become apparent that the reconciliation of contradictions such as those between hostility and restraint; power and conscience; is to be sure a condition of self-expression, but man is basically a self-expressive entity and only incidentally a hostile, power-seeking creature. So it is recognized that hostility, power seeking and other troublesome manifestations of the Id might turn out to be products of the way we look at things and that could be funny if our tears did not compete too much with our laughter.

So if contradictions can be just a way of looking at things, it is necessary to understand to some degree why we look at things as we do. Paul Tillich, famed Harvard University Professor of Theology on Existentialism, states that the way we look at things is not a matter of balance sheets between what is good for us or bad for us but it is rather a matter of our whole being, of our situation as men, of our standing in the face of the eternal; the source, aim and judge of our being. It is our human predicament that a power has taken

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hold over us which is not FROM us but IN us; hated by us but at the same time a contradiction which we gladly accept. We are fascinated by it; we play with it and, surprisingly enough, we obey it. We know it has the power to destroy us but we tempt it to the limits of its safe margins and receive tittilation by calling into play another power which resists it just in time. We now feel like a man that races with a train and wins. We are fascinated by that which can destroy us, yet in some moments, we hiddenly desire to be destroyed by it.

People, and in this category we refer to all those who are called Christians, teachers, parents and do-gooders, say we must obey the will of God. However, on close examination, we find this "Will of God" to be the 'will' of socially correct people and the 'conformity' of society that the masses must accept for the benefit of the socially correct. As a reward for obeying this 'will', it is promised that in time one will be rewarded in eternity. It is obvious that, while probably well meant, such advice is suspect, for it does not strike at the real human situation.

Who amongst us would not admit that he is full of good-will. Yet, upon examination, this good will is found not to be so good after all for it is driven by forces of which we are not aware. It is possible, however, through that infinitely precious gift of insight, to see what the motives of one's actions really are. Let us examine some of these "good-willed" people with this insight?

(1). We now see that it is difficult for a man who works incessantly with dedication and success in his business or profession to be assured about the goodness of his doing. It is revealed that his work is probably a way of escaping his genuine human commitments and a way of escaping himself.

(2). A Mother who loves her children passionately comes to realize that her love for them is tied up with an expression of her will to dominate them or a reflex of a deeply covered hostility to get rid of them.

(3). One cannot now applaud every act of moral self-restraint, knowing that its cause may be cowardice preventing the breaking of inherited but already questionable rules of behavior.

(4). On the other hand, every act of non-conformism (rebellion against accepted rules of behavior) cannot be condoned for its cause may be the inability of a man, especially a young man, to resist the persuasive irresponsibility of a group from whom he seeks favor.

Our infinitely precious insight has now revealed that in these and countless other cases, there is a power which dwells in us that directs our will against itself. It is now apparent that any intelligent approach to understanding ourselves is to analyze this dualism in us and try to understand it. Primarily, it certainly is not what men of good will would have us believe it to be, which they say and term as "failure to act in the 'right' way and a failure to do the 'good' one should and could have done." It definitely is not this.

One way of bringing about an understanding of this power that dwells in us, which can abrogate our 'will' is to look into some of the manifestations that

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many famous artists have given us that have the power to give us the feeling of being torn and split. Dostoievski's "Brothers Karamazov" described it through Ivan Karamazov. Thomas Mann described it in "Dr. Faustus", when the devil and the hero conversed. It can be portrayed in paintings as in Picasso's picture of that small Basque town, "Guernica," which was destroyed in an unimaginably horrible way by the demonic powers of Fascism and Nazism. In music it is discernible through the disrupting sounds ofmelody that fails to give us restful emotion. The unconscious motivations in our novels and the images of evil and guilt in our legitimate theatre also portray this unwilled power.

Now we see that this vassilating between that which we will and that which we do not will causes its greatest damage in that when one lacks the courage to make a total judgment against himself, he at the same time lacks the courage to make a total acceptance of himself. The inability to reconcile the long lists of prohibitions with the catalogs of commands that life hands to each of us results in rationalization, accumulated guilt and a rigidity of ego image that projects us as the "guy" we would like to be to others rather than what we really are.

This conflict now has the power to produce a split in us which makes us not only lose identity with ourselves but the ability to terrify us by its overwhelming power to make us do what we do not want to do. We find that some thoughts entered our mind, some words poured out of our mouth, something was done by us - - suddenly - - without warning! The damage is done - you say, "My God, that could not have been I who acted like this. I cannot find myself in it. Something came upon me, I hardly noticed it but before I could stop it, there it was and here I am. It is I who did it although I still cannot believe it."

Realizing that it is just too painful to admit we acted in a manner not willed by our intellects and faced with the embarrassment of our predicament, we now use the intellect in retrospect in an attempt to "cover up" through rationalization rather than face our human predicament. After the moment of shock is over from having momentarily seen ourselves as the humans we are, the knowledge of what we saw becomes counched in the comfortable enmeshment of our lives as we live it; comparatively well ordered, determined by the rules of amily, school and society. The very things created to make our lives easier now become the tools to prevent us from achieving awareness by their ability to camouflage reality and discard our self-inhibited facade of conventional wisdom.

What then is the answer? What would make one aware of what he really is? What will force us to accept the human predicament and become aware of ourselves? We realize that we "are" and, therefore, ought to "be," so in order to bring about a knowledge of the deep mystery of human nature, we must understand "what" we ought to be. There is no part of man that is bad in itself and there is no part of man that is good in itself, and it becomes very plain that if guilt ridden inhibitions will destroy us, then we must find out why we have guilt and inhibitions. Society, family, schools and church all must share the blame for destroying human beings by casting them into despair about guilt where there is no guilt. Human beings are driven to alcohol, narcotics and suicide by a feeling of guilt from having failed to recognize that conflict is a part of the human predicament to be endured. The countless persons in our insane asylums, that from distorted guilt feelings were driven from doubt to anxiety and from anxiety to despair and from despair to serious mental disease and a desire to destroy themselves could have been rescued if they had been made to understand

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the true concept of human conflict in time.

Now it is readily discernable that a serious need to understand exists. When we realize that our will is not always obeyed by us and that there are powers in us greater than we, then a realization comes to us in the form of a vision of something infinitely important that is happening on this small planet and in our bodies and minds. We now recognize mankind's place in the universe where decisive things happen every moment for the ultimate meaning of all existence. And, when our decisions as to conflict, which are occuring in us and through us at all times, are made, we become a part of that ultimate meaning. This is our burden, our despair and our greatness as human beings.

We now see the need for inner conflicts; for unless there was something to strive from, there would be nothing to strive toward. The test of us as humans is in the conflict. Where the body could not exist without food, the mind could not exist without conflict; therefore, the victory that we experience by not doing that which would bring us more pain than pleasure is a step toward achieving the reward of doing something greater. The mind and body now work in unison to suffer out the conflict whereby our inner-self achieves harmony and conflict is proportionately reconciled as a part of this harmony. This type of harmony reflects that there is no virtue without choice and only through control of the choice is the individual actualized to a point of fruition. The degree of creative possibilities are now high and the gap between the unconscious and conscious is closed to a point of exorcising the neurosis through acute awareness. Self-knowledge, that brings infinitely precious awareness, is now ours and is a product of the victory achieved through conflict. If conflict had not been present, the psyche could not have atheletically coped with choice and through this intermeshing of idea upon idea and fact upon fact formulated the inner growth upon which acute awareness and creative powers are founded. For without something to flee from, there is nothing to flee to. The conflict, therefore, is a burden to be endured for creative resources find their expression through the resolution of the conflict through reconciliation of contradictions. One now becomes that which he ought to be through the infinitely precious possession of acute awareness. Conflict now reflects its own conflict in that while a burden, it is also a blessing.

* * * * * *

NATIONAL COUNCIL ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY

PREVENTION · CONTROL · TREATMENT

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AUSTIN 1, TEXAS, 530 Littlefield Building, GReenwood 8-5625 FREDERICK WARD, JR., Southern Director

Rec'd 12/10/65

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December 7, 1965

Mr. Paul Anthony, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsythe Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Anthony:

I have been almost constantly away from my office for the past several weeks and have just had an opportunity to review the correspondence which has been forwarded to me by Mr. Rector and the copy of your letter to him as of November 29.

As Mr. Rector indicated in his letter to you in response to your request for suggestions of individuals who might serve as staff, we would be very glad to help recruit personnel for your project if you could give us the scope of the project and the qualifications desired.

With respect to your most recent letter indicating some possible change in direction of the project originally planned we would look forward to conferring with you either in Atlanta or Austin or perhaps somewhere in the region. As far as our own schedules are concerned we will be in New York and Washington beginning tomorrow until December 20. It would seem, therefore, that sometime after the first of the year might be the first real opportunity for getting together with you. However, in the meantime if you would send us any further plans as they develop we will be glad to offer any information, suggestions, or comments through correspondence or via telephone.

We look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely yours,

Frederick Ward Jr

Frederick Ward, Jr.

cc Milton Rector

Make folder for SRC Projects section to read: "Rehabilitation of Criminals & Penal admn."

Recd 1/24/66

Jan. 20, 1966
104 Cascade Avenue
Winston-Salem, N.C.
725-8890

Dear Paul:

Lee Bounds doesn't seem to be ready to escape his own prison department. He gave me the names of three men who might be able and willing to help you, and for each one I managed in the phone conversation to get a small bit of information.

Dick Chapel (spelling?) is at the University of Georgia. For many years he was a member of the U. S. Parole Board and was in his last years of membership the chairman. He has recently gone to Georgia and it might be he has spare time in his present job. He is a native Southerner; his views on race matters are probably liberal, although we don't know for sure.

Ralph Highland recently retired from the U. S. Parole Board, too. He doesn't seem to have any job lined up and he is returning to the South probably. He is a North Carolinian and a graduate of Duke. Lee didn't know where he is locating, but he ~~probably~~ can be located through the U. S. Parole Board in Washington. His views on race matters are unknown, but probably are liberal.

Ben Overstreet was with the Federal Bureau of Prisons, and later with the prison sections of the Army and Navy. He worked later with NCCD, then with the Institute of Government of the University of N. C. at Chapel Hill. He went on leave of absence recently and is doing a ~~[illegible]~~ study of some sort, having to do with correctional matters, and he might be of some help. He doesn't have the stature of the other two men, perhaps; maybe he isn't as old, either. He could be reached through the Institute of Government.

If I can do anything to help in any way, please let me know. I'm here working on my novel, but now and then I stick my head above water.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

John (Ehle)

Mr. Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council, Atlanta

POLICE AND
COMMUNITY
RELATIONS
NEWSLETTER

NUMBER 17 NOVEMBER 1965

NEW NATIONAL CENTER ESTABLISHED AT MSU

A year-round permanent National Center on Police and Community Relations was established Aug. 1, 1965. This Center operates as a part of the School of Police Administration and Public Safety, College of Social Science, Michigan State University. The establishment of the Center has been made possible by a grant of $100,000 for a three-year period by The Field Foundation, Inc., of New York.

Director of the Center is Professor Louis A. Radelet. He is administratively responsible to Mr. A. F. Brandstatter, professor and director of the School of Police Administration and Public Safety. Professor Radelet is assisted by Martin G. Miller, assistant director of the Center, and Katherine A. Hunter, secretary of the Center.

A printed brochure explaining the new Center, its background, purposes, services and procedures, is available to anyone requesting same. In general, the Center will offer services to police agencies and other components of the administration of criminal justice, as well as to more broadly directed community organizations, in four categories: (1) instructional and educational programs; (2) action-oriented research projects; (3) literature and publications; and (4) direct consultative service. In these services, the Center will frequently act in a "broker" role, with fees charged for specific tasks undertaken and completed.

An Advisory Council of 25 members, meeting twice annually, will guide the work and development of the Center.

Establishment of the Center represents culmination of five years of planning and, in fact, is a logical extension of the Police-Community Relations concept developed at Michigan State University beginning in 1954, and since nurtured in the annual Institute and its many counterparts across the country at the local, state, and regional levels. The need for the Center and the delineation of its services were first indicated in a national survey of 168 law enforcement agencies done in 1961 by the School of Police Administration and Public Safety on an earlier grant of $18,150 from The Field Foundation, Inc.

While the Center is involved in many projects located in different parts of the country, courses in Police and Community Relations are also being taught in regular curriculum in Michigan State's School of Police Administration and Public Safety at the undergraduate and graduate levels. In the current fall term, a total of 66 students are enrolled in two courses. Three hours of instruction in Police and Community Relations is provided through the Center for the Courses taught in the short-course law enforcement training program, directed by Lawrence J. Baril, in the Continuing Education Services of Michigan State University.

A NEW FACE

The Police and Community Relations *Newsletter* is now ten years old. We proudly relate that it has grown in circulation from the 300 readers of the first issue in 1955, to the present readership of 3500. This indicates that interest in police and community relations is widespread and is increasing at a remarkable rate. The *Newsletter* is based on the philosophy that though the National Institute, of the kind we have experienced at Michigan State University, can be uplifting and rewarding in itself, such conferences are not ends in themselves. The Institute is only a feature of a process which begins in our home communities, prior to the Institute, and hopefully, a process which continues and has its real testing and dividends in our home communities after the Institute ends. Through the years we have felt that it is important for those who have had the Institute experience to have some kind of periodic communication, so we can learn something of what happens locally that is related to the Institute. The focus of this *Newsletter* continues to center on this philosophy, with the hope that it encompasses not only Institute graduates, but all who are concerned over the welfare of their community. Therefore, the *Newsletter* serves the purpose of facilitating the communication process between law enforcement officers and other community leaders. We stress the fact that the police department is *a part* of the community it serves, rather than *apart* from that community.

This issue is the first to be published by the new National Center on Police and Community Relations of Michigan State University's School of Police Administration and Public Safety. The *Newsletter* is an item in the Center's literature and publications service. As such, it takes up a series initiated and published for years by the National Conference of Christians and Jews (NCCJ). This issue also represents the first efforts of its new editor, Martin G. Miller, who enthusiastically takes over this responsibility from Louis A. Radelet. The *Newsletter* will continue to be a bi-annual publication and the type of information presented in the past will remain basically the same. We hope the new format will improve the process of presenting information to our readers. This *Newsletter* is not an exhaustive coverage and all-inclusive of the Police and Community Relations field. We ask your indulgence if we neglect to mention an important development. We hope that this can be remedied by having our readers inform us about these developments and news items. We cannot provide elaborate detail about any single development, but we certainly encourage correspondence among our readers, with a view to securing more information. We also hope that readers will feel free to communicate to us their views on improving the *Newsletter*. Our main purpose is to serve the needs of our readers.

We sincerely hope that this *Newsletter* will prove to be a contributing factor in reducing the complex problems of community health that have arisen in our contemporary society.

POLICE AND COMMUNITY RELATIONS NEWSLETTER

Published in November and April by the **National Center on Police and Community Relations** of the School of Police Administration and Public Safety, College of Social Science.

Louis A. Radelet, Professor
Director of Center

Martin G. Miller
Assistant Director and Editor

403 Olds Hall
Michigan State University
East Lansing, Michigan
48823

DETROIT CITIZENS COMMITTEE ISSUES REPORT

The continuing Sub-Committee on Police-Community Relations of the Citizens Committee for Equal Opportunity, chaired by The Honorable Horace W. Gilmore, Wayne County Circuit Court, has completed and released a report titled, *The Police, Law Enforcement and the Detroit Community, Summer 1965.* The report states the following facts about crime and law enforcement in Detroit:

1. Contrary to belief, the Detroit crime rate is not generally increasing.
2. In every category of major crime, Detroit's 1964 crime rate was *lower* than the national average.
3. One of the most persistent problems facing street crime in Detroit is directly related to the existence of open and widespread prostitution and the white clientele which supports Negro prostitution.
4. The most alarming rise in the crime rate, nation-wide, has been in the suburbs.
5. The problem of police harassment has not been resolved, but improved channels for police-citizen redress of grievances are now established through the machinery and work of the Civil Rights Commission and internal action by the police department.
6. There is a limit to the ability of the police force to deal with crime and lawlessness, unless the present manpower shortage is overcome and ways are found to reduce the loss of experienced officers from the force.

The report concludes by urging the citizens of Detroit:

". . . 1) to analyze the facts about crime in our city, 2) to examine those attitudes in the general community which are barriers to effective, impartial law enforcement, especially those which reflect a dual standard of law enforcement on the part of our citizens, 3) to consider the issue of police brutality as a real and serious concern in Detroit—one on which some progress has been made but also one on which much remains to be done and 4) to unite as a community behind current efforts to upgrade and professionalize the Detroit Police Department as an additional, positive step toward effective law enforcement in Detroit."

☆ ☆ ☆

CIVIL RIGHTS AND THE POLICE

THREE CONFERENCES HELD IN THE MID-WEST

MICHIGAN CONFERENCES

During June and July of this year, the Michigan Civil Rights Commission and the Michigan Association of Chiefs of Police in cooperation with the Michigan State Police and the School of Police Administration and Public Safety, Michigan State University, conducted a series of ten one-day conferences in key Michigan cities. The conferences were based on the theme *The Police and Civil Rights.* A total of 392 police administrators from every part of the State attended the conferences. Each conference comprised six hours of discussion, generally directed at improving mutual understanding between police leaders and civil rights professionals.

ALL-OHIO CONFERENCE

A state-wide conference on the theme *The Challenge of Racial Conflict to Law Enforcement Agencies* was held on the evening of May 3 and all day of May 4, 1965, in Delaware, Ohio. Most of the members were police personnel; however, many Ohio agencies were represented. Professor Louis A. Radelet gave the keynote address entitled, "The Development of Police Leadership in Community Relations." Featured speakers were Dr. Simon Dinitz, Ohio State University, who spoke on "Race and Crime"; Nelson A. Watson, International Association of Chiefs of Police, who spoke on "Police and Community Relations"; and Nissen Gross, Midwest director of Civil Rights, Anti-Defamation League, who spoke on "Civil Rights Laws and the Role of the Police in Enforcing Them." This was the first state-wide conference of its type to be held in Ohio.

MILWAUKEE CLERGY CONFERENCE

The Milwaukee, Wis., Conference on Religion and Race, met on Oct. 26, 1965. This conference was comprised of approximately 150 clergymen of diverse denominational backgrounds. The five-hour conference dealing with "Law Enforcement and Race Relations" featured Professor Louis A. Radelet as speaker and discussion leader.

11TH AND 12TH NATIONAL INSTITUTES

The 11th Annual National Institute on Police and Community Relations, held May 16-21, 1965, on the theme *The Police as Community Leaders,* was attended by 382 police and other community leaders, coming from 133 communities in 29 states, the District of Columbia, and five foreign countries: Nationalist China, Ceylon, Norway, New Zealand and Canada. The keynoter was Wayne G. Thompson, city manager, Oakland, Calif. The many interesting and enthusiastically received features included: "Understanding Ourselves—Perception as a Psychological Process" by Professor Eugene L. Hartley of the Department of Psychology, City College of the City University of New York; "The Police and Their Problems" by Professor Marvin G. Wolfgang, Center of Criminological Research, University of Pennsylvania; and "The Police as Community Leaders" by E. Wilson Purdy, commissioner, Pennsylvania State Police. A volume of the Papers presented at the 11th National Institute has been widely distributed.

The National Center on Police and Community Relations, as one of its instructional services, will take over the responsibility for all future Institutes. The Institute will continue to be co-sponsored by the Continuing Education Service of Michigan State University, with the cooperation of the National Conference of Christians and Jews.

The staff of the Center is busily in the process of formulating the 12th Annual National Institute program; the Planning Committee met Nov. 5, 1965. The Institute will center around the theme, *Police and the Community: Partners in Crime Prevention.* Director of the Institute will be Professor Radelet, with Harold A. Lett of the National Conference of Christians and Jews, and Noel A. McQuown, deputy chief of the Los Angeles Police Department, as Associate Directors. The Institute fee is $75.00 per person; some scholarship assistance is available from most NCCJ offices. The fee covers all expenses except transportation. The program brochure and application form will be available from the National Center on Police and Community Relations or any NCCJ office as of March 1, 1966.

REGIONAL INSTITUTES FLOURISH THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY

It is encouraging to see the growth of the Police and Community Relations concept throughout the country. Interaction of police and community leaders helps to alleviate self-imposed police isolationism and increases the community's awareness that police are *part of* the community, not *apart from* it. The following are summaries of several institutes held within the last few months:

TEXAS A & M INSTITUTE

The 8th Annual Texas A & M University Institute on Police and Community Relations was held Aug. 15-19, 1965. The attendance of approximately 75 persons was comprised of police and community leaders from Texas, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Oklahoma. The institute was directed by Wallace Beasley, director of Police Training in the Engineering Extension Service of Texas A & M. Professor Frank Day, School of Police Administration and Public Safety, Michigan State University, delivered the keynote address. Charles F. Pegg, chief of police, East Lansing, was among the discussion leaders.

LONG ISLAND WORKSHOP

The 4th Annual Long Island Workshop in Police and Community Relations was held this summer at Adelphi University in Garden City, N. Y. This two-week workshop was a cooperative venture by Adelphi University and the National Conference of Christians and Jews.

OHIO INSTITUTE

Cleveland was the sight of a 2nd Annual Northern Ohio Institute on Police and Community Relations on Nov. 12 and 13, 1965. This institute is sponsored by police and human relations organizations in the Cleveland area.

The Dayton, Ohio, Human Relations Commission sponsored, on Sept. 25, 1965, at the University of Dayton, an Institute on Police-Community Relations. Of the 123 participants, 40 were police supervisory and command personnel, and 83 were community leaders from various agencies. This was the second institute of its type held in Dayton in recent years. The institute theme was *Law Enforcement: A Total Community Responsibility*. Louis A. Radelet was keynoter, and Professor Marvin G. Wolfgang, University of Pennsylvania, was the featured speaker.

WASHINGTON, D. C., INSTITUTE

Police and Community Relations programs in the District of Columbia continue to flourish. A one-day institute in early May of 1965 was conducted for 150 police and community leaders.

NORTHEAST INSTITUTE

On Oct. 24-29, 1965, a Northeast Institute on Police and Community Relations was held at Point Pleasant, N. J. This institute was directed by Howard J. Devaney, former police officer and currently NCCJ director for New Jersey. Approximately 100 people attended, including police and other community leaders. This institute is a revival, after several years lapse, of an institute held at various Northeastern colleges and universities. The one prior to the New Jersey institute was at St. John's College in Annapolis, Md., in 1961.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA INSTITUTE

The 8th Annual Southern California Institute was held at the University of Southern California on April 21, 1965. This institute was co-sponsored by California State College at Long Beach, State College at Los Angeles, and the University of Southern California in cooperation with the National Conference of Christians and Jews—Southern California Region.

In light of the recent riots in Los Angeles, Robert Walker, Southern California program director of NCCJ, sent a letter to all 1965 institute registrants summarizing all recommendations and findings of their Police and Community Relations Institutes held over the past five years. He relates that while many of the recommendations made have been implemented, many were not. In his opinion, several points are crystal clear:

> "First, more effective communication between law enforcement and the total community is absolutely essential.
>
> "Second, the prevention of crime and lawlessness is a problem for the total community, not law enforcement alone.
>
> "Third, yearly one-day Police and Community Relations Institutes are not enough. There is a real need for serious confrontation and dialogues between representative persons and community organizations the year-round.
>
> "Fourth, it is imperative that we involve in our future dialogues and institutes the people from the disadvantaged areas of our city. We can no longer afford the luxury of talking to ourselves. In so doing, we must be ready and willing to accept controversy and sharp differences of opinion. While this may be disagreeable, and irritating at times, a 'war of words', if necessary, is infinitely more tolerable than a shooting war on the sidewalks and streets of Los Angeles."

TRAINING PROGRAMS

LAKE COUNTY, INDIANA

The Police and the Community was the theme of a four-week training program attended by 900 police officers and other interested citizens during August and September of this year. This program, directed by Frank A. Cizon, was sponsored by the Lake County Economic Opportunity Council and all police departments of Lake County, Ind.

The program consisted of eight three-hour sessions using the facilities of St. Joseph's College, Purdue University, and the University of Indiana. Each session included a short lecture on intergroup relations and their implications for police officers, as well as a presentation of human relations police incidents for discussion purposes. The speakers and their lecture subjects were as follows:

Professor Louis A. Radelet, School of Police Administration and Public Safety, Michigan State University—"Professionalism and its Implications for Police-Community Relations."

Dr. John J. Kane, then chairman of the Department of Sociology, Notre Dame University—"Socio-Psychological Aspects of Police and Community Relations."

Robert Gordon, Indiana director of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith—"Evidences of Discrimination."

Dr. Frank Cizon, associate professor of Social work, Loyola University of Chicago—"Sociological Aspects of Police and Community Relations in Lake County, Ind."

Dr. M. Leo Bohannon, Midwest district director of The National Urban League—"Understanding Minority Groups."

Roy Littlejohn, staff counsel, United States Commission on Civil Rights, Washington, D. C.—"Civil Rights Laws and Their Implications for the Police."

Nelson A. Watson, director of Special Services, International Association of Chiefs of Police, Washington, D. C.—"Understanding Crowd Behavior" and "The Police as Community Leaders."

DETROIT, MICHIGAN

In Detroit, 1,800 policemen had the opportunity to attend a five-week course, between June and September, 1965, covering eight difficult situations faced by policemen which most frequently produced aggravated police and community relations. Episodes were presented either in a printed narrative to each participating officer, or were acted out with the officers playing parts in each episode—both the police officers' and citizens' roles. Effort was made to have the episode true to life, and each contained elements of social, racial, economic, and cultural differences that have been known to be factors in past instances of community strife and police-community relations problems.

Each day's program consisted of the presentation and discussion of one episode, plus a short lecture followed by discussion on intergroup relations and its implications for police officers. Lecture subjects included the following: individual and group similarities and differences; the nature of prejudice, stereotyping, selective perception, etc.; prejudice and its causes in group, economic, social and cultural differences; dealing with racial prejudice; myths and facts regarding the background of crime; civil rights and professionalism in police work; community human relations resources; how to win community support for police work.

This program was developed by the Detroit Commission on Community relations, the Detroit Police Department, and the Total Action Against Poverty Program. Ninety per cent of the $200,000 program was financed with Federal funds from the Office of Economic Opportunity.

INNOVATIONS

Denver Police Plan New Bureau

The establishment of a Community Relations Bureau within the Denver Police Department is being planned. "This Bureau's basic responsibility," states Denver's Mayor Currigan, "will be to improve the department's relationships with all elements of the community, but most especially to work with minority groups in the city." The Bureau members will devote full time to community relations work.

Maryland Training Programs

Training programs in the Police and Community Relations field have been developed by the United States Park Police and Montgomery County, Md., police departments.

California Committee

A Community Relations Committee has been established by the California Peace Officers Association. Chairman of this Committee is Sheriff Peter Pitchess of the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department. The general purpose of the committee is to emphasize the vital importance in today's law enforcement work of specialized training for police officers in the field of community relations. The committee will undertake various types of programs directed to this purpose.

Washington State University

A new course in Police and Community Relations has been developed in the curriculum of the Department of Police Science and Administration at Washington State University, Pullman, Wash. The course is being taught by Professor Harry More.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

The Police and the Civil Rights Act, is a 22-page booklet based on a conference conducted by the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) at the Center for Continuing Education of the University of Oklahoma. The conference, held on Aug. 7 and 8, 1964, was attended by 130 police executives from all parts of the United States. This booklet is offered as an aid to how police responsibility may be fulfilled as it relates to The Civil Rights Act. The booklet states:

It has been said that men are never so likely to settle a question rightly as when they discuss it freely. This was the philosophy behind the police executives conference on The Civil Rights Act. It is the purpose of this booklet to provide some guidelines which hopefully will lead to further local discussions for the benefit of the police and the communities they serve.

Copies of this booklet, as a public service to police departments and other law enforcement agencies, are available by contacting the IACP.

APPOINTMENTS-RETIREMENTS

Inspector Raymond A. Dahl has retired from the Milwaukee Police Department to join the staff of the Southern Police Institute of the University of Louisville, Louisville, Ky., as a specialist in Police and Community Relations.

Inspector Larry W. Fultz has retired from the Houston, Tex., Police Department to become a partner in a large Houston law firm. For the past two years, Inspector Fultz has been an associate director of the National Institute on Police and Community Relations and a leader in the annual institute at Texas A & M.

Deputy Chief Howard K. Mowry has been appointed the director of the Community Relations Unit of the Washington, D. C., Metropolitan Police Department.

JAMES J. BRENNAN

Dr. James J. Brennan, professor in the School of Police Administration and Public Safety, Michigan State University, and an authority in the field of the prevention and control of delinquency and crime, died on Sept. 8, 1965. He was 58.

Before coming to Michigan State University in 1954, Dr. Brennan was director of Information, Planning and Public Relations of New York City's Police Athletic League. During the 1940's, he had a similar position with the Juvenile Aid Bureau and then the Youth Division.

At Michigan State, Dr. Brennan taught courses on juvenile delinquency and the administration of delinquency prevention programs. He was director of the 1956 2nd Annual National Institute on Police and Community Relations and was active in planning the institute and lecturing at the institute each year. Dr. Brennan recently completed a National Institutes of Health research project titled, *Training Police in Delinquency Prevention and Control: Evaluation of a Program.*

POLICE AND COMMUNITY RELATIONS NEWSLETTER

THE NATIONAL CENTER ON POLICE AND COMMUNITY RELATIONS
SCHOOL OF POLICE ADMINISTRATION AND PUBLIC SAFETY
COLLEGE OF SOCIAL SCIENCE
403 OLDS HALL
MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY
EAST LANSING, MICHIGAN 48823

EAST LANSING MICH.
U.S. POSTAGE
04
PB METER
P.B. 607749

Mr. Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Hal & for John Brown

VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
17 EAST CARY STREET
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA 23219
TELEPHONE: AREA CODE 703-648-4444

Recd 5/14/66

B

9 May 1966

File
Prison Reform
+ Criminal Rehab.
cr. ref.
Virginia Council

3

ALEXANDRIA
ARLINGTON
BLACKSBURG
CHARLOTTESVILLE
COVINGTON
DANVILLE
FAIRFAX
FRANKLIN
FREDERICKSBURG
GILES
HANOVER
HOPEWELL
LANCASTER-NORTHUMBERLAND
LEXINGTON
LOUDOUN
LYNCHBURG
MERCER-TAZEWELL
NORFOLK
PENINSULA (HAMPTON-NEWPORT NEWS)
PETERSBURG
PORTSMOUTH
PRINCE EDWARD
PRINCE WILLIAM
RADFORD
RICHMOND
ROANOKE
ROCKINGHAM
VIRGINIA BEACH
WARRENTON
WILLIAMSBURG
COLLEGE COUNCIL

Mr. Paul Anthony
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Paul:

Please take note of the change in our address as we have been advised that we are receiving too many things listing our former address on Kensington Avenue.

I am very sorry I was unable to actually talk with you about the Ford Foundation name appearing in the Virginia newspapers. I still have some confusion in regard to the status of this situation. However, may I assure you that it has been my utmost purpose to cooperate to the fullest extent with the staff of SRC and I greatly appreciate your previous advice, counsel and criticism. It is a deep concern of mine though that we increasingly seem to have little contact between the VCHR state office and staff members of SRC who make visits, have projects in Virginia, etc. This item was discussed at our last Executive Committee Meeting. However, it is still my purpose to continue to work in close cooperation for a most effective program in Virginia through the assistance of SRC.

I thank you for your fine support and compliments on certain projects we have undertaken.

We sincerely request a representative or representatives from SRC in attendance at our Board Meeting on May 28th, at the Presidential Motor Inn, 1500 Main Street (U. S. 29 and Main Street), Downtown Lynchburg, Virginia, beginning at 11:00 a.m.

Sincerely yours,

Robert Lee Combs

Robert Lee Combs,
Executive Director

RLC:rbm
cc: Mr. D. H. Scull
Mr. Ed. Stanfield

VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
17 EAST CARY STREET
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA 23219
TELEPHONE: AREA CODE 703-648-4444

9 May 1966

ALEXANDRIA
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PRINCE WILLIAM
RADFORD
RICHMOND
ROANOKE
ROCKINGHAM
VIRGINIA BEACH
WARRENTON
WILLIAMSBURG

COLLEGE COUNCIL

Mr. Colston A. Lewis
513 North Second Street
Richmond, Virginia 23219

Re: Parolee Assistance Society, Incorporated

Dear Mr. Lewis:

Thank you for your correspondence concerning the above organization, as to its purpose and its meeting of Friday, May 6, 1966, at the Leigh Street YMCA.

I am sorry that I had a conflict and was not able to attend; however, may I assure you that the VCHR is very interested in equal justice under the law, law enforcement, penal institutions and the status of parolees.

I believe the Southern Regional Council, Inc. has expressed an interest in this area, and I am taking the liberty of photo-coping this correspondence and sending a copy thereof to Mr. Paul Anthony, the Executive Director.

Sincerely yours,

RLC.

Robert Lee Combs,
Executive Director

RLC:rbm

cc: Mr. Paul Anthony
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

COPY FOR VA. COUNCIL ON
HUMAN RELATIONS

513 N. 2nd St.,
Richmond, Va. Phone MI 4-2547
May 3, 1966

Rev. G. F. Ricketts
Chaplain
State Farm,
Goochland County, Va.

RE: PAROLEE ASSISTANCE SOCIETY,
INCORPORATED.

Dear Reverend Ricketts:

I hereby acknowledge your telephone call of yesterday requesting some information about the above-styled organization, and am very grateful that you are showing interest enough in this venture to even inquire as to the proposed operation:

This is to advise that this idea was conceived by Mr. Leroy Alphonso Haith, who has had some experience as both an inmate and a parolee of both State and Federal institutions. It so happens that I had known this young man personally for most of his life and all of his adult life, during which time he always appeared to have been very mentally alert and by more standards quite intelligent. His observations, both in and out of penal institutions, gave him reason to believe that there was a dire need for assistance, not only for those who are incarcerated, but also those who are about to leave the institutions, especially immediately upon leaving, with good intentions toward rehabilitation but no help, ~~HE~~ FELT NEED OF a general rehabilitation programme, which it appears that the general public has seemingly overlooked, or, in the vinogar of the laity, they are branded criminals, and, therefore, overlooked by the general public without the least bit of concern for the persons themselves, but shunned as possible ~~insecurity~~ for the citizenry in general.

As a former Social Worker and a Lawyer for a number of years, I have not been unmindful of the plight of those who have committed crimes, or had at some time been committed to penal institutions, but, like the public in general, had never taken time to actually do anything about it. After constant prodding by Mr. Haith that this was a service that some people of influence should not neglect, I decided to assist him in forming an organization which will serve to stimulate the interest of the people to the extent that some of those persons who leave the institutions with good intentions may, with a little help, become rehabilitated and return to the public as useful citizens, or at least be given a fair chance to do so. Therefore, we are calling on the public, in general, to assist us in our effort, and to attend, if it be humanly possible, an organizational meeting to be held here in the City of Richmond, Virginia, at the Leigh Street Y. M. C. A., located at 212 East Leigh Street, Richmond, Virginia, at 8 o'clock Friday night, May 6th, 1966.

May I thank you again for the notice you have taken of our labors

I am,

Very truly yours,

Colston A. Lewis

Leroy

CAL:Lev

Hold John Boone

File
Soc. Projects
"Prison Reform"

ATLANTA YOUTH COUNCIL

CITY HALL
ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30303
522-4463

ROBERT M. WOOD, CHAIRMAN
FRANKLIN THOMAS, VICE CHAIRMAN
MICHAEL H. TROTTER, SECRETARY-TREASURER
MRS. GRACE T. HAMILTON, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

MEMBERS:
JACK C. DELIUS
HERBERT T. JENKINS
IRVING KALER
DR. JOHN LETSON
DR. J. A. MIDDLETON
MRS. RHODES PERDUE
MRS. CLAYTON R. YATES

June 23, 1966

TO: Atlanta Youth Serving Agencies

FROM: Atlanta Youth Council

The Atlanta Youth Council, established by the City of Atlanta to coordinate a community program designed to control and eliminate juvenile delinquency and to cooperate with existing efforts against delinquency, has published the enclosed Inventory of Summer Opportunities. The Inventory represents one of our efforts to help existing agencies reach parents and children who need their services.

The Inventory was prepared in an effort by the Council to encourage full use this summer of available opportunities--particularly educational programs, supervised recreation and day care facilities. Since time demanded that we work quickly, we may have omitted some programs of which we were not aware.

We hope that you will post this Inventory and help make it available to those who might participate in your program. It is our hope that we can be mutually helpful in our work to prevent and control juvenile delinquency.

GTH:ph

INVENTORY OF SUMMER OPPORTUNITIES

Education Recreation Day Care

Published by the Atlanta Youth Council in cooperation with Economic Opportunity Atlanta, Inc.

SUMMER, 1966

OPPORTUNITIES FOR LEARNING

Summer School Program – –

Grade School, June 13 – July 22 8:30 – 11:30 enrichment, remedial

High School, June 15 – August 5 8:00 – 12:45, all high school courses

(Call 522–3381 or your school)

Community School Summer Fun Program – –

Grades 3 – 12, Sports, music, Hobbies, vocational courses, science, math, reading for fun

Washington High School
45 White House Dr., S. W. 758–8871

Price High School
1670 Capitol Avenue, S. W. 627–1331

Brown High School
765 Peeples Street, S. W. 753–9771

Head Start – –
Any child 4 or 5 years old who has not had kindergarten experience.

NORTH EAST

John Hope Inman Park North Avenue Wesley

NORTH WEST

Bethune John Carey Center Hill Chattahoochee
Clement English Avenue Margaret Fain Pitts
Goldsmith Grove Park Luckie Street W. J. Scott
George Towns E. A. Ware Jas. L. Mayson

SOUTH WEST

Anderson Park Peter J. Bryant Capitol Avenue
E. R. Carter W. H. Crogman Jeremiah S. Gilbert
William Franklin Hardnett Peeples Street Slater
Walker Street

SOUTH EAST

E. S. Cook J. W. Dobbs Grant Park C. B. Harper
E. P. Johnson

OPPORTUNITIES FOR RECREATION

CITYWIDE

New Playlots – –

Rhodes Street Between Sunset and Vine
Connally Street between Fulton and Richardson
Wylie and Tye Streets on the Southeast Corner
Gilliam Park on Wade Avenue just off Boulevard Drive
Maple and Magnolia
McDaniel between Crumley and Glenn

YMCA, 145 Luckie, N. W. 525–5401
Boys 8 – 15, Registration fee
Gym & Swim, 9:00 – 11:30 AM, Monday – Saturday
(special field trips on Wednesday)

YWCA, 72 Edgewood, N. E. 524–3416
Swimming, Tennis Lessons, Camping

Boys Scouts of America
167 Walton Street, N. W. 523–7805
Cubs, Boy Scouts, Explorers

Girls Scouts of America
40 – 16th Street, 876–0734
Brownies, Girl Scouts

Red Cross Swimming Lessons
City pools, call 522–4463 Ext. 315 for information and schedule

Camp Fire Girls
167 Walton Street, N. W. 525–7635
Camp Toccoa, fee 4 two-week camps

Camp Calvin, call 522–7522
Girls & Boys 9 & 10, July 7 – 10
Boys, 11 – 14, July 14 – 17
Girls, 11 – 14, August 11 – 14
Volunteers for Counselors call Mr. Calvin Rice, 753–6121

SOUTHEAST SECTION

EOA Neighborhood Centers – –

Price High Center
1127 Capitol Avenue, S. W. 522–2792
ages 10 – 21, Monday – Saturday, sports, dancing, art, track, trips

Northeast Neighborhood Center
286 Decatur Street, S. E. 577–1735
Recreation – – all ages

New Playlots – –

Connally Street between Fulton and Richardson
Wylie and Tye Streets on S.E. corner
McDaniel – between Crumley and Glenn

Summerhill Ext. – Butler Street YMCA
630 Frasier Street, S. E.
Day Camp June 6 – July 8, Monday – Friday
9:30 – 4:30, Registration, Bring lunch and bathing suits

Warren Memorial Boys' Club
790 Berne Street, S. E. 622–1358
Boys 6 – 18, weekdays Noon – 8pm. Saturday 9 – 5, crafts, swim, sports. Camp Kiwanis, 6 one-week camps

Whitehead Memorial Boys'Club
1900 Lakewood Avenue, S. E. 627–4617
Boys 6 – 18, weekdays 9 – 5, Saturday 9 – 1. 6 one-week camps

Salvation Army – Fulton Boys Club, Fulton Girls Club
164 Carroll Street, S. E. 523–3331 10 am – 6 pm
Boys and girls 6 – 18 Sports, trips, swim, crafts

Grant Park YMCA Day Camp
Boys & Girls 6 – 11 from these schools: Grant Park, Cook, West, Slation, Jerome Jones, Milton Ave.
July 20 – July 27, 9 – 3:30 525–5401

Orchard Knob Baptist Church YMCA Day Camp
Boys & Girls 6 – 11 from these schools: Blair Village, Minnie Howell, Humphries 3099 Humphries Dr., S.E. 361–4501
June 20 – July 27, 9:00 – 3:30

Eastern Branch YMCA
1765 Memorial Dr., S. E. 373–6561 4 two-week day camps, Start June 13 Registration fee, ages 6 – 12

Savannah Street Neighborhood House
196 Savannah St., S.E. 688–3986 Vac. Bible School, June, July 9 – Noon Supervised recreation afternoon

Wesley House Center, Cap. Homes
175 Woodward Wy., S.E. 525–5841 game room, trips, crafts

Methodist Parish House
364 Kelly St., S.E. 577–1569 Playmobile, Tues. – Sat.
9:30 – Noon Com. Church Sch. Aug. 2 – 12, 9:30 – 11:30
Teen Council, 3:30 – 6, Pool table, jute box, dancing, games

Grady Homes Girls' Club
148 Bell St., S.E. 524–3361 June 12 – Aug. 5
10 am – 3:30 pm Mon. – Fri. (Special program on Fri.)
Art, cooking, sewing, games

Bethlehem Community Center
9 McDonough Blvd., S.E. 622–0919 Day Camp, July–July
ages 6 – 11 cook-outs, swim, hikes, crafts
Resident Camp, Aug. 1 – 12, ages 9 – 14 $12.50 per child

Kirkwood Christian Center
1895 Boulevard Dr., S.E. 377–6353 Play yard weekdays,
Ages 3 – 5, 9 – Noon Elementary grades, 1 – 5 pm
Crafts, table games, drama, music Grades 4 – 8, 9 – Noon
Teens, 1 – 5 pm; 7 – 9 pm Monday, Wednesday, Friday
August 22 – 26, Vacation Bible School

SOUTHWEST SECTION

EOA Neighborhood Centers – –
West End Neighborhood Center
725 Lawton St., S.W. 753–6101 15 recreation programs, all ages

Summerhill Neighborhood Center
65 Georgia Ave., S.W. 577–1351 softball, baseball teams
indoor recreation at center

— — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —

Central Presbyterian Church
201 Washington St., S.W. 522–7522
Boys' Club 10 – 16, Wednesday 7 – 10 pm
Girls' Club 8 – 12, Mon. 3:30–5 pm

Phyllis Wheatley YWCA
559 Tattnall St., S.W. 523–0543 Day Camp fee, June 13–July 15
Boarding Camp, 3 two-week sessions

South Bend Park YMCA Day Camp
Boys & Girls 6 – 11 from these schools: Brewer, Lakewood, Lakewood Heights, Guice, Benteen, Gilbert, Lullwater, Cleveland Avenue
June 20–July 29, 9:00 – 3:30

Richardson Street Center
342 Richardson St., S.W. 688–1482 game room, crafts, field trips

Park Street Methodist Church
Park & Lee Sts., S.W. 758–6348 team sports, sewing room, music, day camp, TV lounge, scouting

Cooper St. School Extension of Grady Homes Girls Club
414 Formwalt, S.W., 524–3361
June 13 – Aug. 4, 10 – 3:30, Register

Camp Fire Girls Day Camp Le Wasi Church of the Master
3400 Gordon, S.W. 525–7635 Girls over 7 June 13 – 24,
June 27 – July 8, fee 9:30 to 3:00

NORTHWEST SECTION

EOA Neighborhood Centers
Nash–Washington Service Center
247 Ashby St., N.W. 524–2084 Recreation, all ages

Central City Center
840 Marietta St., N.W. 873–6759 Teen club for 6th St. Area
Girls Club, call teams

Northwest (Perry Homes) Center
2430 Perry Bovd., N.W., 599–9322 Full recreation program

New Playlots – –
Rhodes St. between Sunset & Vine
Maple & Magnolia

— — — — — — — — — — — —

Salvation Army Bellwood Boys' and Girls' Clubs
779 Bankhead Hwy, N.W. 875–7761 sports, trips, baseball
10 am – 6pm Ball games every night 7 – 9 pm

Westside Extension, Butler St. YMCA
Corner of Ollie & Desota Sts. Day Camp June 6 – July 8, Mon.–Fri.

Perry Homes Ext. of Grady Homes Girls' Club 351–6216
June 12 – Aug. 4 2 four-week sessions Day Camp, registration fee

Carver Boys' Club Day Camp
481 Thurmond St., N.W. 523–2695
June 6 – Aug. 8, Boys 6 – 14 9 – 5 weekdays, 9 – 1 Saturday

Glenn Field YMCA Day Camp
(behind Atlanta Steel) 525–5401 8:30 – 3:00 Boys & Girls from these schools: Haygood, Fowler, Luckie, Couch, Goldsmith, Inman, Home Park, E. P. Howell June 20 – July 29

Glenn Field (special 3 week camp)
Children from Mt. Vernon, Bolton and Chattahoochee Schools
8:30 – 3:00, July 25 – August 12

Tenth Street Methodist Church
425 10th St., N.W. 875–2666
Recreation – Monday 3:30 – 5:00, 4 – 14 years
June 5 – 12, Vacation Bible School

Clark Howell – Techwood Baptist Center
520 Plum St., N.W. 523–4015 Vacation Bible School, June 6 – 15
Ages 4 – 12, 9:30 am – 12:30 pm Mon., Tues 7 – 9:30 Teen night
(Recreation, discussion, crafts)

NORTHEAST SECTION

EOA Neighborhood Centers – –
Edgewood Neighborhood Center
1570 Amanda St., N.E. 378–3696
Full recreation program

New Playlots – –
Merritts Avenue & Bedford Place on Southwest Corner
Gilliam Park on Wade Ave. off Boulevard Drive

— —

Butler Street YMCA
22 Butler St., N. E. 524–0246
Day Camp, June 6 – July 8, Bring swim suit, lunch, 9:30–4:30
Resident Camp, June 13 – Aug. 10 (4 one-week sessions)
Girls can come Aug. 10 – 17

Grady Homes Boys' Club
Bell Street, 577–2732 Boys 6 – 18, Mon.–Fri. 1 – 9 pm.
Sat. 9 – Noon, swim, drama, sports

Wesley Community School Day Camp
187 Wesley Ave., N.E. 378–4393
June 13 – Aug. 5, 9am, Art, music, Field trips, swimming, library

OPPORTUNITIES FOR DAY CARE

NORTHWEST

EOA Sponsored Centers – –
Antioch Day Care Center
540 Kennedy St., N.W. 523–4862
Director – Mrs. Mary Ray

Bowen Homes Day Care Center
(Gate City Association)
1060 Wilkes Cir., N.W. 799–1170
Director – Mrs. Charlie Mae Lowe

Gate City Day Nursery Assoc.
Claudia White Herreld Center, 2125 Clarissa Dr.,N.W. 794–0188

Gate City Day Nursery Assoc.
Herndon Day Care Center, 500 Johns St., N.W. 522–3637

Sheltering Arms Assoc. of Day Nur., 214 Baker Street, N.W.
524–5747 or 524–1748

NORTHEAST

EOA Sponsored Centers – –
Fort St. Kiddie Corner, 562 Boulevard, N.E.
(Will be in operation soon)

SOUTHEAST

EOA Sponsored Centers – –
Grady Homes Day Care Center, 100 Bell St., S.E. 522–1595

Sheltering Arms Assoc. of Day Nur., Dorothy Arkwright Nursery
89 Memorial Dr., S.E. 525–5765

SOUTHWEST

EOA Sponsored Centers – –
Children's Center Family Day Care,
725 Lawton St., S.W. 753–6101
Director – Mrs. Juanita Williams

South Side Day Care Center
802 Pryor St., S.W., 577–2640
Director – Mr. William Shields

South Atlanta Day Care (Gate City Association)
St. Paul AME Church
1540 Pryor Road, S.W., 622–9711
(Will be in operation soon)

Gate City Day Nursery Assoc.
Elizabeth Burch Day Care Center
1587 Wilcox St., S.W., 622–0060

File
Prison Reform

July 18, 1966

Mr. J. D. Riggsby
Associate Warden Treatment
U. S. Penitentiary
Terre Haute, Indiana

Dear Jim:

Regarding our telephone conversation, I would like to employ our ex-secretary, Mr. Farmar as soon as possible. We would like to use him as an office manager-clerk. Please let me know if you are able to arrange for him to come to Atlanta. In order to expedite communication regarding this matter, please call me as soon as possible at 522-8764, collect.

Sincerely,

John O. Boone, Director
Prison Reform and Criminal
Rehabilitation Project

JOB/mmj

July 19, 1966

Mr. Richard Magee
Youth and Adult Correction Agency
447 State Office Building
Sacramento, California

Dear Mr. Magee:

A few weeks ago Jim Murphy of the U. S. Department of Justice, Office of Law Enforcement Assistance, told me about your Systems Study which is coming off the press in the near future. I wonder if you could make the information available to me.

I am contemplating a survey on corrections in the southern region in the near future. Information concerning your Systems Study will be an invaluable compliment to such a survey. I hope to hear from you in the near future concerning the possibility of reviewing your data.

Sincerely,

John O. Boone, Director
SRC Project on Corrections

JOB/km

Georgia Council ON HUMAN RELATIONS
52 Fairlie Street, N. W. • 404/525-6468 • Atlanta, Georgia 30303

July 26, 1966

Mr. J. Edwin Stanfield
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Ed:

Mr. John Boone of your staff should contact David Broiles before he leaves University of Georgia. He could probably steer him the best toward a good University contact. If he cannot reach ~~him~~ David, have him contact Mr. Jack May. He is also a fine professor. Both of these men are past chairmen of our Council.

When Mr. Eddie Smith arrives he can be of some help also to Mr. Boone. His experience could be most useful to him. He will be in next Monday morning.

Sincerely yours,

Frances

Mrs. Frances Pauley
Executive Director

FP/es

MR. JOSEPH HENDRICKS, PRESIDENT
MRS. FRANCES PAULEY, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
THE REVEREND AUSTIN FORD, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT
REV. C. S. HAMILTON, SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT
MRS. HARRY V. RICHARDSON, SECRETARY
MR. JOHNNY GLUSTROM, TREASURER
THE REVEREND OLIVER W. HOLMES, ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR

File
SRC Projects
"Prison Reform"

July 27, 1966

Mr. Louie L. Wainwright
Director
Division of Corrections
620 S. Meridian Street
Tallahassee, Florida

Dear Mr. Wainwright:

I was pleased to meet you personally at the Southern Regional Wardens Institute after corresponding with you and hearing good things about you from my co-worker graduates of Florida State University who were familiar with your work.

I will visit Tallahassee Monday and Tuesday of next week and would appreciate seeing you at some point on Tuesday. Thanks for every consideration.

Sincerely,

John O. Boone
Director
SRC Project on
Corrections

JOB/km

Same ltr
to attached
list

fb

August 1, 1966

Mr. McNeill Smith, Attorney at Law
700 Jefferson Street Building
Greensboro, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Smith:

The Council has initiated a special project in Prison Reform and Criminal Rehabilitation. As director of the project, we have been fortunate to secure Mr. John O. Boone, formerly of the Federal Bureau of Prisons, who began work in mid-July.

The purpose of the project will be to produce significant upgrading of prison practices, particularly on the state level, through consultation with officials supported by fact-finding studies. A lesser but important concern will have to do with rehabilitation, crime prevention, and juvenile delinquency. Outside research will be commissioned to produce data for distribution to officials and interested lay groups.

Near the beginning of the project we are anxious to assemble a group of interested and knowledgeable persons for a one day meeting to advise us of methods, programs, and priorities which they feel should be considered as the program is developed. We would be very grateful if you would be willing to attend such a meeting here in Atlanta. We would be happy to cover all expenses.

Dates tentatively selected for the meeting are either October 20 or October 27. At your convenience would you please let us know whether or not you could attend on either or both of these dates. And, if possible, would you please reserve one of those dates until we are able to make a selection.

To give you some further idea of the type of meeting we envision, attached is a list of the persons being invited.

We appreciate your consideration of this request.

With best wishes.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/km

Enclosure

2-27-66

File – SRC Projects Prison Reform

PROPOSED PARTICIPANTS FOR INITIAL SRC MEETING ON CRIME, DELINQUENCY, AND CRIMINAL REHABILITATION PROJECT

Mr.
✓ ~~Attorney~~ McNeill Smith – atty at Law Will attend
700 Jefferson Street Building
Greensboro, North Carolina

Mr. –
✓ ~~Attorney~~ Joseph Haas, A – ~~Tentatively~~ Will attend
1116 First National Bank Bldg.
Atlanta, Georgia

Mr. –
✓ ~~Attorney~~ Donald Hollowell A –
859½ Hunter Street, S. W. Will attend
Atlanta, Georgia

Mr.
✓ ~~Attorney~~ Barbara Jordan A
5303 Lyons Avenue
Houston, Texas
Will attend

✓ Mr. Sylvan Meyer Will attend
Editor
The Daily Times
Gainesville, Georgia

Mr. Hollis F. Price
President
LeMoyne College
Memphis, Tennessee

✓ Rabbi Jacob M. Rothschild Will attend
3205 Arden Road, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

✓ Mr. V. Lee Bounds
Director of Prisons Will attend
840 West Morgan Street
Raleigh, North Carolina

✓ Mr. Richard Chappell Will attend
Institute of Government
University of Georgia
Athens, Georgia

✓ Mr. George Randall, Administrator Will attend
Corrections Division
Oregon State Board of Control Hold
Salem, Oregon 97310

Dr. E. Preston Sharpe Will attend
✓ General Secretary
American Correctional Assn.
1000 Shoreham Building
15th & H Streets, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

~~Tentatively~~ will attend

MR. Ellis C. MacDougall, Director
South Carolina Department of Corrections
Box 540
Columbia, South Carolina

✓ Mr. Myrle Alexander Will attend
Director
Federal Bureau of Prisons
101 Indiana Avenue
Washington, D. C.

Mr. Ralph McGill
Publisher
✓ The Atlanta Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

✓ Mr. Homer Benson Will attend
Member, United States Board of Parole
101 Indiana Avenue
Washington, D. C.

Mr. ~~Milton Rector~~ Frederick Ward, jr (?)
Executive Director
National Council on Crime and Delinquency
44 East 23rd Street
New York, New York

✓ Mr. Christopher Edley
Ford Foundation will attend
477 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Mr. Bert Struby Will Not attend
General Manager
Macon Telegraph & News
✓ Broadway and Riverside Drive
Macon, Georgia

* Father Ferrell more name –
Chaplain
Howard University
Washington, D. C. 20001

Mr. John H. Wheeler (President, S-B-P –)
President
Mechanics & Farmers Bank
Box 1932
Durham, North Carolina

✓ Mr. Raymond M. Wheeler (chm, Exec Comm SMC –)
1900 Brunswick Avenue
Charlotte, North Carolina
Will attend

MR. Austin MacCormick
Osborne Association, Inc.
114 E. 30th St.
New York, N.Y

~~Tentatively~~ ~~will attend~~ Will Not attend

File
Prison Reform

August 3, 1966

Dr. B. R. Brazeal
Morehouse College
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Brazeal:

In response to your request for information concerning SRC's Project On Crime, Delinquency, And Correctional Administration, you probably already know that I am on leave from the Department of Justice to direct the project, which is scheduled to be conducted over a period of three years.

We are busy designing the project and one of the first endeavors will be some research on Corrections in the Southern Region. This initial survey will probably be our most comprehensive research chore - except possibly a special report at the end of three years - though we will sponsor other short research papers, as necessary.

At the present time, in addition to research and education, we will assume a social action role - especially in connection with penal reform.

I am especially impressed with the significance of a private agency receiving an opportunity to pursue the enhancement of corrections.

Our conception of corrections includes prevention, crime and delinquency, law enforcement, sentencing and court practice as well as the administration of the sentences of courts. So you see we have a tremendous task and a challenging opportunity.

I will keep you advised as interesting things occur.

Sincerely,

John O. Boone
Director
SRC Project on Corrections

JOB/km

File
Prison Reform

SOUTHERN REGIONAL EDUCATION BOARD

130 SIXTH STREET, N. W. · ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30313 · 875-9211

Paul A. &
File JB
He got the message?

August 5, 1966

Mr. John Boone
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Boone:

It was good to talk with you the other day and to know of your activities and interest in attending our conference on "Meeting Manpower Needs for Correctional Rehabilitation in the South."

This conference will be held at the Biltmore Hotel on November 14,15 and 16. I am sure there will be room for you to attend as an observer, and I should like to invite you to do so. You understand that we will not be able to pay any per diem or travel as we will for the official participants.

I shall look forward to meeting you in November.

Cordially yours,

Harold McPheeters

Harold L. McPheeters, M.D.
Associate Director for Mental
Health Training and Research

HLMcP/alr

Southern Regional Education Board

"Manpower Needs For Correctional
Rehabilitation In The South"
Atlanta, Georgia
Monday-Wednesday, November 14-16, 1966

TENTATIVE CONFERENCE AGENDA

November 13, 1966

7:00-9:00 p.m.	Registration

November 14, 1966

8:00-9:00 a.m.	Registration
9:00 a.m.	Welcome and Announcements Purposes of Conference
9:20 a.m.	Governor Carl Sanders ~~Keynote~~ Perspectives
9:45 a.m.	"Rehabilitation of the Offender - University - Agency Relationships and Responsibilities." Mary Switzer - O~~ffice of Law Enforcement Assistance~~
10:30 a.m.	Coffee
10:45 a.m.	Group Discussions - Get acquainted - What we are doing, etc.
12:00	Adjourn for lunch
1:30 p.m.	General Session "Manpower and Training Needs as seen by Corrections Administrators."
2:30 p.m.	Group Discussions - same topic
5:00 p.m.	Adjourn

5:30-6:30 p.m.	Reception

November 15, 1966

9:00 a.m.	General Session "What the Universities Can Do and the Problems They Face."
10:15 a.m.	Coffee
10:30 a.m.	Group Discussions - same topic
12:00	Adjourn for lunch
1:30 p.m.	General Session - Panel - "Models and Resources for Correctional Manpower Training." a) Federal b) Regional c) State
2:30 p.m.	Group Discussions a) What might be done now - without more funds? b) What is needed in new resources?
5:00 p.m.	Adjourn

November 16, 1966

9:00 a.m.	General Session Panel - Models of University - Agency Cooperation Now in Practice.
10:15 a.m.	Coffee
10:30 a.m.	State Caucuses - What Do We Do Next? a) State agencies b) Universities c) SREB
12:00	Lunch
1:30 p.m.	General Session - Conclusions and Recommendations For Action.

CROSS REFERENCE SHEET

NAME OR SUBJECT

Elijah Coleman
Associate Director
Arkansas Council on Human Relations

REGARDING

John Boone's assistance in Arkansas in developing a prison program.

DATE

Coleman's ltr. dtd. August 12, 1966
Boone's reply dtd. August 17, 1966

(SEE)
NAME OR SUBJECT

SEE: ~~Arkansas Council on~~ Arkansas Council on Human Relations

August 26, 1966

MEMORANDUM

TO: John O. Boone
From; Paul Anthony

Our Executive Committee will meet on September 12 and, of course, I would like very much for you to be present. I would like to introduce you to the Committee and then have you give a relatively brief report on your plans and program thus far.

INFORMATION CENTER ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY

NATIONAL COUNCIL ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY
44 EAST 23RD STREET
NEW YORK, N. Y. 10010
ALGONQUIN 4-7110
CABLE: NACRIDEL

September 27, 1966

John O. Boone
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Ford Foundation Grant for a special project in the area of prison reform and criminal rehabilitation

Dear Sir:

The Information Center on Crime and Delinquency, under a contract with the National Institute of Mental Health, maintains an international clearinghouse for information on current projects in the prevention, control and treatment of crime and delinquency. In addition, we edit a serial publication containing abstracts of current literature and a compilation of summaries of current projects in our field.

We are interested in information on any project or research currently ongoing which:
(1) concerns the treatment of offenders, including alcoholic offenders and narcotics offenders;
(2) concerns the prevention or control of crime and delinquency;
(3) concerns curriculum development and/or the training of professional personnel in our field;
(4) contributes to, arises from or bears direct relationship to the study of crime and delinquency.
We are concerned that all programs and research in our field be listed with us and subsequently disseminated to interested professionals around the world.

We would like to include your current project in our files and would appreciate your completing the enclosed current project form and returning it to us. There is no charge for this registration.

Each person or institute reporting a project to us automatically receives a complimentary copy of the volume of International Bibliography on Crime and Delinquency and Current Projects in the Prevention, Control and Treatment of Crime and Delinquency in which his project appears. Should an investigator prefer to have his project listed with us but not published, we will respect his wishes.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Very truly yours,

(Mrs.) Zena Friedman

~~Barbara M. Preschel~~, Bibliographer
~~(Mrs. Sheldon Preschel)~~

non-governmental organization

October 12, 1966

Mr. Elijah Coleman
Acting Director
Arkansas Council on Human Relations
1310 Wright Avenue
Little Rock, Arkansas

Dear Mr. Coleman:

I was gratified to receive your letter indicating that interest has been aroused concerning penal reform in Arkansas. Certainly I will be present and appreciate the opportunity to present our project to your group.

Please reserve a hotel room for me.

Cordially,

John O. Boone, Director
Criminal Rehabilitation
and Penal Reform

JOB/km

October 12, 1966

Mr. V. Nathaniel Hansford
P. O. Box 19
Morris Hall
University of Georgia
Athens, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Hansford:

I was glad to learn that you and Mr. Dubus and Mr. Fine are interested in a project concerning resources for ex-prisoners. I proposed research of this nature to Dr. Gibson and Mr. Chapel at the University of Georgia a few weeks ago. The Southern Regional Council may be interested in a regional study of this nature and we discussed the possibility of using law students in the various states to gather and colate the data.

I am certainly interested in discussing this proposal with you and we will assist you in any manner possible. I will be in the office Monday and most of the day Tuesday of next week, and return from Virginia on Thursday. I will be able to see you at your convenience during these periods.

Sincerely,

John O. Boone, Director
Criminal Rehabilitation
and Penal Reform

JOB/km

P. 0. Box 19
Morris Hall
University of Georgia
Athens, Georgia

Mr. John Boone
Southern Regional Council
5 Forseyth Street, NW
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Boone:

Dr. Gibson of the University of Georgia Political Science Dept. has refered us to you in regard to a project concerning ex-convicts. Dr. Gibson said that you might be able to help us with a Law School Project on the policies of Georgia firms on hiring ex-convicts. We would appreciate and help that you might be able to give us such as pamphlets, addresses, or any other information on this subject.

If it would be inconvient to furnish us this material, we would appreciate your giving us an appointment one afternoon in the early part of next week.

Thanking you in advance for any help you may be able to give us,

Very truly yours,

V. Nathaniel Hansford

G.R.Dubus, III
Lowell F. Fine
V. Nathaniel Hansford

October 12, 1966

Reverend A. Leon Lowry, Chairman
Commission of Community Relations
City of Tampa
Citizens Bldg., Room 806
Tampa, Florida

Dear Reverend Lowry:

I am gratified that Dr. Joseph Golden has paved the way for us to meet and discuss problems of mutual interest. I certainly would appreciate an opportunity to tell your group about the Council's project on Penal Reform and Criminal Rehabilitation. We are especially interested in supportive work with human relations groups as they demonstrate interest in the administration of criminal justice. Most probably I will be able to meet with you at your convenience during the month of November.

I am looking forward to working with you.

Sincerely,

John O. Boone, Director
Criminal Rehabilitation
and Penal Reform

JOB/km

Department of School Social Work
HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOLS
~~PUPIL PERSONNEL DEPARTMENT~~
1105 BERMUDA BOULEVARD
TAMPA, FLORIDA 33605

Calvert Craig
~~J. CROCKETT FARNELL~~
SUPERINTENDENT OF
PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

MRS. PROVIDENCE VELASCO
DIRECTOR, ~~PUPIL PERSONNEL~~

September 28, 1966

Mr. John Boone, Director
Project on Penal Reform and Criminal Rehabilitation
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear John:

I met with Mr. James A. Hammond, Administrator of the Tampa Commission. He is ready to cooperate by making it possible for you to meet with the Commission.

Please write to:

Rev. A. Leon Lowry, Chairman
Commission of Community Relations
City of Tampa
Citizens Bldg., Room 806
Tampa, Florida

Best regards,

Joe

Joseph Golden, Ph.D., ACSW
Director, NIMH Study

JG/mo

JOHN H. WHEELER, PRESIDENT
JOSEPHINE WILKINS, VICE-PRESIDENT
RUFUS E. CLEMENT, VICE-PRESIDENT
STEPHEN J. WRIGHT, VICE-PRESIDENT
PAUL R. CHRISTOPHER, VICE-PRESIDENT
RAYMOND M. WHEELER, CHAIRMAN, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
JOSEPH HAAS, COUNSEL
PAUL ANTHONY, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Southern R Inc.
5 FORSYTH STREET, N. W. 30303

A Council to attain the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South

January 4, 1967

Mr. John Boone, Director
Project on Crime & Corrections
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear John:

Thank you again for your valuable contribution to our legislative seminar. You may be interested to know that at the conclusion of the meeting the legislators rose unanimously to vote that a similar program be held prior to the legislative season next year. This was, in large measure, a tribute to the part you and the several other speakers played in making the seminar a success.

Again, we are grateful, and we wish you a pleasant and prosperous 1967.

Sincerely yours,

Vernon

Vernon E. Jordan, Jr.
Director
Voter Education Project

VEJ/pf

Ethel Mallard
call on Monday
for appt.

January 10, 1967

The Honorable Elmo Hope
Judge
Fulton County Juvenile Court
445 Capitol Avenue
Atlanta, Georgia

My dear Judge Hope:

The Southern Regional Council has established a project on Crime and Penal Rehabilitation, tentatively scheduled to be conducted for three years.

We are committed, among other things, to pursue better means of coping with crime and delinquency. In this connection, we are planning a research project that will have implications for most of the cities in the South.

I would be very pleased if I were able to talk with you about the general makeup of the project, with emphasis on the things we would like to do in Atlanta. May I telephone

your office in the hope of setting up an appropriate time next week when I might see you?

Sincerely,

John O. Boone, Director
Crime and Penal Rehabilitation

JOB/mmj

2-7 at 2 pm
(Tentative!)

January 10, 1967

Mr. Herbert Jenkins
Chief of Police
Police Department
175 Decatur Street, S. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Jenkins:

The Southern Regional Council has established a project on Crime and Penal Rehabilitation, tentatively scheduled to be conducted for three years.

We are committed, among other things, to pursue better means of coping with crime and delinquency. In this connection, we are planning a research project that will have implications for most of the cities in the South.

I would be very pleased if I were able to talk with you about the general makeup of the project, with emphasis on the things we would like to do in Atlanta. May I telephone

your office in the hope of setting up an appropriate time next week when I might see you?

Sincerely,

John O. Boone, Director
Crime and Penal Rehabilitation

JOB/mmj

John Boone

January 10, 1967

The Honorable Ivan Allen, Jr.
Mayor
City of Atlanta
City Hall
Atlanta, Georgia

My dear Mayor Allen:

The Southern Regional Council has established a project on Crime and Penal Rehabilitation, tentatively scheduled to be conducted for three years.

We are committed, among other things, to pursue better means of coping with crime and delinquency. In this connection, we are planning a research project that will have implications for most of the cities in the South.

I would be very pleased if I were able to talk with you about the general makeup of the project, with emphasis on the things we would like to do in Atlanta. May I telephone

you or your secretary on Friday, concerning setting up an appropriate day and time when I might confer with you?

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

John O. Boone, Director
Crime and Penal Rehabilitation

JOB/mmj

call
monday
for
appt

January 10, 1967

Mr. John W. Letson
Superintendent
Atlanta Public Schools
223 Central Avenue
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Letson:

The Southern Regional Council has established a project on Crime and Penal Rehabilitation, tentatively scheduled to be conducted for three years.

We are committed, among other things, to pursue better means of coping with crime and delinquency. In this connection, we are planning a research project that will have implications for most of the cities in the South.

I would be very pleased if I were able to talk with you about the general makeup of the project, with emphasis on the things we would like to do in Atlanta. May I telephone

your office in the hope of setting up an appropriate time next week when I might see you?

Sincerely,

John O. Boone, Director
Crime and Penal Rehabilitation

JOB/mmj

HERBERT T. JENKINS
Chief

CITY OF ATLANTA

DEPARTMENT of POLICE
Atlanta 3, Georgia

January 12, 1967

Mr. John O. Boone, Director
Crime & Penal Rehabilitation
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Boone:

Thank you very much for your letter of January 10th.

I will be glad to see you any morning next week between 10 and 11 A. M. except Tuesday, or most any afternoon between 2 and 3 P. M.

You might give us a ring before you come over.

Sincerely yours,

H T Jenkins

Chief of Police

HTJ:gp

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
5 FORSYTH STREET, N.W., ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

February 1, 1967

Chairman
Inmate Welfare Club
U. S. Penitentiary
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Sir:

The attached material represent an evaluation of the Brotherhood of New Hope, Inc., by the Community Council of Atlanta.

In urging your group to consider the possibility of spearhrading a special drive for emergency financial aid for this organization, the following points seem to be of paramount importance.

1. The Brotherhood of New Hope offers a needed and, in my experience, unique service to ex-prisoners. It focuses its helping efforts on the most concrete and pressing needs of new releasees; i.e., shelter, food, clothing, employment and wholesome recreation.

2. The organization is an important experiment in self-help. It is an organization for ex-prisoners operated by ex-prisoners with the advice and guidance of a board of directors representing varied elements of the community. Mr. John Carbo and your own Mr. Raymond Ellis are directors. I have personally been very much impressed by the sincerity and integrity of Red Chapman, the Director, and by his dedication to the principle of unselfish service to his fellowmen.

3. The Brotherhood of New Hope does not presently have any guaranteed source of income. It has been kept in operation thusfar through goodwill offerings and the generosity of local businessmen who have donated food, clothing, bedding and equipment. There is hope for considerable financial support in the future. The United Appeal is considering an application for support. The Doris Duke Foundation has promised funds. Other philanthropic groups and individuals have indicated that they will contribute to the organization after a trial period of operation. But, while prospects are rosy, immediate needs are great. Bills for heat, light, food and other operating expenses accumulate faster than Mr. Chapman can raise money. For example, we were pleased to be able to pay a $200 fuel bill for the agency recently, but another, and larger, fuel bill is already due. Thus, there is a distinct possibility that financial difficulties will force this needed agency to close its doors before it has had a fair trial.

4. Incidentally, the organization has already helped men who were released from your institution, through referral by Mr. Carbo of the Probation Office. Such assistance has gone a long way toward easing the transition from institution to community.

If feasible, Mr. Chapman would be happy to discuss this with you personally. He would also be willing to cut a tape describing his efforts for the benefit of all the inmates.

Any assistance you can give this most worthy project will be a distinct contribution to the welfare of ex-prisoners generally and, possibly, to yourselves in the future.

Sincerely,

John O. Boone, Director,
Project on Crime and Correction.

cc: James Foley
Social Worker, Corr.
Advisor, Inmate Welfare Club

Lionel Chapman, Director
Brotherhood of New Hope, Inc.

JOHN H. WHEELER, PRESIDENT
JOSEPHINE WILKINS, VICE-PRESIDENT
~~RUFUS E. CLEMENT, VICE-PRESIDENT~~
STEPHEN J. WRIGHT, VICE-PRESIDENT
PAUL R. CHRISTOPHER, VICE-PRESIDENT
RAYMOND M. WHEELER, CHAIRMAN, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
JOSEPH HAAS, COUNSEL
PAUL ANTHONY, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 FORSYTH STREET, N. W.
ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30303
JAckson 2-8764

[illegible] ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South

February 6, 1967

Mr. James L. McGovern
Executive Director
Metropolitan Atlanta Commission
on Crime and Juvenile Delinquency
52 Fairlie Street
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. McGovern:

Your recent appointment as Executive Director of the Metropolitan Atlanta Commission on Crime and Juvenile Delinquency is an event of considerable significance for the Atlanta community. The development and implementation of a truly long-range and broad-based program for the prevention of Crime is a matter of urgent interest to every citizen of Atlanta. We wish to extend to you our best wishes for a successful tenure of office and our most sincere cooperation in any matter of mutual concern.

The Southern Regional Council's Project on Crime and Corrections, funded by the Ford Foundation, is a three year program which will, hopefully, make some impact on the procedures involved in the administration of Criminal Justice in the South. Naturally, a project such as ours is as concerned with preventive programs as with correctional processes. My own fifteen years experience with the Federal Bureau of Prisons has led me to the conclusion that both preventive and correctional procedures, to be effective, require community-wide support and, in fact, that crime itself is a problem which cannot be dealt with outside of the environment in which it flourishes. Such a conclusion naturally leads to concern about the direction which a project such as yours will take. For this reason, I feel that an exchange of views would be mutually profitable and would appreciate an appointment for this purpose. Please contact me at your convenience.

TO: Mr. James L. McGovern

Opportunity for Urban Excellence, the Report of the Atlanta Commission on Crime and Juvenile Delinquency, seems to me to be a unique and remarkably successful effort to delineate the city's problems in this area and to suggest legislation and programming which would contribute to the resolution of these problems. We are not in complete agreement with all of the interpretations of the data presented nor, indeed, with a few of the proposed solutions; nevertheless, the document seems to represent an excellent jumping off point for a project such as yours. The extensive listing of needed, indeed crucial, programs, particularly in the sections on Juvenile Delinquency, Crime and Poverty, and Rehabilitation, would seem to obviate the need for any immediate further studies of the fundamental causes of crime in our community. We hope that you share this view and will utilize Opportunity for Urban Excellence as the basis for the development of substantive programs in the near future.

I look forward to meeting you and again wish you every success in your efforts.

Sincerely,

John O. Boone

John O. Boone, Director
Project on Crime and Corrections

February 8, 1967

Mr. S. Joseph Ward
Marketing Officer
The First National Bank of Atlanta
P.O. Box 4148
Atlanta, Georgia 30302

Dear Mr. Ward:

I accept, with pleasure, your invitation to lunch on February 15.

I wonder if you are aware of the project on Crime and Corrections of the Southern Regional Council? I am sure that Mr. John Boone, who is the director of this project, would welcome an invitation to this meeting if he is going to be in town.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Eliza Paschall
Executive Director

EP:sf

✓bcc: Mr. John Boone

Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc.

GENERAL OFFICES

3210 WEST BROADWAY, LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY 40211 • Area Code 502 774-3331

February 13th 1967

Mr John Boone
Southern REgional Council
5 Forsythe Street SW
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Mr. Boone,

Thank you very much for the material you sent as background for my roundup on rape convictions in the South. I am enclosing a copy of the Patriot the article appeared in, and some reprints.

Sincerely,

Joy Fenston.

Joy Fenston,
The Southern Patriot.

February 20, 1967

Mr. Clarence Coleman
Executive Director
Southern Region
National Urban League
78 Marietta Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Clarence:

An invitation is extended to you, along the lines of our conversation Friday afternoon, for an appropriate member of your staff to become involved, as an obswrver or otherwise, in SRC's Project on Crime & Corrections.

The possibility of the League developing interest in the social problem of crime and corrections came up when I talked to Whitney last week and he felt that you would want to be close to our project as it develops, and to think in terms of a similar project for the Urban League.

See you later.

Sincerely,

John O. Boone, Director
Project on Crime & Corrections

March 10, 1967

Mr. John A. Pecoul, Director
Community Services
Urban League of Greater New Orleans
1021 Orleans Avenue
New Orleans, Louisiana 70116

Dear John:

It was good to hear from you by your letter of 17 Feb., 1967. I apologize for not being able to answer you sooner. I have been snowed under what with no stenographer and Miss Breslers' project time [money] running out and trying to get outta deluge of mailing of the Urban Planning Project Material sent Mrs. Mervis. A duplicate set as was sent Mrs. Mervis is being forwarded herewith.

This does not include anything on the stabilization of previously all which public housing projects. This is a subject all by itself. I would suggest you contact Mr. Harold A. Odom, Intergroup Relations Office, Public Housing Administration Region V, 300 West Vickery Boulevard, Fort Worth, Texas 76104 [Phone-A/C 817-335-2254]. In as much as I do not know him personally or, therefore, how co-operative he might be I give you the name of Mr. Hubert M. Jackson, Intergroup Relation Officer, Public Housing Administration Region III, 721 Peachtree Seventh Building, Atlanta, Georgia. Although New Orleans is not in Mr. Jackson's Region I believe he would give you advice if you find Mr. Odom of no help.

S.R.C. packet is not="everything" only what we have available after one year activity. Other resourses are:

The American Friends
The National Committee Against Discrimmination in Housing

Concerning Washington's role in regulation of local housing authorities I would suggest you write Mr. Phillip

G. Sadler, Director Intergroup Relations Branch, Public Housing Administration, 1101 Longefellow Bldg., Wash. D.C. 20413.

Concerning an interpretive brochure on the scope and native of Urban Renewal Program by Miss Bressler. I did not know she was thinking of this! It was not completed at least.

I am terribly sorry we cannot be more helpful.

Sincerely yours,

Moreland Griffith Smith, FAIA
Director, Urban Planning Project

ENCLOSURE

March 13, 1967

Wingate M. White, Dir.
La. Dept. of Institutions
Amer. Bank Bldg.
North Foster Dr. & Fla. St.
Central City Station
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70806

Dear Mr. White:

In July, 1966, the Southern Regional Council activated a Ford Foundation funded three year, project on Crime, Delinquency and Penal Administration in the Southern Region. The project is designed to assist the systems that are responsible for the Administration of Criminal Justice by providing research, consultative and technical services to interested officials and other citizens. In view of the abbreviated natnre of our project, our main thrust will be in the area of public education. Thus it would be especially helpful if you could refer us to any significant community interest groups that appear worthy of support and encouragement. In this regard we hope to be able to encourage public support for innovative efforts in corrections through publications, press releases, lectures, films, and assistance to local groups. Naturally, we will not intervene in any area until we are invited to do so.

At the last meeting of our Advisory Committee, it was observed that an Interstate Compact on Corrections in the Southern Region would be useful. In the near future, we plan to do some exploratory work in this area and would appreciate your views on the subject.

The attached list details the qualifications of our consultant. These highly skilled men are available to provide you with any assistance you feel would be helpful.

Should you wish to take advantage of their services, please contact us. Additionally, the project is prepared to provide correctional managers and parole officials with consultative services in connection with the preparation of applications and proposals for Federal grants. Although, of course, we would not be in a position to guarantee a successful outcome.

At your convenience, please let us know if our services and suggestions are resources that might be considered useful in your area and whether or not you would be interested in an exchange of views should I be able to arrange to visit your state at a mutually convenient time.

Sincerely,

John O. Boone, ACSW
Director, Project on
Crime and Corrections

JOB/slc

March 13, 1967

William E. Dunn, Chief Probation &
Parole Officer
Parole Board
North Foster Dr. & Fla. St.
Baton Rouge, La. 70806

Dear Mr. Dunn:

In July, 1966, the Southern Regional Council activated a Ford Foundation funded three year, project on Crime, Delinquency and Penal Administration in the Southern Region. The project is designed to assist the systems that are responsible for the Administration of Criminal Justice by providing research, consultative and technical services to interested officials and other citizens. In view of the abbreviated nature of our project, our main thrust will be in the area of public education. Thus it would be especially helpful if you could refer us to any significant community interest groups that appear worthy of support and encouragement. In this regard we hope to be able to encourage public support for innovative efforts in corrections through publications, press releases, lectures, films, and assistance to local groups. Naturally, we will not intervene in any area until we are invited to do so.

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Sincerely,

John O. Boone, ASSW
Director, Project on
Crime and Corrections

JOB/slc

March 13, 1967

W.K. Cunningham Jr., Director
Virginia St. Dept of Welfare
and Institutions
429 South Belvidere St.
Richmond, Virginia 23220

Dear Mr. Cunningham:

In July, 1966, the Southern Regional Council activated a Ford Foundation funded three year, project on Crime, Delinquency and Penal Administration in the Southern Region. The project is designed to assist the systems that are responsible for the Administration of Criminal Justice by providing research, consultative and technical services to interested officials and other citizens. In view of the abbreviated nature of our project, our main thrust will be in the area of public education. Thus it would be especially helpful if you could refer us to any significant community interest groups that appear worthy of support and encouragement. In this regard we hope to be able to encourage public support for innovative efforts in corrections through publications, press releases, lectures, films, and assistance to local groups. Naturally, we will not intervene in any area until we are invited to do so.

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Sincerely,

John O. Boone, ACSW
Director, Project on
Crime and Corrections

JOB/slc

March 13, 1967

Mrs. Gladys Sommer, Administrative Offices
Texas Board of Pardons and Parols
Room 501, John H. Reagan Bldg.
Austin, Texas

Dear Mrs. Sommer:

In July, 1966, the Southern Regional Council activated a Ford Foundation funded three year, project on Crime, Delinquency and Penal Administration in the Southern Region. The project is designed to assist the systems that are responsible for the Administration of Criminal Justice by providing research, consultative and technical services to interested officials and other citizens. In view of the abbreviated nature of our project, our main thrust will be in the area of public education. Thus it would be especially helpful if you could refer us to any significant community interest groups that appear worthy of support and encouragement. In this regard we hope to be able to encourage public support for innovative efforts in corrections through publications, press releases, lectures, films, and assistance to local groups. Naturally, we will not intervene in any area until we are invited to do so.

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Sincerely,

John O. Boone, ACSW
Director, Project on
Crime and Corrections

JOB/slc

March 13, 1967

James A. Turman Ph.D, Executive Dir.
Texas Youth Council
201 East 14th Street
Austin, Texas 78701

Dear Mr. Turman:

In july, 1966, the Southern Regional Council activated a Ford Foundation funded three year, project on Crime, Delinquency and Penal Administration in the Southern Region. The project is designed to assist the systems that are responbble for the Administration of Criminal Justice by providing research, consultative and technical services to interested officials and other citizens. In view of the abbreviated nature of our project, our main thrust will be in the area of public education. Thus it would be especially helpful if you could refer us to any significant community interest groups that appear worthy of support and encouragement. In this regard we hope to be able to encourage public support for innovative efforts in corrections through publications, press releases, lectures, films, and assistance to local groups. Naturally, we will not intervene in any area until we are invited to do so.

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Sincerely,

John O. Boone, ACSW
Director, Project on
Crime and Corrections

JOB/slc

March 13, 1967

Charles P. Chew, Director
Virginia Parole Board
429 S. Belvidere St.
Richmond, Virginia 23220

Dear Mr. Chew:

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Sincerely,

John OllBoone, ACSW
Director, Project on
Crime and Corrections

JOB/slc

March 13, 1967

C.R. Minor, Director
Div. of Youth Services
429 South Belvedere St.
Richmond, Virginia 23220

Dear Mr. Minor:

In July, 1966, the Southern Regional Council activated a Ford Foundation funded three year, project on Crime, Delinquency and Penal Administration in the Southern Region. The project is designed to assist the systems that are responsible for the Administration of Criminal Justice by providing research, consultative and technical services to interested officials and other citizens. In view of the abbreviated nature of our project, our main thrust will be in the area of public education. Thus it would be especially helpful if you could refer us to any significant community interest groups that appear worthy of support and encouragement. In this regard we hope to be able to encourage public support for innovative efforts in corrections through publications, press releases, lectures, films, and assistance to local groups. Naturally, we will not intervene in any area until we are invited to do so.

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Sincerely,

John O. Boone, ACSW
Director, Project on
Crime and Corrections

JOB/slc

March 13, 1967

B.J. Boyd, Chairman
Div. of Probation and Parole
State Office Bldg.
Nashville, Tenn. 37219

Dear Mr. Boyd:

In July, 1966, the Southern Regional Council activated a Ford Foundation funded three year, project on Crime, Delinquency and Penal Administration in the Southern Region. The project is designed to assist the systems that are responsible for the Administsmation of Criminal Justice by providing research, consultative and technical services to interested officials and other citizens. In view of the abbreviated nature of our project, our main thrust will be in the area of public education. Thus it would be especially helpful if you could refer us to any significant community interest groups that appear worthy of support and encouragement. In this regard we hope to be able to encourage public support for innovative efforts in corrections through publications, press releases, lectures, films, and assistance to local groups. Naturally, we will not intervene in any area until we are invited to do so.

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Sincerely,

John O. Boone, ACSW
Director, Project on
Crime and Corrections

JOB/slc

March 13, 1967

George Beto, Ph.D., Director
Texas Dept. of Corrections
Box 32
Huntsville, Texas 77340

Dear Mr. Beto:

In July, 1966, the Southern Regional Council activated a Ford Foundation funded three year, project on Crime, Delinquency and Penal Administration in the Southern Region. The project is designed to assist the systems that are responsible for the Administration of Criminal Justice by providing research, consultative and technical services to interested officials and other citizens. In view of the abbreviated nature of our project, our main thrust will be in the area of public education. Thus it would be especially helpful if you could refer us to any significant community interest groups that appear worthy of support and encouragement. In this regard we hope to be able to encourage public support for innovative efforts in corrections through publications, press releases, lectures, films, and assistance to local groups. Naturally, we will not intervene in any area until we are invited to do so.

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Sincerely,

John O. Boone, ACSW
Director, Project on
Crime and Corrections

JOB/slc

March 13, 1967

Harry S. Avery, Commissioner
Tennessee Dept. of Correction
009 State Office Bldg.
Nashville, Tennessee 37219

Dear Mr. Avery:

In July, 1966, the Southern Regional Council activated a Ford Foundation funded three year, project on Crime, Delinquency and Penal Administration in the Southern Region. The project is designed to assist the systems that are responsible for the Administration of Criminal Justice by providing research, consultative and technical services to interested officials and other citizens. In view of the abbreviated nature of our project, our main thrust will be in the area of public education. Thus it would be especially helpful if you could refer us to any significant community interest groups that appear worthy of support and encouragement. In this regard we hope to be able to encourage public support for innovative efforts in corrections through publications, press releases, lectures, films, and assistance to local groups. Naturally, we will not intervene in any area until we are invited to do so.

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Sincerely,

John O. Boone, ACSW
Director, Project on
Crime and Corrections

JOB/slc

March 13, 1967

Donarld R. McClure, Director
Division of Institutional Services
Department of Child Welfare
403 Wapping St.
Frankfort, Kentucky 40601

Dear Mr. McClure:

In July, 1966, the Southern Regional Council activated a Fork Foundation funded three year, project on Crime, Delinquency and Penal Administration in the Southern Region. The project is designed to assist the systems that are responsible for the Administration of Criminal Justice by providing research, consultative and technical services to interested officials and other citizens. In view of the abbreviated nature of our project, our main thrust will be in the area of public education. Thus it would be especially helpful if you could refer us to any significant community interest groups that appear worthy of support and encouragement. In this regard we hope to be able to encourage public support for innovative efforts in corrections through publications, press releases, lectures, films, and assistance to local groups. Naturally, we will not intervene in any area until we are invited to do so.

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Sincerely,

John O. Boone, ACSW
Director, Project on
Crime and Corrections

JOB/slc

March 13, 1967

Harold E. Black, Director
Kentucky Dept. of Corrections
Division of Institutions
State Office Bldg.
Frankfort, Kentucky 40601

Dear Mr. Black:

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Sincerely,

John O. Boone, ACSW
Director, Project on
Crime and Corrections

JOB/slc

March 13, 1967

T.B. Bryant, Chairman
Probation, Pardon and Parole Board
203 Rutledge Bldg.
Senate Street
Columbia, South Carolina 29201

Dear Mr. Bryant:

In July, 1966, the Southern Regional Council activated a Fork Foundation funded three year, project on Crime, Delinquency and Penal Administration in the Southern Region. The project is designed to assist the systems that are responsible for the Administration of Criminal Justice by providing research, consultative and technical services to interested officials and other citizens. In view of the abbreviated nature of our project, our main thrust will be in the area of public education. Thus it would be especially helpful if you could eefer us to any significant community interest groups that appear worthy of support and encouragement. In this regard we hope to be able to encourage public support for innovative efforts in corrections through publications, press releases, lectures, films, and assistance to local groups. Naturally, we will not intervene in any area until we are invited to do so.

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John O. Boone, ACSW
Director, Project on
Crime and Corrections

JOB/slc

March 13, 1967

Jack Shivers, Director
1720 Shivers Road
Colmmbia, S.C 29210

Dear Mr. Shivers:

In July, 1966, the Southern Regional Council activated a Fork Foundation funded three year, project on Crime, Delinquency and Penal Administration in the Southern Region. The project is designed to assist the systems that are responsible for the Administration of Criminal Justice by providing research, consultative and technical services to interested officials and other citizens. In view of the abbreviated nature of our project, our main thrust will be in the area of public education. Thus it would be especially helpful if you could refer us to any significant community interest groups that appear worthy of support and encouragement. In this regard we hope to be able to encourage public support for innovative efforts in corrections through publications, press releases, lectures, films, and assistance to local groups. Naturally, we will not intervene in any area until we are invited to do so.

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John O. Boone, ACSW
Director, Project on
Crime and Corrections

JOB/slc

March 13, 1967

Foil Essick, Administrative Assistant
North Carolina Board of Paroles
831 West Morgan St.
Raleigh, N.C. 27603

Dear Mr. Essick:

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John O. Boone, ACSW
Director, Project on
Crime and Corrections

JOB/slc

March 13, 1967

N.C. Board of Juvenile Correction
Blaine M. Madison, Commissioner
119 Mansion Park Bldg.
Raleigh, N.C.

Dear Mr. Madison:

In July, 1966, the Southern Regional Council activated a Ford Foundation funded three year, project on Crime, Delinquency and Penal Administration in the Southern Region. The project is designed to assist the systems that are responsible for the Administration of Criminal Justice by providing research, consultative and technical services to interested officials and other citizens. In view of the abbreviated nature of our project, our main thrust will be in the area of public education. Thus it would be especially helpful if you could refer us to any significant community interest groups. that appear worthy of support and encouragement. In this regard we hope to be able to encourage public support for innovative efforts in corrections through publications, press releases, lectures, films, and assistance to local groups. Naturally, we will not intervene in any area until we are invited to do so.

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John O. Boone, ACSW
Director, Project on
Crime and Corrections

JOB/slc

March 13, 1967

Albert Jones, Administrator
Probation and Parole Board
110-112 New Capitol
Jackson, Miss., 39201

Dear Mr. Jones:

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John O. Boone, ACSW
Director, Project on
Crime and Corrections

JOB/slc

March 13, 1967

W.L. Eiland, Superintendent
Oakley Training School
Raymond, Miss. 39154

Dear Mr. Eiland:

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John O. Boone, ACSW
Director, Project on
Crime and Corrections

JOB/slc

March 13, 1967

Lloyd McGehee, Superintendent
Columbia Training School
Sumrall Rodd
Columbia, Mississippi

Dear Mr. McGehee:

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John O. Boone, ACSW
Director, Project on
Crime and Corrections

JOB/slc

March 13, 1967

Walter Ferguson, Chairman
5th Floor, State Office Bldg.
Frankfort, Kentucky 40601

Dear Mr. Ferguson:

In July, 1966, the Southern Regional Council activated a Ford Foundation funded three year, project on Crime, Delinquency and Penal Administration in the Southern Region. The project is designed to assist the systems that are responbible for the Administration of Criminal Justice by providing research, consultative and technical services to interested officials and other citizens. In view of the abbreviated nature of our project, our main thrust will be in the area of public education. Thus it would be especially helpful if you could refer us to any significant community interest groups that appear worthy of support and encouragement. In this regard we hope to be able to encourage public support for innovative efforts in corrections through publications, press releases, lectures, films, and assistance to local groups. Naturally, we will not intervene in any area until we are invited to do so.

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Director, Project on
Crime and Corrections

JOB/slc

March 13, 1967

Roy W. Russell, Commissioner
Fla. Probation and Parole Commission
Room 235, Doyle E. Carlton Bldg.
Tallahassee, Fla.

Dear Mr. Russell:

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Director, Project on
Crime and Corrections

JOB/slc

March 13, 1967

Arthur G. Dozier, Director
Div. of Child Training Schools
P.O. Box 490
Marianna, Fla. 32446

Dear Mr. Dozier:

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John O. Boone, ACSW
Director, Project on
Crime and Corrections

JOB/slc

March 13, 1967

Louie L. Wainright, Director
620 South Meridian St.
Tallahasse, Fla. 32304

Dear Mr. Wainright:

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Director, Project on
Crime and Corrections

JOB/slc

March 13, 1967

W.P. Ball, Director
Board of Pardons and Paroles
Room 138, Dtate Capitol
Little Rock, Ark. 72201

Dear Mr. Ball:

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John O. Boone, ACSW
Director, Project on
Crime and Corrections

JOB/slc

March 13, 1967

L.B. Stephens, Executive Dir.
Board of Pardons and Paroles
654 State Administrative Bldg.
Montgomery, Ala. 36104

Dear Mr. Stephens:

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John O. Boone, ACSW
Director, Project on
Crime and Corrections

JOB/slc

March 13, 1967

J.B. Hill, Superintendent
Alabama Boys' Industrial School
8950 Roebuck Boulevard
Birmingham 6, Ala.

Dear Mr. Hill:

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John O. Boone, ACSW
Director, Project on
Crime and Corrections

JOB/slc

March 13, 1967

E.B. Holloway, Superintendent
Alabama Industrial School
Mount Meigs, Ala. 36057

Dear Mr. Holloway:

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John O. Boone, ACSW
Director, Project on
Crime and Corrections

JOB/slc

March 13, 1967

Mrs. Dorothy P. Wiess, Superintendent
Ala. State Training School for Girls
Box 4038
East Lake
Birmingham, Ala. 35206

Dear Mrs. Weiss:

In July, 1966, the Southern Regional Council activated a Ford Foundation funded three year, project on Crime, Delinquency and Penal Administration in the Southern Region. The project is designed to assist the systems that are responsible for the Administration of Criminal Justice by providing research, consultative and technical services to interested officials and other citizens. In view of the abbreviated nature of our project, our main thrust will be in the area of public education. Thus it would be especially helpful if you could refer us to any significant community interest groups that appear worthy of support and encouragement. In this regard we hope to be able to encourage public support for innovative efforts in corrections through publications, press releases, lectures, films, and assistance to local groups. Naturally, we will not intervene in any eaea until we are invited to do so.

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John O. Boone, ACSW
Director, Project on
Crime and Corrections

JOB/slc

March 13, 1967

A. Frank Lee
Commissioner
Kilby Prison
Montgomery, Alabama 36110

Dear Mr. Lee:

In July, 1966, the Southern Regional Council activated a Ford Foundation funded three year, project on Crime, Delinquency and Penal Administration in the Southern Region. The project is designed to assist the systems that are responsible for the Administration of Criminal Justice by providing research, consultative and technical services to interested officials and other citizens. In view of the abbreviated nature of our project, our main thrust will be in the area of public education. Thus it would be especially helpful if you could refer us to any significant community interest groups that appear worthy of support and encouragement. In this regard we hope to be able to encourage public support for innovative efforts in corrections through publications, press releases, lectures, films, and assistance to local groups. Naturally, we will not intervene in any area until we are invited to do so.

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Director, Project on
Crime and Corrections

JOB/slc

March 13, 1967

C.E. Breazeale, Superintendent
Mississippi State Penitentiary
Parchman, Miss. 38738

Dear Mr. Breazeale:

In July, 1966, the Southern Regional Council activated a Ford Foundation funded three year, project on Crime, Delinquency and Penal Administration in the Southern Region. The project is designed to assist the systems that are responsible for the Administration of Criminal Justice by providing research, consultative and technical services to interested officials and other citizens. In view of the abbreviated nature of our project, our main thrust will be in the area of public education. Thus it would be especially helpful if you could refer us to any significant community interest groups that appear worthy of support and encouragement. In this regard we hope to be able to encourage public support for innovative efforts in corrections through publications, press releases, lectures, films, and assistance to local groups. Naturally, we will not intervene in any area until we are invited to do so.

At the last meeting of our Advisory Committee, it was observed that an Interstate Compact on Corrections in the Southern Region would be useful. In the near future, we plan to do some exploratory work in this area and would appreciate your views on the subject.

The attached list details the qualifications of our consultant. These highly skilled men are available to provide you with any assistance you feel would be helpful.

Should you wish to take advantage of their services, please contact us. Additionally, the project is prepared to provide correctional managers and parole officials with consultative services in connection with the preparation of applications and proposals for Federal grants. Although, of course, we would not be in a position to guarantee a successful outcome.

At your convenience, please let us know if our services and suggestions are resources that might be considered useful in your area and whether or not you would be interested in an exchange of views should I be able to arrange to visit your state at a mutually convenient time.

Sincerely,

John O. Boone, ACSW
Director, Project on
Crime and Corrections

JOB/slc

Articles and Periodicals

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SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL
PROJECT ON CRIME & CORRECTION

SIX MONTH REVIEW

The project's first achievement during the initial six months was a fairly concise delimitation of the area of concern and of the most practical use of the available resources. The rationale developed as a result of an assessment of the problem, based on reports and observations concerning the Southern States, and its candid evaluation by the Advisory Committee.

The scope of the project includes concern about prevention of delinquency, policing and the process of arrest, trial and penal administration. Our purview will be narrowed administratively by the staff as priorities are established in light of the nature of particular problems in each State. The Advisory Committee isolated some areas for immediate attention, including a survey of the state of corrections in the region, sentence disparity, prisoners' aid, youth culture and needs in urban environments, misdemeanant procedures and jail administration, legislative impediments to reform, public education concerning criminal justice, recruitment, seminar on problems in penal administration, and support for the development of a more inclusive Interstate Corrections Compact in the Southern Region.

An abstract of the proceedings of the Advisory Committee is attached.

In addition to the design of the program, the following significant activities are developing.

GENERAL: Pertinent data concerning the administration of criminal justice in the Southern Region were collected and a first draft of a study of this process is complete. Hopefully, this Special Report will be published in the Spring.

The research aspects of a project on youth culture in a large Southern metropolitan area have been undertaken. Result will be published in late Spring.

ARKANSAS: Soon after the project was initiated, the State Councils were encouraged to take an interest. The Arkansas Council on Human Relations soon developed concern about its own prison system, which many penologists have described as the worst in the nation. In October, ACHR prepared background material on the state prisons and subsequently convened a statewide interest group to pursue prison reform. The incoming Governor has expressed an interest in reforming the entire system and abolishing capital punishment. There may be some legislative resistance but a measure of reform appears inevitable.

ALABAMA: We collected data to reinforce a most comprehensive ACLU brief in a case seeking prison and jail desegregation and testified as an expert witness for the plaintiff. The testimony was said to have been instrumental in securing the broad desegregation order issued by the Court.

GEORGIA: In the wake of considerable unrest in the Georgia State Department of Corrections, The United Churchwomen of Georgia requested that we assist them in preparing a position paper for presentation to the Governor and legislators that will get to the roots of the problems of penal administration in the state, with particular reference to the Georgia Industrial Institute for Boys at Alto.

FLORIDA: The Governor has expressed extremely conservative views on the whole process of criminal justice and seems generally hostile to the concept of prison as an instrument of rehabilitation. We are preparing a position paper, at the request of the United Churchwomen of Florida, appealing to the Governor to consider more progressive procedures in this area.

MISSISSIPPI: Prepared document of breakdown of law enforcement in Grenada, Mississippi, for Fellowship of Concerned. (Attached.)

CONSULTATION WITH COMMUNITY GROUPS: Resource services were provided in every state in the Southern Region.

1. Consultant on Georgia ACLU Committee concerning Juvenile Court Act and reform of bail system.
2. Consultant on Police Training Advisory Committee, at request

of Atlanta Police Department, to develop training curriculum regarding police and race relations.

3. Consultant on NCCD Special Committee on Reform of Juvenile Court Act.

4. Cooperative relationship with YMCA to organize a demonstration project designed to help boys and young men who have been in prison.

5. Consultant to Conference of Negro Legislators sponsored by the Voter Education Project of SRC.

6. Consultant at Race Relations Conference (Law Enforcement Workshop) at LeMoyne College, Memphis, Tennessee.

7. Consultation with Fellowship of the Concerned throughout the Region.

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We have only mentioned those endeavors already completed or well underway. Other programs are not sufficiently advanced to permit an accurate assessment of their potential. They will be covered in the next report.

WALTER LEONARD PARKS JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL
1090 WINDSOR STREET, SOUTHWEST
ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30310

J. L. ANDERSON
PRINCIPAL

TELEPHONE
753-6125

Dear Mr Boone

The month of February has been designated for Career Month in all of the high schools of our city.

Parks Junior High School will observe February 28, 1967 as "Consultant Day." The student body will divide into different groups according to career interest.

As an outstanding Leader in the field of Social Work we cordially invite you to serve as consultant on this day. Our program will begin at 1:30 P.M. The theme "These Doors Are Open To You." Consultants are asked to please be here by 1:00 P.M. Interest is very high among our students, we therefore ask that if you find it impossible to come please call our school by February 20, 1967 to allow time for replacement in this field.

Sincerely yours,

James L. Anderson
J. L. Anderson
Principal

M. G. Lowe
(Mrs.) M. G. Lowe
Counselor

E. D. Barksdale, Jr.
E. D. Barksdale
Counselor

PROJECT ON CRIME AND CORRECTIONS

The administration of criminal justice in the Southern Region is a fertile area for ameliorative effort. This is particularly true in the field of corrections. In no single Southern State do correctional policy and programs maintain an acceptable overall level in terms of national standards. Some states have made little or no effort to upgrade their policies or procedures. In these states, such changes as do occur are usually the result of public scandal or riot. Other states, North Carolina in particular, have developed rehabilitative programs which are being imitated all over the nation. Even in these states, however, improvement is spotty; not because of ill will or incompetence, but because efforts in this area are of relatively recent vintage - and a great distance has had to be travelled in a short number of years. In corrections, then, some Southern states have entered the 20th century only in the last decade or so, others have not yet crossed the threshold.

A recent spate of newspaper and magazine articles, conferences and seminars, and comments by political and other community leaders has led to the widespread assumption that public concern about the processes of criminal justice is at a very high level. This is undoubtedly true. However, travel throughout the Region in the past few months has convinced me that this concern and this desire for change are relatively

And these needs are only a few of many which I could detail. But prior in importance to these needs, is the single pressing need for public information-the need for an educated public which will accept change when it comes and more than that, create a public opinion climate conducive to change.

It is this particular area that need most closely dovetails with the historic mission of SRC, and that the greatest opportunity for having a meaningful impact on criminal justice in the south exists. If we can contribute to the creation of community attitudes that not only desire change, but have some understanding of the problems and priorities involved, we shall have more than justified our existence.

This, of course, will not be our exclusive concern. Correctional administrators in the region need and, on the whole, desire help. Judges and probation and parole officers are well aware of the deficiencies in the services they offer, and welcome the assistance of a community resource such as our program presents. The administrators of law enforcement agencies, conscious of the tremendous impact which recent court decisions will have upon their operations - seek information and advice. In all these areas, we can, and hopefully will, make a significant contribution.

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In order that you may have some idea as to what you may discuss with the group, the below outline may be very helpful. You may add anything that you think is necessary, but we hope that you will be able to include everything listed below.

1. What is the demand in this career today?
2. A brief history of the career.
3. What educational preparation do I need?
4. To whom should I apply for work?
5. What is my opportunity for advancement?
6. What kind of income can I make?
7. What about aptitude? Personality? Appearance?

PANEL OF CONSULTANTS

Myrl E. Alexander, Director,
Federal Bureau of Prisons

Mr. Alexander brings to his present position a broad background of both academic and practical experience. He has agreed to provide extensive services to correctional systems, institutions and jails through the Federal Prison System which has facilities located throughout the South. Technical assistance and consultation in the development and implementation of programming as well as in current treatment and custodial procedures are available. The services of knowledgeable training staffs may be made available for utilization by state systems.

Richard Chappell
Institute of Government, University of Georgia

Mr. Chappell has extensive experience as Chief of Probation Services, both Federal and State and as Chairman of the United States Board of Parole. He is an extremely knowledgeable person in the field of corrections and would be of considerable assistance to systems in the areas of sentencing procedures, court services and aftercare procedures.

Mr. Austin MacCormick
Executive Director, Osborne Association

Mr. MacCormick, an "elder statesman" of Corrections, has had long and varied experience as an administrator and consultant, in connection with both juvenile and adult offenders and in aftercare programs.

John O. Boone, ACSW
Project Director

Mr. Boone has had a wide range of academic training and professional experience in Corrections, having most recently served as a Chief of Classification & Parole in two Federal Penitentiaries. He will provide technical assistance and consultation to State Directors and other administrators, institution staffs and communit interest groups concerning appropriate correctional procedures and social work techniques.

Several State Directors of Departments of Corrections have tentatively agreed to participate in our consultation program.

Other skilled academicians and professionals can be made available to meet special needs.

STATE BOARD OF CORRECTIONS

BIENNIUM 1967-1969

	1967-1968	1968-1969
ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE:		
Personal Services	$362,827.00	$375,162.00
Operating Expense	167,300.00	315,500.00
Total	530,127.00	690,662.00
GEORGIA STATE PRISON:		
Personal Services	1,596,706.00	1,722,427.00
Operating Expense	1,869,920.00	1,799,500.00
Capital Outlay	175,000.00	150,000.00
Total	3,641,626.00	3,671,927.00
GEORGIA INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE:		
Personal Services	755,573.00	829,900.00
Operating Expenses	914,200.00	956,000.00
Capital Outlay	-0-	250,000.00
Total	1,669,773.00	2,035,900.00
GEORGIA TRAINING AND DEVELOPMENT CENTER:		
Personal Services	158,831.00	172,061.00
Operating Expenses	296,000.00	298,400.00
Total	454,831.00	470,461.00
BATTEY HOSPITAL PRISON BRANCH:		
Personal Services	40,278.00	49,718.00
Operating Expense	17,400.00	15,700.00
Total	57,678.00	65,418.00
TWELVE (12) ROAD MAINTENANCE BRANCHES:		
Personal Services	910,748.00	1,080,865.00
Operating Expense	1,049,800.00	1,026,900.00
Capital Outlay	225,000.00	- 0-
Total	2,185,548.00	2,107,765.00
CLASSIFICATION & DIAGNOSTIC CENTER:		
Personal Services	35,337.00	432,467.00
Operating Expense	357,380.00	500,000.00
Total	392,717.00	932,467.00

STATE BOARD OF CORRECTIONS

BIENNIUM 1967-1969

(Continued)

	1967-1968	1968-1969
AUTHORITY LEASE RENTALS:		
Payment on Bonds	1,400,000.00	1,400,000.00
Total	1,400,000.00	1,400,000.00
COST OF LIVING INCREASE:		
Living Increase	61,200.00	199,100.00
Total	61,200.00	199,100.00
AGENCY TOTALS:		
PERSONAL SERVICES	3,860,300.00	4,662,600.00
OPERATING EXPENSES	4,672,000.00	4,912,000.00
CAPITAL OUTLAY	400,000.00	400,000.00
AUTHORITY LEASE RENTALS	1,400,000.00	1,400,000.00
COST OF LIVING INCREASE	61,200.00	199,100.00
TOTAL -	$ 10,393,500.00	$ 11,573,700.00
LESS AGENCY FUNDS	914,900.00	907,200.00
STATE FUNDS ------	$ 9,478,600.00	$ 10,666,500.00

PERSONAL SERVICES EXPENSE - BIENNIUM 1967-69

	Budgeted FY 1967	Recommended FY 1968	Increase Over FY 1967	Recommended FY 1969	Increase Over FY 1968
NUMBER OF POSITIONS	732	879	147	992	113
TOTAL PERSONAL SERVICES EXPENSE	$ 3,106,962.	$ 3,860,300.	$ 753,338.	$ 4,662,600.	$ 802,300.
Less: Agency Funds*		66,000.	66,000.	68,000.	2,000.
TOTAL STATE FUNDS (PERSONAL SERVICES EXPENSE)	$ 3,106,962.	$ 3,794,300.	$ 687,338.	$ 4,594,600.	$ 800,300.
PERSONAL SERVICES EXPENDITURES BY ACTIVITY:					
Administrative Office (Atlanta)					
Number of Positions	52	51	-1	51	
Expenditure	$ 356,676.	$ 362,827.	$ 6,151.	$ 375,162.	$ 12,335.
Georgia State Prison					
Number of Positions	294	358	64	358	
Expenditure	1,258,456.	1,596,706.	338,250.	1,722,427.	125,721.
Georgia Industrial Institute					
Number of Positions	122	177	55	177	
Expenditure	513,924.	755,573.	241,649.	829,900.	74,327.
Georgia Training and Development Center					
Number of Positions	32	37	5	39	2
Expenditure	124,092.	158,831.	34,739.	172,061.	13,230.
Battey State Hospital Prison Branch					
Number of Positions	10	10		12	2
Expenditure	35,232.	40,278.	5,046.	49,718.	9,440.
Road Maintenance Branches (12 Units)					
Number of Positions	222	222		253	31
Expenditure	818,582.	910,748.	92,166.	1,080,865.	170,117.
Classification and Diagnostic Center					
Number of Positions	Not Completed	24	24	102	78
Expenditure		35,337.	35,337.	432,467.	397,130.
TOTAL PERSONAL SERVICES EXPENDITURE	$ 3,106,962.	$ 3,860,300.	$ 753,338.	$ 4,662,600.	$ 802,300.

* Agency Funds primarily represent refund of salary payments for personnel assigned to the Georgia Prison Industries Administration.

PERSONAL SERVICES EXPENDITURE - BIENNIUM 1967-69

I. Proposed personal services appropriation for FY 1968 will provide for:

1. Addition of 123 positions during the fiscal year for the purpose of

   a. Reducing the work week of personnel at Georgia State Prison, Georgia Industrial Institute, and Georgia Training & Development Center to approximately 48 hours.

   b. Replace inmate personnel at Georgia State Prison and Georgia Industrial Institute currently utilized in a capacity which provides them access to confidential records of other inmates and/or prison operations.

   c. Positions at the Georgia State Prison and Georgia Industrial Institute to implement and/or improve badly needed administrative and treatment services.

2. Addition of 24 positions in the latter half of fiscal year for the purpose of initial staffing of the Classification and Diagnostic Center.

3. Minimum implementation of new classification and compensation plan approved by the State Personnel Board on July 1, 1966.

4. Annual within grade increases for eligible employees under the State Merit System.

II. Proposed personal services appropriation for FY 1969 will provide for:

1. Addition of 35 positions for the purpose of reducing the work week for employees in the State Prison Branches to approximately 48 hours.

2. Additional funds for continuation of positions not funded for full twelve months during FY 1968.

3. Addition of 78 positions for staffing of first phase of Classification and Diagnostic Center.

4. Annual within grade increases for eligible employees under the State Merit System.

OPERATING EXPENSE - BIENNIUM 1967 - 1969

	Budgeted Expenses F.Y. 1967	Recommended F.Y. 1968	Increase Over F.Y. 1967	Recommended F.Y. 1969	Increase Over F.Y. 1968
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES:	$ 3,339,019.	$ 4,672,000.	$ 1,332,981.	$ 4,912,000.	$ 240,000.
LESS: Agency Funds (*)	966,000.	848,900.	- 117,100.	839,200.	- 9,700.
TOTAL STATE FUNDS (OPERATING EXPENSES)	$ 2,373,019.	$ 3,823,100.	$ 1,450,081.	$ 4,072,800.	$ 249,700.
BREAKDOWN BY UNITS:					
Administrative Office (Atlanta)	153,324.	167,300.	13,976.	315,500.	148,200.
Georgia State Prison	1,398,181.	1,869,920.	471,739.	1,799,500.	- 70,420.
Georgia Industrial Institute	647,500.	914,200.	266,700.	956,000.	41,800.
Ga. Training & Development Center	220,908.	296,000.	75,092.	298,400.	2,400.
Battey Hospital Prison Branch	13,200.	17,400.	4,200.	15,700.	- 1,700.
Twelve (12) Road Maintenance Branches	905,906.	1,049,800.	143,894.	1,026,900.	- 22,900.
Classification & Diagnostic Center	Not Completed	357,380.	357,380.	500,000.	142,620.
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES BY UNITS ---	$ 3,339,019.	$ 4,672,000.	$ 1,332,981.	$ 4,912,000.	$ 240,000.
LESS: AGENCY FUNDS (*)	966,000.	848,900.	- 117,100.	839,200.	- 9,700.
TOTAL STATE FUNDS (OPERATING EXPENSES)	$ 2,373,019.	$ 3,823,100.	$ 1,450,081.	$ 4,072,800.	$ 249,700.

(*) Agency Funds primarily represent revenue anticipated from inmate labor for the State Highway Department and a lesser amount of inmate labor for counties and municipalities. There are other revenue collections, which constitute only a very small part of Agency Funds.

STATE BOARD OF CORRECTIONS

CAPITAL OUTLAY

BIENNIUM 1967-1969

CAPITAL OUTLAY - FISCAL YEAR 1967 - 1968 ----------------			$ 400,000.00
GEORGIA STATE PRISON:		$175,000.00	
Visitors' Building	$ 50,000.00		
Remodeling (1/2)	125,000.00		
WAYNE PRISON BRANCH:		$175,000.00	
New Prison Facilities	$175,000.00		
PRISON BRANCHES:		$ 50,000.00	
Repairs	$ 50,000.00		

CAPITAL OUTLAY - FISCAL YEAR 1968 - 1969 -----------------			$ 400,000.00
GEORGIA INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE:		$250,000.00	
Visitors' Building	$ 50,000.00		
Towers and Fencing	75,000.00		
Bachelors Quarters	75,000.00		
Farm Remodeling	50,000.00		
GEORGIA STATE PRISON:		$150,000.00	
Remodeling (1/2)	$125,000.00		
Bachelors Quarters	25,000.00		

STATE BOARD OF CORRECTIONS

AUTHORITY LEASE RENTALS

BIENNIUM 1967-1969

GEORGIA INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE:		$600,000.00
Main Building - Remodeling	$350,000.00	
Adjustment Center	250,000.00	
GEORGIA STATE PRISON:		$1,100,000.00
Isolation and Segregation Building	$750,000.00	
Farm Buildings	350,000.00	
BUTTS COUNTY PRISON:		$7,400,000.00
Complete (2nd & 3rd Phases)	$7,400,000.00	
NEW REFORMATORY:		$5,000,000.00
New Unit	$5,000,000.00	
	TOTAL ---	$14,100,000.00

ESTIMATED COST OF PROPOSED PRE-RELEASE PROGRAM

PERSONAL SERVICES:	$17,086.00
OPERATING EXPENSES:	27,914.00
(QUARTERLY ESTIMATE) TOTAL ------	$45,000.00

A. PERSONAL SERVICES -

A breakdown of Personal Services is to be submitted by Personnel Officer, showing number of proposed employees, position title, etc.

B. OPERATING EXPENSES:

Travel Expense		$ 1,100.00
Supplies and Materials		19,650.00
a. Cleaning & Sanitary	750.00	
b. Gas, Oil, Grease & Tires	600.00	
c. Educational Supplies	750.00	
d. Food Supplies	12,500.00	
e. Fuel Supplies	1,200.00	
f. Medical Supplies	500.00	
g. Office Supplies	150.00	
h. Shop Supplies	850.00	
i. Wearing Apparel, including discharged inmates clothing	2,200.00	
j. Building Materials	150.00	
Communication Services		550.00
Heat, Light, Power, etc.		1,650.00
Printing and Publicity		300.00
Repairs and Alterations		350.00
Rents		200.00
Miscellaneous Payments		100.00
Pensions and Benefits		1,550.00
Transfers to other State Agency		464.00
Equipment Purchases		2,000.00
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSE- QUARTERLY ESTI. -		$ 27,914.00

ESTIMATED COST PER ANNUM:

PERSONAL SERVICES	$68,344.00
OPERATING EXPENSES	111,656.00
TOTAL-PER ANNUM	$ 180,000.00

NOTE:

We believe this to be a reasonable estimate for the proposed Pre-release unit and $180,000.00 should be sufficient for a period of a year, based on a maximum population of 60 inmates.

State Board of Corrections

Estimated Cost of Proposed Pre-Release Program

Personal Services

Number of Positions	Position Title	Pay Grade	Annual Salary Rate
1	Accounting Clerk I	11	$ 4,752.00
1	Cook III	11	4,752.00
2	Correctional Counselor I	11	9,504.00
1	Correctional Counselor II	12	5,244.00
1	Correctional Lieutenant	11	4,752.00
3	Correctional Officer I	9	11,736.00
4	Correctional Officer II	10	17,232.00
1	Superintendent	14	6,372.00
			$64,344.00
Per diem and Consultant's Fees			4,000.00
Estimated annual personal services			$68,344.00 *

*This total does not include cost of within grade increases nor funds for cost of living increase. This cost for first year would be approximately $2,870 and $9,115 the second year.

EXHIBIT A

DESCRIPTION OF AGENCY ACTIVITIES AND JUSTIFICATION OF FUNDS REQUESTED

1967-1969 BIENNIUM

STATE BOARD OF CORRECTIONS
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

EQUIPMENT PURCHASES ITEMIZED FOR 1967-69 BIENNIUM:

GEORGIA STATE PRISON: REIDSVILLE, GEORGIA - FISCAL YEAR 1967-68 -

$155,165.00

New Kitchen Equipment:

5-- Deep Fat Fry Kettles	$ 1,940.00
6 - Griddles W/front, 36" x 24"	2,574.00
2 - 80-quart Mixers	2,750.00
5 - Stainless Steel Work Tables	875.00
3 - Steamers	6,000.00
2 - Food Choppers	5,000.00
7 - Hood Vents	4,100.00
4 - Hot Cabinets, 21" x 31" x 69 3/4"	1,784.00
3 - Automatic Ice Cube Makers	18,624.00
Miscellaneous Equipment (Meat Blocks, Food Carriers, etc.)	5,000.00
Total - Kitchen Equipment	$ 48,647.00

New Dental Equipment:

1 - Unit, Spotlite & Accessories	2,328.00
1 - Chair (Motor)	1,330.00
1 - X-Ray Machine	1,200.00
Office Furniture	610.00
Spotlite & Sterlizer	600.00
Total - Dental Equipment	$ 6,068.00

New Farm Equipment:

2 - 100 HP Tractors	14,000.00
6 - 60 HP Tractors	30,000.00
1 - Potato Harvester	2,000.00
1 - Front End Loader (Dairy,Beef & Poultry)	800.00
1 - Manure Spreader (Dairy, and Poultry)	1,000.00
2 - Fertilizer Spreaders	1,600.00
2 - 4-Row Cultivators	1,600.00
2 - 4-Row High Speed Planters	3,200.00
2 - 4-Row Rotary Tillers	2,400.00
1 - Hi-Boy Sprayer (Weed Control)	3,600.00
1 - Mist Blower Sprayer	4,000.00
1 - Tandem Scraper (Earth Moving Pan)	2,400.00
3 - Pick-up Trucks	5,400.00
2 - Two-Ton Trucks	7,000.00
1 - Large Harrow	2,000.00
1 - Bottom Plow	1,000.00
2 - Grain Wagons	1,000.00
1 - Large Drag Harrow	900.00
1 - Large Rotary Mower	1,300.00
2 - Small Rotary Mowers	800.00
1 - Hay Baler	3,000.00
1 - Post Peeler	3,500.00
1 - Post Hole Digger	150.00
1 - Hi Clearance Cultivating Equipment	1,000.00
1 - 2-Row Silage Machine	3,000.00
Miscellaneous Smaller Equipment Items	3,800.00
Total - Farm Equipment	$ 100,450.00

EXHIBIT A

DESCRIPTION OF AGENCY ACTIVITIES AND JUSTIFICATION OF FUNDS REQUESTED - BIENNIUM 1967-69

GEORGIA INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE, ALTO, GEORGIA - FY 1967-68 -- $72,800.00

Dairy Equipment:

To up-grade Dairy Herd (Additional Purebred Livestock)	$10,000.00
1 - Pasteurizer and New Milking Machines	18,000.00
	28,000.00

Mess Hall Equipment:

300 Dining Tables) 1200 Chairs)	22,500.00

Automotive Equipment:

1 - Transportation Buss, 15-passenger	4,500.00
2 - Trucks (For Farm Use)	7,500.00
2 - Pick-up Trucks	3,800.00
	15,800.00

Other Institution Equipment:

Small equipment items for - Automotive Shop Farm, Office, etc.	6,500.00

FOURTEEN (14) OTHER PRISON UNITS (EQUIPMENT) FY 1967-68 -- $66,350.00

2 - Deep Well Pumps	4,000.00
4 - Pick-up Trucks	7,200.00
2 - Electric Clothes Washing Machines	2,000.00
9 - Food Carriers	1,575.00
3 - Inmate Transportation Buses	7,200.00
6 - Drinking Fountains	960.00
2 - Electric Food Mixers	2,600.00
2 - Ranges - Cooking	1,000.00
4 - Adding Machines	1,000.00
2 - Hot Water Boilers	4,000.00
3 - Laundry Driers	1,500.00
3 - Laundry Extractors	3,000.00
3 - Deep Fat Fryers	2,400.00
1 - Inmate Transportation Bus, 15-passenger	5,000.00
2 - Baking Ovens	1,600.00
5 - Two-Way Radios	3,500.00
3 - Meat Saws	2,100.00
3 - Dump Trucks	9,000.00
4 - Coffee Urns	2,000.00
Miscellaneous Small Equipment Items	4,715.00

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE, ATLANTA, GA. - FY 1967-68 - $10,000.00

New Office Furniture and Fixtures for four (4) additional employees anticipated for this year	8,000.00
3 - Electric Typewriters (Replacements)	1,350.00
Miscellaneous Office Furniture	650.00

EXHIBIT A

DESCRIPTION OF AGENCY ACTIVITIES AND JUSTIFICATION OF FUNDS REQUESTED

1967-1969 BIENNIUM

STATE BOARD OF CORRECTIONS, ATLANTA, GA.

EQUIPMENT PURCHASES ITEMIZED FOR 1967-69 BIENNIUM:

GEORGIA STATE PRISON, REIDSVILLE, GEORGIA - FISCAL YEAR 1968-69 - $115,400.00

Laundry Equipment:

1 - Flat work ironer (Replacement)	$ 25,000.00
2 - Driers (tumblers) 100 lb. capacity (Replacement)	2,500.00
4 - Laundry Presses (New)	4,400.00
6 - Laundry Presses (New)	6,600.00
3 - Laundry Presses (New)	4,500.00
Total - Laundry Equipment	43,000.00

New Farm Equipment:

1 - 90-100 HP Tractor	7,000.00
3 - 60 HP Tractors @ $5,000.00	15,000.00
1 - 4-Row High Speed Planter	1,600.00
1 - 4-Row Cultivator	800.00
1 - Hi-Boy Sprayer	3,600.00
1 - 2-Row Corn Combine	10,000.00
1 - Land Leveler	2,000.00
1 - Feed Auger Wagon	2,000.00
1 - Pick-up Truck	1,800.00
2 - Two-Ton Trucks @ $3,500.00	7,000.00
4 - Grain Wagons @ $500.00	2,000.00
1 - Large Rotary Mower	1,300.00
2 - Small Rotary Mowers @ $400.00	800.00
1 - Haybine	2,500.00
1 - 2-Row Silage Machine	3,000.00
Total - Farm Equipment	60,400.00

Other Institution Equipment:

To equip dwellings for new personnel, including hot water heaters, stoves, refrigerators and electric heaters	8,200.00
Miscellaneous small equipment items required for general use in main buildings and to replace worn out equipment in some of the houses	3,800.00
Total - Other Equipment	12,000.00

EXHIBIT A

DESCRIPTION OF AGENCY ACTIVITIES & JUSTIFICATION OF FUNDS REQUESTED - 1967-1969 BIENNIUM

GEORGIA INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE, ALTO, GA. F.Y. 1968-69 -- $63,500.00

Additional Purebred Livestock to upgrade Dairy Herd	$10,000.00
Automotive Equipment:	
1 - Transportation Buss, 15-Passenger	4,500.00
2 - Trucks (For Farm Use)	7,500.00
2 - Pick-up Trucks	3,800.00
	15,800.00
Automotive Maintenance Shop Equipment:	
Tools and Equipment - Wheel Balancers, Hydraulic equipment, aliegnment equipment and miscellaneous small tools -	8,000.00
Equipmet for Renovated Dormitories:	
1200 - Single Beds to replace 1948 vintage double decker beds. Also, new mattresses and pillows, etc.	25,200.00
Small Equipment Items for Automotive Shop, Office, Farm, etc.	4,500.00

FOURTEEN (14) OTHER PRISON UNITS (EQUIPMENT) F.Y. 1968-69- $33,950.00

2 - Electric Clothes Driers	1,500.00
2 - Electric Clothes Washers	2,000.00
4 - Pick-up Trucks	7,200.00
3 - Inmate Transportation Buses	7,200.00
6 - Drinking Fountains	960.00
1 - Electric Food Mixer	1,300.00
1 - Range - Cooking	500.00
2 - Adding Machines	500.00
3 - Deep Fryers	2,400.00
2 - Walk-in Coolers	3,000.00
5 - Two-Way Radios	3,500.00
Miscellaneous Equipment (Small Items)	3,890.00

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE, ATLANTA, GA. F.Y. 1968-69 -- $125,000.00

The Record Office which maintains prisoners' records should be entirely revamped and mechanical equipment, similar to IBM, should be installed shortly after moving into the new office building on Washington Street. At least the initial mechanized equipment can be purchased for approximately -	80,000.00
New Electronic Processing Machines (NCR) for Accounting Office, in order to further improve the efficiency of the accounting office.	30,000.00
Extra furnishings and fixtures for new offices, such as desks, chairs, filing and storage cabinets	12,500.00
Miscellaneous Purchases of Equipment (Small Items)	2,500.00

Tennessee Council On Human Relations

1207 18TH AVENUE SOUTH • NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE, 37212 • TELEPHONE 297-6568

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MRS. JERI WIERSEMA

April 27, 1967

TO: Members of the Board of Directors of the Southern Regional Council

FROM: Baxton Bryant, Executive Director, Tennessee Council on Human Relations

The Tennessee Council on Human Relations for the past two years has been deeply engaged in the poverty program and other programs that affect the poor. During this period, we have been fortunate to have one of the SRC board members as our president. Her address to our annual meeting, entitled "New Dimensions in Civil Rights," was one of its highlights.

We feel that SRC and TCHR were honored by Congressman Richard Fulton having her address printed in the Congressional Record. A copy of the address is enclosed. It is a pleasure for us to share it with you.

Enclosure

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NEW DIMENSIONS IN CIVIL RIGHTS

(Mr. FULTON of Tennessee (at the request of Mr. BRINKLEY) was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. FULTON of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, under unanimous consent, I insert into the body of the RECORD at this point the recent remarks by Mrs. Martha Ragland, president of the Tennessee Council on Human Relations.

Mrs. Ragland has for many years been involved in the quest of equality for all citizens. Her contributions to her community, her State, and her Nation are outstanding in number and of unboundless value.

I respectfully ask that you and all my esteemed colleagues read Mrs. Ragland's speech entitled "New Dimensions in Civil Rights." As Congress continues to pursue the goal of human dignity and the rights of all in a truer democracy, Mrs. Ragland's remarks will be most contributable.

The remarks follow:

NEW DIMENSIONS IN CIVIL RIGHTS

(By Martha Ragland, president, Tennessee Council on Human Relations, ninth annual meeting, Nashville, Tenn., January 26, 1967)

Welcome to this ninth annual meeting of the Tennessee Council on Human Relations. These annual meetings provide us with the opportunity and the responsibility for taking stock.

I want to talk about the situation as I see it and some of the things I think we might do to further the cause of an open society. These are not presented as the views of the Tennessee Council on Human Relations. I have reason to know that the views of its members vary widely, not in basic commitment, but in emphasis and method.

1966 was a rough year for civil rights and human relations, characterized by rising tensions and urban riots across the country—and a hardening of attitude among both blacks and whites.

We have been fortunate in Tennessee. We have the tensions, but so far we have escaped the riots. We like to think that the efforts of the Tennessee Council on Human Relations have contributed to our good fortune in this regard.

There is a certain ironical and depressing element in the fact that this rough weather for civil rights, for an open society, comes just as we are learning that most of our previous goals were very simplistic. The problem is far more complex than we thought. For example, a few years ago most of us thought that once we established school integration, voting rights, and access to public accommodations that the civil rights fight would be over. Now those goals, though nowhere near realized, clearly are only near milestones.

The more we get into the problem the larger it gets. This is not because people are agitating it into larger proportions, but because more people are looking at it and seeing the proportions and ramifications that have been there all the time.

Here is an obvious example of what I mean. Restaurants, formerly closed to Negroes, are now open. But very few Negroes can afford to eat in them. This is because of the high rate of unemployment among Negroes, and because most of those who *are* employed are in low-paying jobs. More and better employment for Negroes, then, was quickly seen as a a new dimension in civil rights. The unemployment rate for Negroes is twice as high as for whites and for teen-age Negroes it is four times as high.

So considerable effort is going into trying to open up higher-paying jobs for Negroes, and to open up employment in fields formerly closed to them. But this effort soon revealed that Negroes widely lack the basic skills needed to get and hold jobs and to be promoted. By basic skills I mean at the minimum the ability to read and to communicate. But also progressively, elementary math and writing, not to mention more sophisticated skills.

Many of the programs in the War on Poverty are designed to attack this need, the Job Corps, the Neighborhood Youth Corps, the many training and re-training programs. These are valuable and need our support. Actually we are far behind other industrial countries in our training and re-training programs. But essentially, and particularly those aimed at the youthful dropouts, they are efforts to salvage the failures of our public school system.

A far more fundamental need than these salvage programs is a massive improvement of our public school system. And while none of the schools are good enough, Negro schools are far inferior to white schools. This is true at every level, elementary, high school and college. This blot on our society comes to light over and over from many different quarters: from Selective Service, from job placement examinations, from newly integrated schools where Negro children are regularly found to be two to three grades behind white children of the same age. So good schools, quality education for all, became a new dimension in civil rights. Some people are saying we should shift the emphasis from *integration* to *quality education*. As the 1967 Tennessee legislature meets, I hope there will be strong citizen support for significant improvement in our public schools.

But there are many who feel that by the time children *start to school* it is too late to overcome the blight caused by the deprivation of their environment. It was this thinking that led to Project Head Start. It has been the most imaginative and the most successful of the War on Poverty programs. But reports are cumulating that the almost miraculous progress of Head Start children is being lost as they move into overcrowded classrooms with stereotyped teaching. There is a growing awareness that the Head Start idea, with its emphasis on child development, will have to be carried forward into the early grades of our public schools.

But experience is also beginning to show that no matter how good the schools are, or how early the children start in them, those who live in slums and ghettos, in the all-pervading, enervating culture of poverty simply will not have the motivation, the energy and health to take advantage of the schools, however good they might be.

So that brings us to another new dimension: housing and slums. And this is the toughest of all. It is the hardest to do anything about and probably the most basic. Where people live determines the quality of their lives as no other single factor does. The federal government has been concerned with this general problem for more than thirty years and has spent a lot of money on public housing, slum clearance and urban renewal. But something has been wrong with their approach. The cities look better, but the poorest people to a very large extent are worse off than they were before. The bad results for the poor people have taken two forms. In many urban renewal programs there is a pattern of demolishing slum houses and businesses, forcing out the poor who live and work there. Then they build expensive apartment houses, hotels and office buildings—where the poor cannot afford to live or open a business. The appearance of the city is greatly improved. The tax base is improved. The Chamber of Commerce gets out a brochure about it, and visitors are taken to see the "progress." But not much attention has been paid to what became of the displaced poor. And what did become of them, often, is what they moved on into already overcrowded slums and went on relief.

The other approach that has been a national failure, but is still being practiced, is to build large complexes of barrack-type public housing that intensifies the concentration, and the problems, of the poor. But this need not be. A concerned community, for example, could insist that decent housing be available for all before the bulldozers demolish their homes, whether for a highway, urban renewal or what. And public housing can be scattered, not concentrated in central city ghettos.

New federal legislation recognizes these inequities and seeks to correct them in current projects. The Housing and Urban Development Act of 1965, the City Demonstration Act of 1966 both have built-in provisions seeking to avoid past mistakes. But they will need the cooperation and the prodding of citizens groups if past ill-starred practices are not repeated.

I might say here that in a good many places community organization of the poor is a new dimension in civil rights. The purpose of this effort is to see that the values of our society apply to them too, and that they have a part in solving their own problems. In a democracy which claims as a standard equality of opportunity, this would seem to be a legitimate aim. But it has almost scared some city officials to death. The last thing they want is for a disadvantaged group to get organized. (There have been bright exceptions to this.)

The fearful mayors feel about this just like the Roman emperors did about the Christians. As you know, the Christians initially were a poor and dissident group. But to introduce a cheerful note here I should point out that mayors don't feed present day dissidents to the lions. They just intimidate and discredit them. After all we are civilized!

But this involvement of the poor is supposedly built into the community action programs. The law states that the residents of the areas and members of the groups to be served must be involved in the planning, policy-making and operation of the program. In many parts of Tennessee the Tennessee Council on Human Relations has helped to implement this novel provision. And in many counties the community action program has been the instrument for bringing together diverse groups that have never before worked on a common cause.

The best statement for such involvement of the poor was made by Eric Hoffer: "Our healing gift to the weak," he said, "is the capacity for self help. We must learn how to impart to them the technical, social and political skills which would enable them to get bread, human dignity, freedom and strength by their own efforts."

I have said that making our urban environment decent is going to be one of our toughest problems. It is also one of our most imperative. A year ago there was some evidence that a genuine effort was going to be made to attack the problem of urban slums and to start on this problem of rebuilding and remaking the environment of our cities. But as the war in Vietnam has escalated and as concern for the disadvantaged has cooled, these plans have thinned out as have other programs for the so-called Great Society. I have stressed urban problems because of the crisis situation now existing in our cities. But I am concerned with the many acute rural problems and know that meeting them will help enormously to solve the crisis in the cities. For it is the economic and social poverty in much of rural America, with its accompanying hopelessness about the future, that has caused the mass migration to the cities and compounded the urban problem.

I have pointed out the chief new areas into which the civil rights movement has turned its attention: jobs, education, housing and slums. I have tried to show how this wider concern developed logically, one problem leading to another.

(continued-over)

Now I want to mention some other facets. A very large proportion of the 35 million poor in America are outside the job market. These are the old and the young children, and their mothers in fatherless homes, and the disabled. This very large aggregate group is kept alive by inadequate welfare grants and stingy social security. Neither training or retraining programs nor lower unemployment rates have any bearing at all on the deprivation of these improverished people. What they need is a more adequate income, one commensurate with their needs, plus a more congenial environment and community services of a wide variety from legal help to social and health services to recreation.

I have no patience with people who lament about three generations on relief yet at the same time condone a grudging, stingy welfare program that guarantees that its recipients will not graduate from its rolls. We extol self-reliance and initiative, yet after doling out inadequate grants we sharply limit the welfare recipient or the social security pensioner from augmenting his income from his own initiative. The total of anything they earn is subtracted from their pittance. Thus the very poor are in a 100 percent tax bracket.

Our attitude seems to be "by golly you are poor and you had better stay poor." Of course this doesn't in the least prevent us from lamenting at the same time about how lazy they are! You know the people who most need to become "involved" are the self-righteous "good" people. Their myths and cliches that rationalize their hardness might be tempered with a closer association with the problems of the poor.

This government-sustained poverty has been coming into focus, and it is becoming clear that we must raise, not just a little, but to a decent minimum our welfare and public assistance grants and social security. The request of the President on this this week is a move in the right direction, but totally inadequate. If all of his proposed raises in social security and welfare were passed by Congress the recipients would still be living in poverty. Yet, unless these requests have strong citizen support Congress will probably do less than the President has asked. The most imperative need of all is an increase in aid to families with dependent children and elimination of the ceiling on grants. Our 1967 legislature can do something about this—and will, if there is enough public support for it.

One myth I should mention here is the old canard that to undergird a decent standard of living for all will cause the country to go broke—that such an effort will impoverish the rest of us. On the contrary, if the 35 million Americans now living in poverty could be brought into the mainstream of our society we would be a far more prosperous country than we are today.

There is another facet of poverty that I want to talk about. Many people who live in poverty are employed and always have been, but they are paid sub-standard wages. There are millions in this category. And a very large percent are Negroes—domestics, farm laborers. They, in effect, are subsidizing more affluent members of our society. The most effective way to attack this problem would be to establish a minimum wage law. That would be more significant than the expenditure of millions of dollars under other programs. Not only would it help more to roll back poverty but it would bring more dignity and self-respect. A minimum wage bill barely missed of passage in the last Tennessee legislature. With some concerted help it might pass this time. To really attack poverty a minimum wage law is necessary.

Unemployment insurance is an important program is building a stable society. It gives the worker some income when he is out of work and, by maintaining purchasing power, stabilizes the economy. But unemployment insurance in Tennessee has few friends and supporters. Year after year public apathy and employer lobbying have together eroded this program to where it is nothing but a shadow of its former usefulness. This legislature is very likely to further emasculate unemployment insurance unless the program can discover some constituents.

For some reason people are much more interested in crash programs to correct obvious needs than they are in building sound institutions that would prevent the needs from developing. And unemployment insurance has suffered from this predilection.

Other programs I have mentioned suffer from the same attitude. Thus people are more interested in retaining drop-outs than in building school systems so good that they would have their own holding power, more interested in Big Brothers baskets to the poor than in raising aid to families with dependent children, more interested in band-aids than in basic therapy.

If I seem to have gotten off the subject of civil rights it is only because I quit pointing out that each of these problems is a part of the new dimensions in civil rights. For what we have learned in the last few years is that civil rights and human rights and American rights are the same thing. And to work narrowly for civil rights under our old concept of it would be to deny this larger understanding. We need to continue to work in the traditional areas: voting rights, equal justice, access to public accommodations, and desegregation of schools. We can't neglect these areas. But we must at the same time move out with more force to make the good things of our society accessible to all Americans.

So far we have done no more than make a timid beginning, and it has not had much effect on the lives and hopes of the 35 million Americans who live in poverty. And because a large percent of these are Negroes this makes the whole area of social and economic reform a civil rights front.

But Negroes are restless. After 100 years of injustice their restlessness doesn't seem unreasonable to me. But their restlessness and the increasing danger of demonstrations and riots should not be the determining factor. The determining factor should be our basic commitment to justice. This unrest is a part of the revolutionary age we live in. Not just one, but several revolutions are sweeping the earth—the colonial revolution, the revolution of race, and the revolution of rising expectations. And we started this revolutionary era with our own American Revolution. It was not just a revolt against England. It was a revolt against the whole idea of an elite who would run things by and for themselves.

It is a dark irony that now we so often seem to be cowering in neurotic fear before the forces to which we gave original impetus. Indeed, the fact that we did this, consciously and deliberately, and spelled it out for all the world, is what made our country different—what made us a world force from the beginning.

The words of Jefferson have sparked nearly 200 years of revolutionary momentum. And from time to time throughout our history we have reasserted in various ways our national commitment to the proposition that all men are created free and equal. And that is what we need to do now. The question is are we going to square our traditional American high profession (that stretches from the Declaration of Independence to the rhetoric of the Great Society)—are we going to square our big talk with reality and make this truly a country where all men are created free and equal and where all can share in the bounty of our society. I think we have talked ourselves out on a limb and are going to have to put up or shut up. A world, largely colored, and torn by revolution bears in on us.

But of course if we act fast enough we can still say that we are just fulfilling the promise implicit in the American Dream and in our Christian-Judeo heritage.

The civil rights front has expanded to include the full range of our national needs: good schools and good housing for all, a decent urban environment, full employment with adequate pay for all who can work, adequate support for those who cannot work (for children, for the old and the sick and the disabled).

All of this in the context of a broadening participation of all the people in the political and economic process. If we can move along this route we will grow and prosper. We will fulfill the early promise of this Republic and be a force for peace and prosperity in the world.

There is so much to be done to square our country with its history and its promise. If by some miracle we suddenly developed a national determination to use our resources and our know-how to bring all our citizens into full participation and full sharing it would be a gigantic task, though surely a zestful one. But we don't have such a miracle. We have, in fact, strong, well-organized and well-financed forces in our society that are working night and day against everything I have been talking about. And in addition they systematically set out to discredit and harrass any organization, institution, or individual that works to bring all segments of our people into full participation in our society—to help in running it and to share in its benefits.

There is no need to identify these forces to you. They are generally spoken of these days as the Far Right. There are thousands of organizations in this category. Many are operating in Tennessee. Some are more active in one area and some in another. But no geographical area and no group working for a more dynamic and inclusive democracy escapes their attention. Whatever reasons they give for their existence their impact is to stop progress, economic, social and political. They discredit individuals and organizations who are genuinely trying to cope with the monumental problems of this age. They discredit them and impair their usefulness. For 20 years their most successful tool has been to label as "communistic' any person, organization, or institution working for progressive measures. The PTA, the United Nations, and the National Council of Churches come readily to mind as organizations that have come under sustained fire from these people. And all organizations that work for civil rights and all that work for peace have been democratically included in their attack. This element in our society is stronger now than it has ever been. Can this challenge be met? At this point I am inclined to doubt it.

Yet here we stand, the chained giant, the richest country in the world faltering in its long overdue efforts to equalize opportunity. And as we falter the lustre surrounding our country since its founding is fast eroding. Because in the end what we do about race and poverty will determine our role in the world—or whether we even will have a role.

The Tennessee Council on Human Relations, its board, its members, its local units, are committed to doing what we can toward realizing the goal of an open society. I thank you.

May 15, 1967

Mr. Isaiah Terman
Director of Communications and Servicing
165 East 56th Street
New York, New York 10022

Dear Mr. Terman:

The information compiled by Mr. Harry Fleischman, Race Relations Coordinator of the American Jewish Committee, is very interesting. We too, have longed recognized the need for responsible interest to support law enforcement agencies offering both constructive criticism and help in pursuit of the closing of gaps that plague these services.

We are in touch with several community interest groups that would find the memorandum helpful and if you have several copies available, we would like to receive them for distribution. If not, perhaps we could mimeograph Mr. Fleischman's memorandum?

We are interested in developing a program impressing your suggestions. Let us know if we can participate in this project in any other manner.

Sincerely,

John O. Boone, ASCW
Director, Project on Crime
and Corrections

THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE
INSTITUTE OF HUMAN RELATIONS
165 EAST 56th STREET
NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10022

MEMORANDUM

April 20, 1967

FROM: Harry Fleischman, Race Relations Coordinator

SUBJECT: HELP SHAPE A SAFER CITY

The American Jewish Committee and other intergroup agencies, both local and national, have been expanding their activities in regard to police and intergroup relations training, an area of undoubtedly great interest to you. Although we have approached the police with offers to help in police-community relations training, by and large we have not shown our support and concern sufficiently for other areas of their activities and professional interests. In our focus on the key role of the police in dealing with community relations tensions, we have failed to give active indication of our sympathy and understanding for their own feelings in many communities that they, themselves, constitute an underprivileged minority group, frequently stereotyped and facing mass attack.

In justice to them and to ourselves, we must recognize that the welfare of the community requires citizen support of vigorous and equal law enforcement and we must also counter efforts by extremists to alienate the police from civic groups promoting democratic civil rights.

We therefore want to urge that human relation agencies take the initiative in calling upon their communities not only to upgrade the police profession but also help to shape safer cities by taking the following steps:

1. Review their community police department budget requests and be represented at municipal hearings in order to support, where indicated, recommendations for salary increases and enlargement of staff to make police work attractive enough to compete with other professions.

2. Meet with police officers to get their suggestions as to how the intergroup relations agencies can be helpful to them in the overall adminstration of their responsibilities and particularly in increasing two-way communication between the police officer in the neighborhood and local citizens.

3. Urge all civic-minded groups to aid in recruiting Negroes, Puerto Ricans and Mexican Americans into the police forces so that the latter may adequately represent their total communities.

4. Participate in efforts to secure additional public or private funds for intergroup training of police officers.

5. Develop citizen support for effective and fair police enforcement and help to improve their image as "keepers of the peace."

6. Work with other community organizations to develop support for the above programs.

7. Bring your supportive community position to the attention of the Policemen's Benevolent Association and other organizations of law enforcement officers in the community and offer to work with them to achieve common objectives.

This effort to develop citizen support for law enforcement is basic in a democratic society. Without it, the police will be considered by many Negroes and other minority persons as an "occupation army." With citizen support of police professionalization and support for vigorous and equal law enforcement, the police will be recognized as the community's right arm in fighting the evils which tend to make city living difficult and unattractive.

We would welcome your comment regarding these proposals, your suggestions concerning aids that we might furnish to bolster this effort and your ideas about other measures that ought to be adopted to move it forward.

MEMORANDUM

THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE
INSTITUTE OF HUMAN RELATIONS
165 East 56th Street, New York 22, N. Y. • PLaza 1-4000

from the desk of ISAIAH TERMAN
Director of Communications and Servicing

April 20, 1967

John — think you should become involved & active — Paul

TO: Intergroup Relations Agencies -- Public and Voluntary

FROM: Isaiah Terman

SUBJECT: The Police and the Community

Something important that seems to be missing in the police-community activities of intergroup relations agencies is suggested by Harry Fleischman, Race Relations Coordinator of the American Jewish Committee, in the attached memorandum entitled, "Help Shape A Safer City."

We earnestly urge you to give this memorandum your immediate attention. Additional copies available on request.

Encl.

Box 22851
Emory University
Atlanta, Georgia
April 26, 1968

Mr. John Boone
c/o Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30322

Dear Mr. Boone:

The members of the Emory Chapter of the Law Students Civil Rights Research Council sincerely appreciate your participating in the conference on Civil Rights Poverty and Politics in Urban Areas. Your discussion was well presented. It gave us great insight on the problems which confronts us as summer law interns and future lawyers.

Please accept our best wishes for your continued success with the hope that you will see fit to make use of the services of the Law Students Civil Rights Research Council.

Sincerely,

Antonio L. Thomas

Antonio L. Thomas
Chapter Chairman

April 13, 1967

VISTA
Office of Economic Opportunity
Baltimore, Maryland

Gentlemen:

The Southern Regional Council is presently doing research on Bail Bond Projects in the United States. We hope eventually to publish a handbook on the subject, covering historical background, theoretical considerations, current practice and trends. The document would also outline practical approaches to the establishment of Bail Bond Projects in the South, detailing the obstacles that would have to be overcome.

We would very much appreciate your sending us any material you may have which you feel would be useful in effectuating the project outlined above. Advice concerning other sources of information would also be helpful.

Naturally, we would be happy to bear any cost involved.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely,

William J. Farman
Assistant Director, Project
on Crime and Corrections

WJF/vmb

May 15, 1967

Miss Vicki VanCleave
415B Pickerl Hall
Terre Haute, Indiana

Dear Vicki:

I have ascertained that the examination for Case Worker I - for which you will be eligible after receiving your undergraduate degree in social work in June - is given every weekday in the Merit System Office, Room 572, 244 Washington Street, S. W., Atlanta, Georgia.

I would encourage you to come to Atlanta and take this examination, and after a period of time in this position, you would be eligible for a stipend in order to pursue your graduate social work training. While you are here to take the examination, you could explore the possibility of employment in another situation until you are able to secure employment as Case Worker I. The Case Worker I positions are outlined in other institutions, probation and parole and public welfare.

I trust that you will be able to come down for a couple of week days after you finish your examinations. Let me know what you plan to do.

Sincerely,

John

J/h

FLORIDA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

6241 N. W. 17th Avenue
Miami, Florida 33147
Phone 691-0220

5225 PONCE DE LEON BLVD.
CORAL GABLES, FLA. 33146

Executive Director
AUGUST H. VANDEN BOSCHE

Rural Advancement Project
Director
LaVERT TAYLOR
P. O. Box 1874
Tallahassee, Fla. 32304
224-7755

June 29, 1967

Mr. John Boone
Director, Project on Crimes and Correction
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth St. N.W.
Atlanta, Ga. 30303

Dear John:

This is in reference to your letter about Mr. Fleischman's memorandum and the possibility of convening a group of people concerned with police and community relations.

There have been three rather effective efforts in this regard in Florida. Broward County(Ft. Lauderdale), Miami, and Tampa Bay area all have had rather extensive programs. These programs have been made on the initiation of the National Conference of Christians and Jews. I shall be sending you some of the materials they have used. Enclosed is a draft statement on Police-Community Relations which has been adopted by the Dade County Sheriff's Department and the 27 municipal police departments in the county.

Incidentally, in all the negatives that can be cited in the Tampa trouble lately, one positive note can be counted in the attempt at new approaches made by Sheriff Beard. The Sheriff was at the Michigan State's seminar on Community Relations when the trouble broke out. On his return he immediately began to institute some rather creative ideas in dealing with the situation. I am not certain about all of the details, but I rather imagine that if we could get someone from S.R.C. to make a study of these approaches, it might provide some timely inspiration for other communities.

The area in Florida which, at this time, might be most significant is Jacksonville. If we could initiate a conference there, it would be most beneficial, I am certain.

We do have some good contacts there. Perhaps we could get the two new city commisioners, Mrs. Mary Singleton, and Mrs. Sallye Mathis, to make this suggestion.

Let me know if you are interested in this.

Sincerely,

Augie

August H. VandenBosche
Executive Director

AHV:ag

". . . to counteract prejudice and discrimination based on racial, religious, nationality or ethnic group membership"

File

Southern Student Organizing Committee
Box 6403
Nashville, Tennessee 37212
(615) 291-3537

VIRGINIA PRISON STRIKE

On Thursday, July 18, the prisoners at the Virginia State Penitentiary in Richmond went on strike. Their primary demand is an increase in daily wages for inmates from 25-40¢ a day (depending on behavior) to $1.00 a day, the salary that is paid in federal prisons. The prison administration has offered an increase to 35-50¢ a day (again depending on behavior), but the prisoners insist that the minimum that they will accept will be 65¢ a day - for all prisoners. This small wage is used by the inmates to buy necessities like soap, toothpaste, cigarettes, and other personal commodities - at the same prices that are charged "on the outside."

Since the strike began, the prisoners have been kept in their cells, where the temperature is about 100 degrees, and fed only two meals a day. About 55 of the "ringleaders" have been kept in solitary confinement, with only bread and water to eat and a bare floor to sleep on. According to two men just released from the prison, the administration tricked the striking prisoners to elect these men as strike leaders, and then put them into confinement.

On Friday, July 19, four pickets demonstrated in front of the penitentiary in support of the strikers. Since then the number at the noon hour and five p.m. demonstration has grown to 30-50 people, a group which includes students, clergymen, ex-prisoners, poor whites, blacks, housewives, and businessmen. As the group marches around the prison, the inmates have shouted back "Thank you" and given the militant's salute and the victory sign. When this happened last Monday, July 22, the prisoners were gassed in their cells.

The prisoners have now formulated a list of ten demands, including the wage increase, more educational opportunities, more job training, and the right to legal counsel. They insist they will continue to strike until all of their demands are met.

Groups sponsoring support demonstrations are:
Southern Student Organizing Committee
American Civil Liberties Union
Virginia Council on Human Relations
National Association for the Advanced of Colored People
Virginia Peace and Freedom Party
Virginia Justice Committee
Parolee Assistance Society
Concerned Quakers

They are asking that telegrams be sent to the governor demanding that he negotiate with the prisoners and meet their demands. Send telegrams to

Governor Godwin
Governor's Mansion
Rishmond, Virginia

NO JUSTICE IN SEMINOLE COUNTY

At the request of the Rev. Lucas Gtile, a United Presbyterian Minister, 130 Sunnytown Rd, Casselberry, Florida, I met with him and two residents of Altamonte Springs, Mr. James Gadsden and Mr. James Florence, concerning a young man, McNeil Simmons, of Altamonte Springs who was brutally beaten by two white men on June 15, 1968, when he was mistaken for another man whom these men were hunting for allegedly having sexual relations with the wife of one of the men and another white woman.

The following letter from the Sheriff of Seminole County, Peter Milliot, to Mr. James H. McMillon, a school teacher in Seminole County, gives the Sheriff's position in not taking action against the men who had beater Mr. Simmons:

July 17,1968
Mr. James H. McMillon
P.O.Box 273
Altamonte Springs, Fla. 32701

Dear Mr. McMillon:

This will acknowledge and thank you for yours of July 13,1968.

On June 16, 1968 this office received a call stating that a person had been injured by a hit-andrun automobile on North Street in Altamonte Springs.

When we arrived upon the scene we found that the injured person was McNeil Simmons. At that point, we did not have any reason to doubt that he had been hit by an automobile. An appropriate Complaint Record was filed in our public records.

Subsequently, after the Simmons boy had been examined by a doctor, we were advised by that doctor that McNeil was not the victim of an automobile accident. He had been beaten.

As our investigation continued, we learned that this boy was apparently mistaken for another and beaten by individuals as a result of still another complication.

As the case develped, information indicated that two white girls had been allegedly prostituting themselves in your area. One of these girls was married. The husband found out about it and with at least one associate, went looking for the individual who was reported to be arranging the appointments for prostitution purposed.

They came upon McNeil Simmons by mistake.

After we develped the above information, we went to McNeil, on June 24, 1968, and told him what we had found out. He stated that he had no recollection of the incident. He advised that he would not sign an affidavit(so we could secure a warrant to arrest these individuals), nor would he testify against the persons involved. We could not find any other witnesses to the incident.

This, of course, left us at a dead end. We could not make an arrest without a warrant--the cooperation of the victim and/or the possible witnesses. We were subsequently advised that the Simmons boy, and the boy he was mistaken for, had left the state.

You asked why this incident was not covered in the press. Firstly, the original Complaint Record indicated xthat an accident had occurred. This would not necessarily attract a lot of coverage. Also, and this to me is much more important, I decided, after findout out what had happened, that a lot of publicity would only hurt the situation. As you probably know, there is sometimes a tendency to magnify such an incident for various reasons. I did not want to take any chances on starting a so-called racial incident. I am sure that you will agree with me on this point. Great harm to many people could have resulted.

I hope this letter ansers your questions of July 13th. If it does not, please no not hesitate to advise.

If I can be of further assistance, please feel free to call upon me.

Yours very truly,

Peter D. Milliot
Sheriff

The request from the menwith whom I met was to advise them about what can be done to secure a more just outcome to this case.

At this time Mr Simmons is living outside of Florida. It was stated that he will be permanently disabled from the beating which was done with a hatchet or machete. His hospital bills have been rather excessive and at this point his aunt with whom he resided, is being held financially responsible.

August H. VandenBosche, Executive Director
Florida Council on Human Relations
1221 N.W. 43rd St.
Miami, Florida 33142

John Vance
ASCS
Wash

Alabama –

Montgomery County – Kelby Prison
Escambia County – Atmore Prison
Montgomery County – Number Four Honor Farm

Texas –

Walker County –	Huntsville Unit –	Texas Dept. of Corrections
Fort Bend County	Central Unit	"
Brazoria County	Clemens Unit	"
" "	Darrington Unit	
" "	Ramsey Unit	"
" "	Retrieve Unit	"
Houston County	Eastham Unit	"
Leon County	Ferguson Unit	"
Anderson County	Coffield Unit	"

I list the counties because I understand that is the way records are kept at Agriculture.

Thank you

Bill Farmer

Glenda -

Is there any locally available information on the amount of agricultural subsidies paid to individuals or corporations?

To be exact, how would we find out how much money is paid by the Federal government to:

Arkansas -

Jefferson County - Tucker Unit, Arkansas State Penitentiary
Lincoln County - Cummins Unit, " " "

Lousiana -

West Feliciana Parish - Louisiana State Penitentiary
Calcasieu (?) Parish - Louisiana Correctional & Industrial School

Mississippi -

Sunflower County - Mississippi State Penitentiary

OVER

Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service -(ASCS)

S.E. area Director
John Vance - Wash D.C.
202/388-3593

S.W. area Director
Carl Larson
202/388-6941

Proceedings

of a

Conference on VISTA Training

"VISTA: A VOLUNTEER MANPOWER RESOURCE"

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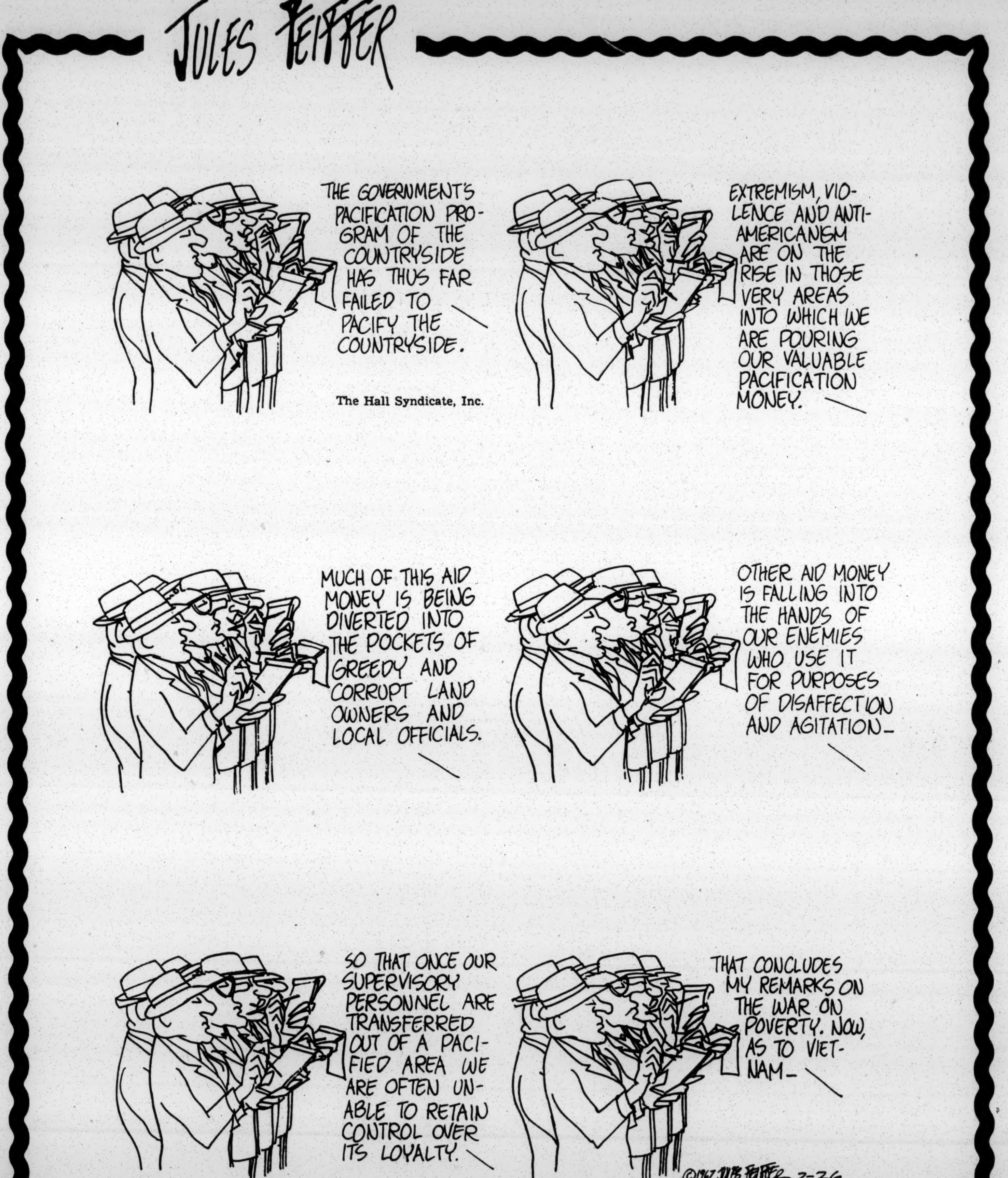
Georgian Terrace Hotel
ATLANTA, GEORGIA
JANUARY 18, 1967


JULES FEIFFER
THE GOVERNMENT'S PACIFICATION PROGRAM OF THE COUNTRYSIDE HAS THUS FAR FAILED TO PACIFY THE COUNTRYSIDE.
EXTREMISM, VIOLENCE AND ANTI-AMERICANISM ARE ON THE RISE IN THOSE VERY AREAS INTO WHICH WE ARE POURING OUR VALUABLE PACIFICATION MONEY.
MUCH OF THIS AID MONEY IS BEING DIVERTED INTO THE POCKETS OF GREEDY AND CORRUPT LAND OWNERS AND LOCAL OFFICIALS.
OTHER AID MONEY IS FALLING INTO THE HANDS OF OUR ENEMIES WHO USE IT FOR PURPOSES OF DISAFFECTION AND AGITATION–
SO THAT ONCE OUR SUPERVISORY PERSONNEL ARE TRANSFERRED OUT OF A PACIFIED AREA WE ARE OFTEN UNABLE TO RETAIN CONTROL OVER ITS LOYALTY.
THAT CONCLUDES MY REMARKS ON THE WAR ON POVERTY. NOW, AS TO VIETNAM–
©1967 JULES FEIFFER 2-26

The Hall Syndicate, Inc.

STANLEY KAUFFMANN *Haunted and Haunting*

Amos Elon is an Israeli journalist who was commissioned by a German publisher to write a book about Germany today. He made two trips through Germany – West and East – in 1965, and the result* only adds to our confusion. Which is to say that the book is intelligent, probing, generally well-balanced – and therefore only perplexes us further about its subject. Any book that "clarified" contemporary Germany, that arrived at even the minimal rationale one can find in some other countries, would by that fact be suspect.

This is not a scholarly study of postwar Germany, with political, social, and economic analysis. (For such a work – a valuable one – see *The Adenauer Era* by Richard Hiscocks, published last fall by Lippincott.) Here we have the organized travel notes of a competent reporter.

More perhaps than with any other country, a book about modern Germany is related closely to the person of the writer. If objectivity is always a delusion, this is tenfold the case in regard to Germany. There are two matters that a visit to Germany brings out strongly in a visitor, like a dye-stain in a chemistry lab: his age (which generation he belongs to) and his Jewishness (if he is Jewish. Jewish by any definition, but fundamentally by Sartre's: "The Jew is one whom other men consider a Jew."). Elon is 40, thus old enough to remember the war on a day-to-day basis, not as a lump of history; and he is an Israeli.

Another factor enters into such a book: the continuing pressure on Germany for its opinions, for its pulse. Many of those Germans who are likely to be interviewed – intellectuals, artists, politicians, educators – have been questioned so often that they have their answers ready, like film personalities who are used to the press. (For example, considering the brevity of my visit this January, I met a surprising number of the people to whom Elon spoke.) This by no means makes their answers necessarily false, but it does mean that the visitor tends to encounter opinions that have been restated often and easily for convenience's sake, that are reexamined only when the subject – who is not lying – begins to hear the sound of his own voice and, in conscience, asks himself: "Am I just talking? Do I still believe exactly that?" Thus it is not deception that one is likely to meet but the unspontaneous, well-turned response.

Given these conditions and difficulties, Elon's book seems generally fair without stupidly trying to be clinically impartial. He is intent on learning, rather than on substantiating preconceptions. Only his first chapter could have been omitted. It is largely a restatement of some concentration-camp data, intended as a backdrop against which to view the rest, but no one who would read this book needs the refresher.

Elon confronts us early with a fact that puts in generational perspective any inquiry into the present moral temper of Germany: 48 percent of West Germans were born after Hitler came to power. If you add those who were no more than 15 years old in 1933, the total is 64 percent of the population, "neither responsible for Hitler's victories nor, in most cases, for his crimes." Inevitably, then, questions of responsibility and guilt become, in large proportion, questions of education and of willingness to shoulder the guilt of one's elders and nation.

As to the first, Elon quotes at length from a number of textbooks used in the public schools which show deft compression and obliqueness in their comment on the Nazi era. It is probably unrealistic to expect German teachers to dwell heavily on the subject of German misdeeds, but these excerpts are gems of legerdemain. As for the second matter, Elon reports substantially the same cross-section of young people's attitudes that, on a smaller scale, I encountered. The spectrum is heavily shaded with non-concern, with concentration on the young person's problems in getting an education and a career, with a reluctance toward political involvement because of memories of what involvement meant. There is a small percentage genuinely and hotly concerned with political activity (but some of these, I found, are resentful of American "reeducation" after the war as a form of intellectual castration). There is a tiny percentage who feel the way that I think that *we* think they ought to feel: penitent, bitter about the past, anxious to purge and reestablish Germany morally.

These proportions are probably inevitable in any new generation, no matter how monstrous its elders' actions may have been. But of course it is the older generation that runs things, in politics and elsewhere. It is ridiculous to go to Germany and not expect to meet former Nazis in government and industry. One must therefore develop standards more subtle than Nazi or non-Nazi. (For example, Chancellor Kiesinger, who was a party member for 12 years, is considered by many a much happier choice for the post than the powerful Franz Josef Strauss, who was never a Nazi member.) Nevertheless Elon notes a number of formerly zealous Nazis who are still active as professors and politicos. He is not interested in punishment but in the future.

As for general states of mind in the older generation, Elon writes:

> "Some sociologists emphasize the bourgeois revolution that erupted under the Allied occupation of Germany, giving control over the land – for the first time in history – to the middle classes. Psychologists see a psychic reaction to the catastrophe of the past in the widespread desire

(Continued on page 37)

Journey through a Haunted Land: The New Germany by Amos Elon. Translated by Michael Roloff (Holt, Rinehart & Winston; $6.50).

CURRENT POPULATION REPORTS

Record
Research

Population Characteristics

Series P-20, No. 158
December 19, 1966

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT: MARCH 1966 AND 1965

In March 1966, 50 percent of all Americans who were 25 years old and over had completed at least 4 years of high school, and 10 percent had completed 4 years of college or more. Approximately 20 years ago, in 1947, the comparable figures were 33 percent and 5 percent. The educational level of the entire population continues to rise as may be seen from table A. At the same time the proportion of persons who have completed less than 5 years of elementary schooling continues to decline. In March 1966 such persons comprised 6 to 7 percent of the population 25 and over, as compared with 11 percent in 1947. These findings are based on national sample statistics collected by the Bureau of the Census in the March 1966 Current Population Survey.

Table A.--LEVEL OF SCHOOL COMPLETED BY PERSONS 25 YEARS OLD AND OVER, AND 25 TO 29 YEARS OLD, BY COLOR, FOR THE UNITED STATES: SELECTED YEARS, 1947 TO 1966

Age and date	Total				Nonwhite			
	Percent by level of school completed			Median school years completed	Percent by level of school completed			Median school years completed
	Less than 5 years of elementary school	4 years of high school or more	4 years of college or more		Less than 5 years of elementary school	4 years of high school or more	4 years of college or more	
PERSONS 25 YEARS OLD AND OVER								
March 1966	6.5	49.9	9.8	12.0	18.0	29.5	4.7	9.2
March 1965	6.8	49.0	9.4	11.8	18.4	28.6	5.5	9.0
March 1964	7.1	48.0	9.1	11.7	18.6	27.5	4.7	8.9
March 1962	7.8	46.3	8.9	11.4	22.1	24.8	4.0	8.6
March 1957	9.1	41.6	7.6	10.6	27.7	18.4	2.9	7.7
April 1947	10.6	33.1	5.4	9.0	32.2	13.6	2.5	6.9
PERSONS 25 TO 29 YEARS OLD								
March 1966	1.6	71.0	14.0	12.5	3.3	50.4	8.3	12.0
March 1965	2.0	70.3	12.4	12.4	4.8	52.2	8.3	12.1
March 1964	2.1	69.2	12.8	12.4	5.3	48.0	7.0	11.8
March 1962	2.4	65.9	13.1	12.4	6.1	41.6	4.2	11.2
March 1957	2.7	60.2	10.4	12.3	8.7	31.6	4.1	9.9
April 1947	4.3	51.4	5.6	12.0	19.2	22.3	2.8	8.4

For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 20402, 15 cents.
Annual subscription (Series P-20, P-23, P-25, P-27, P-28 summaries, P-60, and P-65, combined), $4.00; foreign mailing, $5.25.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE John T. Connor, Secretary
William H. Shaw, Asst. Secy., Economic Affairs
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS A. Ross Eckler, Director

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT BY COLOR

It is well known that surveys of educational attainment show nonwhite persons, as a group, completing fewer years of school and college than white persons, as a group. The question is--at what stages in the educational ladder do the differences originate? The answer depends on whether one is speaking of young people, whose educational attainment reflects the current state of affairs, or of older persons, whose educational attainment reflects the educational pattern of an earlier time.

Current status.--Persons aged 20 to 24 are taken to show current rates of completing education. In this age group, white and nonwhite differences originated mainly after elementary school, in the high school stage--that is, between the completion of grade 8 and the completion of high school. As shown in table B, averaged figures for the 3-year period 1964, 1965, and 1966 show that, for persons in the age group 20 to 24, 97 percent of white persons and 91 percent of nonwhite persons have completed at least 8 years of school. Up to this point, the amount of the difference between white and nonwhite attainment (6 percentage points) is far smaller than that at higher attainment levels. By contrast, in the next stage of education, 79 percent of the white persons aged 20 to 24 who have finished 8th grade have also finished high school, but only 58 percent of the corresponding nonwhite group have continued through all 4 years of high school. The difference in completion rates at this stage is 21 percentage points.

Among high school graduates aged 20 to 24, the percentage who have completed 1 or more years of college is somewhat greater for whites than nonwhites--40 percent as compared with 31 percent--but the difference is less marked than at the high school level.

Trends.--Attainment rates of the past are reflected in the data for older age groups. High school graduates now aged 55 to 64, for example, mostly completed high school in the 1920's. Table B shows educational completion rates for various age groups. Most striking is the increase in the proportion completing 8 years of school among the nonwhite population--from 27 percent for those who are now aged 65 or more, to 91 percent for those aged 20 to 24. As a result of this trend, the great gap between white and nonwhite persons which formerly existed at the 8th grade level has been nearly wiped out.

High school retention rates have also increased steadily--from 38 percent to 79 percent for the white population, and from 32 percent to 58 percent for the nonwhite population. The substantial gap between white and nonwhite retention at the high school stage has remained relatively constant at about 20 percentage points for many

Table B.--PERCENT OF PERSONS WHO COMPLETED THE TRANSITION FROM ONE LEVEL OF EDUCATION TO A HIGHER LEVEL, BY COLOR AND AGE, FOR THE UNITED STATES: AVERAGE, MARCH 1964 TO 1966

(Figures represent averages of the percentages for the three years)

Level of school and color	Age (years)						
	20 to 24	25 to 29	30 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 to 64	65 or more
Percent of persons who completed at least 8 years of elementary school:							
White	96.6	94.9	93.3	91.6	87.7	79.9	65.8
Nonwhite	90.9	87.7	83.3	72.6	57.5	44.5	27.4
Difference	5.7	7.2	10.0	19.0	30.2	35.4	38.4
Percent of persons completing 8 years of elementary school who also completed at least 4 years of high school:							
White	79.1	76.8	73.9	68.4	59.3	47.6	37.9
Nonwhite	57.6	57.2	52.3	47.2	38.9	31.1	31.7
Difference	21.5	19.6	21.6	21.2	20.4	16.5	6.2
Percent of persons completing 4 years of high school who also completed at least 1 year of college:							
White	40.5	36.8	37.3	35.9	35.2	42.2	44.2
Nonwhite	31.0	30.5	36.2	33.5	38.8	41.3	38.8
Difference	9.5	6.3	1.1	2.4	-3.6	0.9	5.4
Percent of persons completing 1 year of college who also completed at least 4 years of college:							
White	(1)	51.3	55.4	53.9	49.1	50.7	47.9
Nonwhite	(1)	51.2	48.4	47.1	51.9	56.3	45.8
Difference	(1)	0.1	7.0	6.8	-2.8	-5.6	2.1

[1] Omitted because persons 20 to 24 are still in the process of completing college.

years. Most of this gap originated during the youth of persons now 55 years old and over, when the high school retention rates for whites increased while those for nonwhites remained static.

The pattern of completion at the college level is entirely different. The percentage of high school graduates who go on to complete 1 year of college has remained relatively stable within a range of about 15 percentage points--from 30 to 44 percent for various age and color groups (table B). Similarly, the percentage of those completing 1 year of college who go on to finish 4 years of college has remained near 50 percent for both white and nonwhite persons. There is some indication of a recent decline in the college entrance rates of nonwhite high school graduates, and a developing gap as compared with the rates of white high school graduates. A final assessment cannot yet be made for the cohort now aged 20 to 24, because some of these persons may enter or complete college later on, especially with the veterans' benefits which presumably will be available to many young men in this cohort.

VARIATION BY RESIDENCE AND SEX

Some of the differences in educational attainment associated with color and with age have been mentioned. Table C highlights some of the differences in educational attainment in March 1966 according to residence and sex. Persons now living in metropolitan areas show higher rates of high school graduation and of college attendance than do persons living in nonmetropolitan areas. This is true not only for the general population aged 25 and over but also for the younger group aged 20 to 24.

The percent of the population completing high school is about the same for boys and girls. A higher percentage of men than of women have completed at least one year of college, however.

Table C.--PERCENT OF THE POPULATION FINISHING HIGH SCHOOL, AND PERCENT COMPLETING 1 OR MORE YEARS OF COLLEGE BY AGE, SEX, AND RESIDENCE, FOR THE UNITED STATES: MARCH 1966

Residence and sex	Persons 20 to 24 years old		Persons 25 years old and over	
	4 years of high school or more	1 year of college or more	4 years of high school or more	1 year of college or more
Total	75.0	31.1	49.9	18.7
Residence:				
Metropolitan	77.6	33.2	53.9	21.2
Nonmetropolitan	69.9	27.0	42.4	14.2
Difference	7.7	6.2	11.5	6.9
Sex:				
Male	75.0	36.9	49.0	21.3
Female	75.1	26.1	50.8	16.4
Difference	-0.1	10.8	-1.8	4.9

DETAILED TABLES

Data for March 1966 are given in tables 1 to 3, which parallel the format of the March 1964 report. Data for March 1965 corresponding to tables 1 and 2 will be found in tables 4 and 5. Caution must be exercised in comparing 1965 with 1966 because the changes observed may be attributable to sampling variation rather than to actual trends. For further information on sampling variation see the section "Reliability of estimates."

The data in this report pertain to years of formal schooling completed. No account is taken of other factors affecting "education" broadly conceived, such as the quality of the individual and the schooling itself, as well as education outside the formal school setting.

RELATED REPORTS

Data on educational attainment for persons 14 years old and over in April 1947, March 1959, March 1962, and March 1964 were published in *Current Population Reports*, Series P-20, Nos. 15, 99, 121, and 138, respectively. Statistics on educational attainment of the Negro population in 1965 are presented in *Current Population Reports*, Series P-20, No. 155. Further information on educational attainment is presented in "Educational Change in a Generation: March 1962," Series P-20, No. 132. In addition, educational attainment as determined in the Current Population Survey is related to labor force characteristics in publications of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, as in "Educational Attainment of Workers in March 1965," published in the March 1966 issue of *Monthly Labor Review*. Statistics on educational attainment are also available in several reports of the 1960 Census of Population, the most relevant of which is PC(2)-5B, *Educational Attainment*. Volume I, *Characteristics of the Population*, chapter C, "General Social and Economic Characteristics," and chapter D, "Detailed Characteristics," also include statistics on educational attainment. Report PC(2)-1C, *Nonwhite Population by Race*, includes educational data for selected races.

Comparability with earlier survey and census data.--The education data presented in this report for March 1966 are comparable with data collected in 1962 and subsequently, but not strictly comparable with those for earlier survey dates, for these reasons: (1) Persons not reporting on years of school completed in 1962 and subsequent dates were assigned a value for years of school completed according to procedures described in the section on "Definitions and explanations," whereas in earlier years no assignment was made and these persons were shown separately in the published tables. (2) Data on years of school completed for 1947 were based on responses to a single question, rather than the two questions used in subsequent years. There may have been a greater tendency toward overstatement of years of school completed in 1947 when only the single question was asked.

Apart from the different dates at which the statistics were collected, the education data from the March 1966 Current Population Survey may differ from those from the 1960 Census and from projections based on the census for the following reasons: (1) Members of the Armed Forces in the United States living off post or with their families on post are included in the survey, but all other members of the Armed Forces are excluded from it. All members of the Armed Forces in the United States are included in the census data. (2) Statistics from both the census and the CPS are subject to sampling and response errors. There are differences in coverage, enumeration techniques (self-enumeration versus direct enumeration), and the methods of allocating nonresponses.

The Content Evaluation Study of the 1960 Census is a major source of information about the accuracy of census data on educational attainment. A comparison by detailed categories of years of school reported for each level suggests a net overreporting on years of school completed for about 6 percent of the population 25 years old and over.[1] A comparison of CPS with 1960 Census figures shows that the CPS figures include more persons with 12 years or more of school completed and fewer with less than 12 years. If the Content Evaluation Study is taken as a standard, the 1960 Census figures on educational attainment show a slight upward bias. The CPS figures are still higher than the census figures and may, therefore, be more biased in the direction of high educational attainment.

Because of the differences mentioned above, particular care should be exercised in comparing the data for March 1966 with those from the 1960 Census, and with those for CPS dates of 1959 and earlier.

DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS

Population coverage.--The figures in this report for March 1966 are sample survey data and relate to the population of the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Inmates of institutions are included in the sample. Members of the Armed Forces living off post or with their families on post are included, but all other members of the Armed Forces are excluded.

All figures for decennial census years relate to the total population of the United States, that is, to all persons (including Armed Forces and inmates) residing within the United States.

Age.--The age classification is based on the age of the person at his last birthday.

Race and color.--The term "race" in this report refers to the division of population into three groups, white, Negro, and other races. The group designated as "other races" consists of Indians, Japanese, Chinese, and other nonwhite races. The term "color" refers to the twofold classification white and nonwhite.

Years of school completed.--Data on years of school completed in this report were derived from the combination of answers to two questions: (a) "What is the highest grade of school he has ever attended?" and (b) "Did he finish this grade?"

The questions on educational attainment apply only to progress in "regular" schools. Such schools include graded public, private, and parochial elementary and high schools (both junior and senior high), colleges, universities, and professional schools, whether day schools or night schools. Thus, regular schooling is that which may advance a person toward an elementary school certificate or high school diploma, or a college, university, or professional school degree. Schooling in other than regular schools was counted only if the credits obtained were regarded as transferable to a school in the regular school system.

The median years of school completed is defined as the value which divides the population into two equal parts--one-half having completed more schooling and one-half having completed less schooling than the median. This median was computed after the statistics on years of school completed had been converted to a continuous series of numbers (e.g., completion of the first year of high school was treated as completion of the 9th year and the completion of the first year of college as completion of the 13th year). The persons completing a given school year were assumed to be distributed evenly within the interval from .0 to .9 of the year (for example, persons completing the 12th year were assumed to be distributed evenly between 12.0 and 12.9). In fact, at the time of the March survey, most of the enrolled persons had completed about three-fourths of a school year beyond the highest grade completed, whereas a large majority of persons who were not enrolled had not attended any part of a grade beyond the highest one completed. The effect of the assumption is to place the median for younger persons slightly below, and for older persons slightly above, the true median. Because of the inexact assumption as to the distribution within an interval, this median is more appropriately used for comparing groups and the same group at different dates than as an absolute measure of educational attainment.

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[1] Evaluation and Research Program of the U.S. Censuses of Population and Housing, 1960: Accuracy of Data on Population Characteristics as Measured by Reinterviews, Series ER 60, No. 4, table 12.

Assignment of educational attainment for those not reporting.--When information on either the highest grade attended or completion of the grade was not reported in the 1964 survey, entries for the items were assigned using an edit in the computer. The general procedure was to assign an entry for a person that was consistent with entries for other persons with similar characteristics. The specific technique used in the March 1964 survey was as follows:

1. The computer stored reported data on highest grade attended by color and age, and on completion of the grade by age and highest grade attended, for persons 14 years old and over in the population.

2. Each stored value was retained in the computer only until a succeeding person having the same characteristics (e.g., same color and age, in the case of assignments for highest grade attended) and having the item reported, was processed through the computer. Then the reported data for the succeeding person were stored in place of the one previously stored.

3. When one or both of the education items for a person 14 years old and over was not reported, the entry assigned to this person was that stored for the last person who had the same characteristics.

Metropolitan-nonmetropolitan residence.--The population residing in standard metropolitan statistical areas (SMSA's) constitutes the metropolitan population. Except in New England, an SMSA is a county or group of contiguous counties which contains at least one city of 50,000 inhabitants or more, or "twin cities" with a combined population of at least 50,000. In addition to the county, or counties, containing such a city or cities, contiguous counties are included in an SMSA if, according to certain criteria, they are essentially metropolitan in character and are socially and economically integrated with the central city. In New England, SMSA's consist of towns and cities, rather than counties. The metropolitan population in this report is based on SMSA's as defined in the 1960 Census and does not include any subsequent additions or changes.

Rounding of estimates.--The individual figures in this report are rounded to the nearest thousand without being adjusted to group totals.

SOURCE AND RELIABILITY OF THE ESTIMATES

Source of data.--The estimates are based on data obtained monthly in the Current Population Survey of the Bureau of the Census. The sample is spread over 357 areas comprising 701 counties and independent cities, with coverage in each of the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Approximately 35,000 occupied households are designated for interview each month. Of this number, 1,500 occupied units, on the average, are visited but interviews are not obtained because the occupants are not found at home after repeated calls or are unavailable for some other reason. In addition to the 35,000, there are also about 5,000 sample units in an average month that are visited but are found to be vacant or otherwise not to be enumerated.

The estimating procedure used in this survey involved the inflation of the weighted sample results to independent estimates of the civilian population of the United States by age, color, and sex. These independent estimates were based on statistics from the 1960 Census of Population; statistics of births, deaths, immigration, and emigration; and statistics on the strength of the Armed Forces. Inmates of institutions are included in the sample.

Reliability of the estimates.--Since the estimates are based on a sample, they may differ somewhat from the figure that would have been obtained if a complete census had been taken using the same schedules, instructions, and enumerators. As in any survey work, the results are subject to errors of response and of reporting as well as being subject to sampling variability. The standard error is primarily a measure of sampling variability, that is, of the variations that occur by chance because a sample rather than the whole of the population is surveyed. As calculated for this report, the standard error also partially measures the effect of response and enumeration errors but does not measure any systematic biases in the data. The chances are about 68 out of 100 that an estimate from the sample would differ from a complete census figure by less than the standard error. The chances are about 95 out of 100 that the difference would be less than twice the standard error. The figures presented in tables D and E are approximations to the standard errors of various estimates shown in this report. In order to derive standard errors that would be applicable to a wide variety of items and could be prepared at a moderate cost, a number of approximations were required. As a result, the tables of standard errors provide an indication of the order of magnitude and the standard errors rather than the precise standard error for any specific item.

Table D.--STANDARD ERROR OF ESTIMATED NUMBER

(68 chances out of 100)

Size of estimate	Standard error	Size of estimate	Standard error
25,000.............	9,000	2,500,000..........	90,000
50,000.............	13,000	5,000,000..........	120,000
100,000............	18,000	10,000,000.........	170,000
250,000............	28,000	25,000,000.........	260,000
500,000............	40,000	50,000,000.........	320,000
1,000,000..........	60,000		

The reliability of an estimated percentage, computed by using sample data for both numerator and denominator, depends upon both the size of the percentage and the size of the total upon which the percentage is based. Estimated percentages are relatively more reliable than the corresponding estimates of the numerators of the percentages, particularly if the percentages are large (50 percent or more).

Illustration: Table 1 of this report shows that 13,672,000 males age 25 and over had completed 4 years of high school. Interpolation in table D shows the standard error on 13,672,000 to be approximately 192,000. The chances are about 68 out of 100 that a complete census would have differed from the sample estimate by less than 192,000. The chances are 95 out of 100 that the difference would have been less than 384,000.

These 13,672,000 males represented 27.7 percent of the 49,410,000 males age 25 and over. Table E shows the standard error of 27.7 percent with a base of 49,000,000 to be about 0.3 percent. Consequently, the chances are 68 out of 100 that a complete census would have disclosed the figure to be between 27.4 and 28.0 percent, and 95 chances out of 100 that the figure would have been between 27.1 and 28.3 percent.

Table E.--STANDARD ERROR OF ESTIMATED PERCENTAGE

(68 chances out of 100)

Estimated percentage	Base of percentage (thousands)						
	250	500	1,000	5,000	10,000	25,000	50,000
2 or 98......	1.6	1.1	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
5 or 95......	2.4	1.7	1.2	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.2
10 or 90.....	3.4	2.4	1.7	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.2
25 or 75.....	4.9	3.5	2.5	1.1	0.8	0.5	0.3
50..........	5.6	4.0	2.8	1.3	0.9	0.6	0.4

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Table 1.--YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED BY PERSONS 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY AGE, RACE, AND SEX, FOR THE UNITED STATES: MARCH 1966

(Numbers in thousands. This report includes members of the Armed Forces living off post or with their families on post but excludes all other members of the Armed Forces. The 1966 survey included about 849,000 members)

Age, race, and sex	Total population	Years of school completed									Median school years completed
		None	Elementary school			High school		College			
			1 to 4 years	5 to 7 years	8 years	1 to 3 years	4 years	1 to 3 years	4 years	5 years or more	
TOTAL											
Total, 14 years and over	137,617	1,976	5,064	13,366	20,133	31,420	41,377	13,029	7,330	3,921	11.7
14 to 17 years	14,185	72	66	2,048	3,789	8,062	137	9	-	-	9.4
18 and 19 years	6,678	33	17	155	178	2,281	3,195	818	-	-	12.2
20 to 24 years	12,876	61	87	323	526	2,217	5,654	2,968	818	221	12.6
25 years and over	103,876	1,810	4,895	10,839	15,639	18,859	32,391	9,235	6,512	3,700	12.0
25 to 29 years	11,196	68	113	422	552	2,091	5,011	1,377	1,063	501	12.5
30 to 34 years	10,827	66	183	534	700	2,067	4,535	1,270	956	517	12.4
35 to 44 years	24,125	164	634	1,662	2,299	4,801	9,390	2,292	1,801	1,082	12.3
45 to 54 years	22,188	215	824	2,281	3,286	4,508	7,215	1,938	1,216	706	12.0
55 to 64 years	17,159	285	1,053	2,523	3,875	3,078	3,622	1,320	839	565	9.8
65 years and over	18,381	1,012	2,088	3,417	4,927	2,314	2,618	1,038	637	329	8.5
Male, 14 years and over	65,787	979	2,837	6,720	9,980	14,739	17,388	6,423	3,985	2,736	11.5
14 to 17 years	7,184	36	46	1,152	1,930	3,967	53	-	-	-	9.3
18 and 19 years	3,223	24	4	94	85	1,208	1,388	420	-	-	12.1
20 to 24 years	5,970	41	52	177	271	952	2,274	1,660	378	165	12.7
25 years and over	49,410	879	2,735	5,297	7,695	8,611	13,672	4,342	3,608	2,572	11.8
25 to 29 years	5,410	34	59	222	281	980	2,207	718	542	366	12.5
30 to 34 years	5,291	42	106	295	364	859	1,984	656	589	397	12.5
35 to 44 years	11,734	85	381	854	1,261	2,256	3,849	1,110	1,103	836	12.3
45 to 54 years	10,774	114	505	1,117	1,654	2,199	3,141	919	671	453	11.7
55 to 64 years	8,207	150	620	1,264	1,940	1,445	1,482	565	412	330	9.3
65 years and over	7,994	454	1,064	1,545	2,195	872	1,009	374	291	190	8.4
Female, 14 years and over	71,830	996	2,227	6,646	10,153	16,682	23,989	6,606	3,346	1,186	11.9
14 to 17 years	7,001	37	21	897	1,860	4,095	84	9	-	-	9.5
18 and 19 years	3,456	9	12	62	94	1,073	1,807	398	-	-	12.3
20 to 24 years	6,906	20	35	146	255	1,265	3,380	1,309	440	56	12.5
25 years and over	54,467	931	2,159	5,543	7,945	10,246	18,719	4,892	2,904	1,128	12.0
25 to 29 years	5,786	32	54	201	271	1,111	2,803	659	521	135	12.4
30 to 34 years	5,536	23	77	239	336	1,208	2,552	614	368	120	12.3
35 to 44 years	12,390	79	253	809	1,038	2,544	5,541	1,181	698	246	12.3
45 to 54 years	11,416	102	318	1,164	1,633	2,309	4,074	1,019	544	253	12.0
55 to 64 years	8,953	136	432	1,258	1,935	1,633	2,141	755	427	235	10.3
65 years and over	10,386	559	1,025	1,872	2,732	1,441	1,608	664	346	139	8.6
Percent Distribution											
Total, 14 years and over	100.0	1.4	3.7	9.7	14.6	22.8	30.1	9.5	5.3	2.8	(X)
14 to 17 years	100.0	0.5	0.5	14.4	26.7	56.8	1.0	0.1	-	-	(X)
18 and 19 years	100.0	0.5	0.3	2.3	2.7	34.2	47.8	12.2	-	-	(X)
20 to 24 years	100.0	0.5	0.7	2.5	4.1	17.2	43.9	23.1	6.4	1.7	(X)
25 years and over	100.0	1.7	4.7	10.4	15.1	18.2	31.2	8.9	6.3	3.6	(X)
25 to 29 years	100.0	0.6	1.0	3.8	4.9	18.7	44.8	12.3	9.5	4.5	(X)
30 to 34 years	100.0	0.6	1.7	4.9	6.5	19.1	41.9	11.7	8.8	4.8	(X)
35 to 44 years	100.0	0.7	2.6	6.9	9.5	19.9	38.9	9.5	7.5	4.5	(X)
45 to 54 years	100.0	1.0	3.7	10.3	14.8	20.3	32.5	8.7	5.5	3.2	(X)
55 to 64 years	100.0	1.7	6.1	14.7	22.6	17.9	21.1	7.7	4.9	3.3	(X)
65 years and over	100.0	5.5	11.4	18.6	26.8	12.6	14.2	5.6	3.5	1.8	(X)
Male, 14 years and over	100.0	1.5	4.3	10.2	15.2	22.4	26.4	9.8	6.1	4.2	(X)
14 to 17 years	100.0	0.5	0.6	16.0	26.9	55.2	0.7	-	-	-	(X)
18 and 19 years	100.0	0.7	0.1	2.9	2.6	37.5	43.1	13.0	-	-	(X)
20 to 24 years	100.0	0.7	0.9	3.0	4.5	15.9	38.1	27.8	6.3	2.8	(X)
25 years and over	100.0	1.8	5.5	10.7	15.6	17.4	27.7	8.8	7.3	5.2	(X)
25 to 29 years	100.0	0.6	1.1	4.1	5.2	18.1	40.8	13.3	10.0	6.8	(X)
30 to 34 years	100.0	0.8	2.0	5.6	6.9	16.2	37.5	12.4	11.1	7.5	(X)
35 to 44 years	100.0	0.7	3.2	7.3	10.7	19.2	32.8	9.5	9.4	7.1	(X)
45 to 54 years	100.0	1.1	4.7	10.4	15.4	20.4	29.2	8.5	6.2	4.2	(X)
55 to 64 years	100.0	1.8	7.6	15.4	23.6	17.6	18.1	6.9	5.0	4.0	(X)
65 years and over	100.0	5.7	13.3	19.3	27.5	10.9	12.6	4.7	3.6	2.4	(X)
Female, 14 years and over	100.0	1.4	3.1	9.3	14.1	23.2	33.4	9.2	4.7	1.7	(X)
14 to 17 years	100.0	0.5	0.3	12.8	26.6	58.5	1.2	0.1	-	-	(X)
18 and 19 years	100.0	0.3	0.3	1.8	2.7	31.0	52.3	11.5	-	-	(X)
20 to 24 years	100.0	0.3	0.5	2.1	3.7	18.3	48.9	19.0	6.4	0.8	(X)
25 years and over	100.0	1.7	4.0	10.2	14.6	18.8	34.4	9.0	5.3	2.1	(X)
25 to 29 years	100.0	0.6	0.9	3.5	4.7	19.2	48.4	11.4	9.0	2.3	(X)
30 to 34 years	100.0	0.4	1.4	4.3	6.1	21.8	46.1	11.1	6.6	2.2	(X)
35 to 44 years	100.0	0.6	2.0	6.5	8.4	20.5	44.7	9.5	5.6	2.0	(X)
45 to 54 years	100.0	0.9	2.8	10.2	14.3	20.2	35.7	8.9	4.8	2.2	(X)
55 to 64 years	100.0	1.5	4.8	14.1	21.6	18.2	23.9	8.4	4.8	2.6	(X)
65 years and over	100.0	5.4	9.9	18.0	26.3	13.9	15.5	6.4	3.3	1.3	(X)

- Represents zero or rounds to zero.   X Not applicable.

Table 1.--YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED BY PERSONS 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY AGE, RACE, AND SEX, FOR THE UNITED STATES: MARCH 1966--Continued

(Numbers in thousands. This report includes members of the Armed Forces living off post or with their families on post but excludes all other members of the Armed Forces. The 1966 survey included about 849,000 members)

Age, race, and sex	Total population	Years of school completed									Median school years completed
		None	Elementary school			High school		College			
			1 to 4 years	5 to 7 years	8 years	1 to 3 years	4 years	1 to 3 years	4 years	5 years or more	
WHITE											
Total, 14 years and over	122,849	1,553	3,548	10,895	18,170	27,292	38,488	12,181	6,995	3,727	12.0
14 to 17 years	12,268	66	60	1,601	3,267	7,152	112	9	-	-	9.5
18 and 19 years	5,870	28	8	118	141	1,862	2,948	765	-	-	12.3
20 to 24 years	11,295	57	61	227	404	1,741	5,067	2,732	789	216	12.6
25 years and over	93,416	1,403	3,420	8,948	14,357	16,535	30,362	8,675	6,206	3,511	12.1
25 to 29 years	9,853	60	77	326	453	1,663	4,534	1,288	989	464	12.5
30 to 34 years	9,536	51	125	410	570	1,686	4,163	1,159	894	479	12.5
35 to 44 years	21,478	124	440	1,203	1,985	4,101	8,769	2,097	1,732	1,027	12.3
45 to 54 years	20,001	165	476	1,807	2,969	4,041	6,889	1,833	1,162	660	12.1
55 to 64 years	15,599	220	673	2,122	3,615	2,852	3,473	1,285	800	558	10.2
65 years and over	16,949	783	1,629	3,080	4,765	2,192	2,534	1,013	629	323	8.6
Male, 14 years and over	58,835	737	1,949	5,601	9,000	12,896	16,149	6,039	3,838	2,626	11.8
14 to 17 years	6,227	32	40	920	1,671	3,524	40	-	-	-	9.4
18 and 19 years	2,833	21	2	73	66	994	1,274	403	-	-	12.2
20 to 24 years	5,238	39	36	119	207	745	2,011	1,550	368	163	12.7
25 years and over	44,537	646	1,872	4,488	7,055	7,632	12,824	4,086	3,470	2,464	12.0
25 to 29 years	4,791	33	36	184	231	798	1,987	664	513	344	12.6
30 to 34 years	4,698	34	64	218	291	717	1,819	615	566	374	12.6
35 to 44 years	10,514	48	253	655	1,096	1,959	3,623	1,009	1,065	807	12.3
45 to 54 years	9,741	87	290	922	1,493	1,997	3,009	875	645	424	12.0
55 to 64 years	7,453	109	388	1,086	1,823	1,346	1,424	555	394	328	9.7
65 years and over	7,340	335	841	1,423	2,121	815	962	368	287	187	8.5
Female, 14 years and over	64,014	816	1,599	5,294	9,170	14,396	22,339	6,142	3,158	1,101	12.0
14 to 17 years	6,041	35	21	681	1,596	3,628	72	9	-	-	9.6
18 and 19 years	3,037	7	5	46	75	868	1,674	362	-	-	12.3
20 to 24 years	6,057	18	25	108	197	996	3,056	1,183	421	53	12.6
25 years and over	48,879	756	1,548	4,460	7,303	8,903	17,537	4,589	2,735	1,048	12.1
25 to 29 years	5,062	26	41	142	222	865	2,546	624	476	120	12.5
30 to 34 years	4,838	16	61	192	279	969	2,344	544	328	105	12.4
35 to 44 years	10,963	76	187	549	889	2,142	5,146	1,088	667	220	12.3
45 to 54 years	10,261	78	186	885	1,477	2,045	3,880	958	516	236	12.1
55 to 64 years	8,146	112	284	1,035	1,792	1,506	2,050	730	406	230	10.7
65 years and over	9,609	448	789	1,657	2,644	1,376	1,571	645	342	137	8.7
Percent Distribution											
Total, 14 years and over	100.0	1.3	2.9	8.9	14.8	22.2	31.3	9.9	5.7	3.0	(X)
14 to 17 years	100.0	0.5	0.5	13.1	26.6	58.3	0.9	0.1	-	-	(X)
18 and 19 years	100.0	0.5	0.1	2.0	2.4	31.7	50.2	13.0	-	-	(X)
20 to 24 years	100.0	0.5	0.5	2.0	3.6	15.4	44.9	24.2	7.0	1.9	(X)
25 years and over	100.0	1.5	3.7	9.6	15.4	17.7	32.5	9.3	6.6	3.8	(X)
25 to 29 years	100.0	0.6	0.8	3.3	4.6	16.9	46.0	13.1	10.0	4.7	(X)
30 to 34 years	100.0	0.5	1.3	4.3	6.0	17.7	43.7	12.2	9.4	5.0	(X)
35 to 44 years	100.0	0.6	2.0	5.6	9.2	19.1	40.8	9.8	8.1	4.8	(X)
45 to 54 years	100.0	0.8	2.4	9.0	14.8	20.2	34.4	9.2	5.8	3.3	(X)
55 to 64 years	100.0	1.4	4.3	13.6	23.2	18.3	22.3	8.2	5.1	3.6	(X)
65 years and over	100.0	4.6	9.6	18.2	28.1	12.9	15.0	6.0	3.7	1.9	(X)
Male, 14 years and over	100.0	1.3	3.3	9.5	15.3	21.9	27.4	10.3	6.5	4.5	(X)
14 to 17 years	100.0	0.5	0.6	14.8	26.8	56.6	0.6	-	-	-	(X)
18 and 19 years	100.0	0.7	0.1	2.6	2.3	35.1	45.0	14.2	-	-	(X)
20 to 24 years	100.0	0.7	0.7	2.3	4.0	14.2	38.4	29.6	7.0	3.1	(X)
25 years and over	100.0	1.5	4.2	10.1	15.8	17.1	28.8	9.2	7.8	5.5	(X)
25 to 29 years	100.0	0.7	0.8	3.8	4.8	16.7	41.5	13.9	10.7	7.2	(X)
30 to 34 years	100.0	0.7	1.4	4.6	6.2	15.3	38.7	13.1	12.0	8.0	(X)
35 to 44 years	100.0	0.5	2.4	6.2	10.4	18.6	34.5	9.6	10.1	7.7	(X)
45 to 54 years	100.0	0.9	3.0	9.5	15.3	20.5	30.9	9.0	6.6	4.4	(X)
55 to 64 years	100.0	1.5	5.2	14.6	24.5	18.1	19.1	7.4	5.3	4.4	(X)
65 years and over	100.0	4.6	11.5	19.4	28.9	11.1	13.1	5.0	3.9	2.5	(X)
Female, 14 years and over	100.0	1.3	2.5	8.3	14.3	22.5	34.9	9.6	4.9	1.7	(X)
14 to 17 years	100.0	0.6	0.3	11.3	26.4	60.1	1.2	0.1	-	-	(X)
18 and 19 years	100.0	0.2	0.2	1.5	2.5	28.6	55.1	11.9	-	-	(X)
20 to 24 years	100.0	0.3	0.4	1.8	3.3	16.4	50.5	19.5	7.0	0.9	(X)
25 years and over	100.0	1.5	3.2	9.1	14.9	18.2	35.9	9.4	5.6	2.1	(X)
25 to 29 years	100.0	0.5	0.8	2.8	4.4	17.1	50.3	12.3	9.4	2.4	(X)
30 to 34 years	100.0	0.3	1.3	4.0	5.8	20.0	48.4	11.2	6.8	2.2	(X)
35 to 44 years	100.0	0.7	1.7	5.0	8.1	19.5	46.9	9.9	6.1	2.0	(X)
45 to 54 years	100.0	0.8	1.8	8.6	14.4	19.9	37.8	9.3	5.0	2.3	(X)
55 to 64 years	100.0	1.4	3.5	12.7	22.0	18.5	25.2	9.0	5.0	2.8	(X)
65 years and over	100.0	4.7	8.2	17.2	27.5	14.3	16.3	6.7	3.6	1.4	(X)

- Represents zero or rounds to zero. X Not applicable.

Table 1.--YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED BY PERSONS 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY AGE, RACE, AND SEX, FOR THE UNITED STATES: MARCH 1966--Continued

(Numbers in thousands. This report includes members of the Armed Forces living off post or with their families on post but excludes all other members of the Armed Forces. The 1966 survey included about 849,000 members)

Age, race, and sex	Total population	Years of school completed									Median school years completed
		None	Elementary school			High school		College			
			1 to 4 years	5 to 7 years	8 years	1 to 3 years	4 years	1 to 3 years	4 years	5 years or more	
NONWHITE											
Total, 14 years and over	14,768	423	1,516	2,471	1,963	4,128	2,889	848	335	194	9.7
14 to 17 years	1,917	6	6	447	522	910	25	-	-	-	9.0
18 and 19 years	808	5	9	37	37	419	247	53	-	-	11.3
20 to 24 years	1,581	4	26	96	122	476	587	236	29	5	12.1
25 years and over	10,460	407	1,475	1,891	1,282	2,324	2,029	560	306	189	9.2
25 to 29 years	1,343	8	36	96	99	428	477	89	74	37	12.0
30 to 34 years	1,291	15	58	124	130	381	372	111	62	38	11.5
35 to 44 years	2,647	40	194	459	314	700	621	195	69	55	10.4
45 to 54 years	2,187	50	348	474	317	467	326	105	54	46	8.7
55 to 64 years	1,560	65	380	401	260	226	149	35	39	7	7.5
65 years and over	1,432	229	459	337	162	122	84	25	8	6	5.2
Male, 14 years and over	6,952	242	888	1,119	980	1,843	1,239	384	147	110	9.4
14 to 17 years	957	4	6	232	259	443	13	-	-	-	8.9
18 and 19 years	390	3	2	21	19	214	114	17	-	-	11.1
20 to 24 years	732	2	16	58	64	207	263	110	10	2	12.1
25 years and over	4,873	233	863	809	640	979	848	256	138	108	8.8
25 to 29 years	619	1	23	38	50	182	220	54	29	22	12.1
30 to 34 years	593	8	42	77	73	142	165	41	23	23	11.0
35 to 44 years	1,220	37	128	199	165	297	226	101	38	29	9.8
45 to 54 years	1,033	27	215	195	161	202	132	44	26	29	8.5
55 to 64 years	754	41	232	178	117	99	58	10	18	2	6.8
65 years and over	654	119	223	122	74	57	57	6	4	3	4.7
Female, 14 years and over	7,816	180	628	1,352	983	2,286	1,650	464	188	85	10.0
14 to 17 years	960	2	-	216	264	467	12	-	-	-	9.0
18 and 19 years	419	2	7	16	19	205	133	36	-	-	11.4
20 to 24 years	849	2	10	38	58	269	324	126	19	3	12.1
25 years and over	5,588	175	611	1,083	642	1,343	1,182	303	169	80	9.6
25 to 29 years	724	6	13	59	49	246	257	35	45	15	11.9
30 to 34 years	698	7	16	47	57	239	208	70	40	15	11.8
35 to 44 years	1,427	3	66	260	149	402	395	93	31	26	10.8
45 to 54 years	1,155	24	132	279	156	264	194	61	28	17	8.9
55 to 64 years	807	24	148	223	143	127	91	25	21	5	8.1
65 years and over	777	111	236	215	88	65	37	19	4	2	5.6
Percent Distribution											
Total, 14 years and over	100.0	2.9	10.3	16.7	13.3	28.0	19.6	5.7	2.3	1.3	(X)
14 to 17 years	100.0	0.3	0.3	23.3	27.2	47.5	1.3	-	-	-	(X)
18 and 19 years	100.0	0.6	1.1	4.6	4.6	51.9	30.6	6.6	-	-	(X)
20 to 24 years	100.0	0.3	1.6	6.1	7.7	30.1	37.1	14.9	1.8	0.3	(X)
25 years and over	100.0	3.9	14.1	18.1	12.3	22.2	19.4	5.4	2.9	1.8	(X)
25 to 29 years	100.0	0.6	2.7	7.1	7.4	31.9	35.5	6.6	5.5	2.8	(X)
30 to 34 years	100.0	1.2	4.5	9.6	10.1	29.5	28.8	8.6	4.8	2.9	(X)
35 to 44 years	100.0	1.5	7.3	17.3	11.9	26.4	23.5	7.4	2.6	2.1	(X)
45 to 54 years	100.0	2.3	15.9	21.7	14.5	21.4	14.9	4.8	2.5	2.1	(X)
55 to 64 years	100.0	4.2	24.4	25.7	16.7	14.5	9.6	2.2	2.5	0.4	(X)
65 years and over	100.0	16.0	32.1	23.5	11.3	8.5	5.9	1.7	0.6	0.4	(X)
Male, 14 years and over	100.0	3.5	12.8	16.1	14.1	26.5	17.8	5.5	2.1	1.6	(X)
14 to 17 years	100.0	0.4	0.6	24.2	27.1	46.3	1.4	-	-	-	(X)
18 and 19 years	100.0	0.8	0.5	5.4	4.9	54.9	29.2	4.4	-	-	(X)
20 to 24 years	100.0	0.3	2.2	7.9	8.7	28.3	35.9	15.0	1.4	0.3	(X)
25 years and over	100.0	4.8	17.7	16.6	13.1	20.1	17.4	5.3	2.8	2.2	(X)
25 to 29 years	100.0	0.2	3.7	6.1	8.1	29.4	35.5	8.7	4.7	3.6	(X)
30 to 34 years	100.0	1.3	7.1	13.0	12.3	23.9	27.8	6.9	3.9	3.9	(X)
35 to 44 years	100.0	3.0	10.5	16.3	13.5	24.3	18.5	8.3	3.1	2.4	(X)
45 to 54 years	100.0	2.6	20.8	18.9	15.6	19.6	12.8	4.3	2.5	2.8	(X)
55 to 64 years	100.0	5.4	30.8	23.6	15.5	13.1	7.7	1.3	2.4	0.3	(X)
65 years and over	100.0	18.2	34.1	18.7	11.3	8.7	7.2	0.9	0.6	0.5	(X)
Female, 14 years and over	100.0	2.3	8.0	17.3	12.6	29.2	21.1	5.9	2.4	1.1	(X)
14 to 17 years	100.0	0.2	-	22.5	27.5	48.6	1.2	-	-	-	(X)
18 and 19 years	100.0	0.5	1.7	3.8	4.5	48.9	31.7	8.6	-	-	(X)
20 to 24 years	100.0	0.2	1.2	4.5	6.8	31.7	38.2	14.8	2.2	0.4	(X)
25 years and over	100.0	3.1	10.9	19.4	11.5	24.0	21.2	5.4	3.0	1.4	(X)
25 to 29 years	100.0	0.8	1.8	8.1	6.8	34.0	35.5	4.8	6.2	2.1	(X)
30 to 34 years	100.0	1.0	2.3	6.7	8.2	34.2	29.8	10.0	5.7	2.1	(X)
35 to 44 years	100.0	0.2	4.6	18.2	10.4	28.2	27.7	6.5	2.2	1.8	(X)
45 to 54 years	100.0	2.1	11.4	24.2	13.5	22.9	16.8	5.3	2.4	1.5	(X)
55 to 64 years	100.0	3.0	18.3	27.6	17.7	15.7	11.3	3.1	2.6	0.6	(X)
65 years and over	100.0	14.3	30.4	27.7	11.3	8.4	4.8	2.4	0.5	0.3	(X)

- Represents zero or rounds to zero.. X Not applicable.

Table 1.--YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED BY PERSONS 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY AGE, RACE, AND SEX, FOR THE UNITED STATES: MARCH 1966--Continued

(Numbers in thousands. This report includes members of the Armed Forces living off post or with their families on post but excludes all other members of the Armed Forces. The 1966 survey included about 849,000 members)

Age, race, and sex	Total population	Years of school completed									Median school years completed
		None	Elementary school			High school		College			
			1 to 4 years	5 to 7 years	8 years	1 to 3 years	4 years	1 to 3 years	4 years	5 years or more	
NEGRO											
Total, 14 years and over	13,590	351	1,442	2,351	1,833	3,871	2,612	737	271	122	9.6
14 to 17 years	1,784	2	6	424	486	844	23	-	-	-	8.9
18 and 19 years	738	3	4	37	37	391	221	45	-	-	11.2
20 to 24 years	1,456	4	19	89	111	451	555	204	22	2	12.1
25 years and over	9,612	342	1,412	1,802	1,200	2,184	1,814	488	249	120	9.1
25 to 29 years	1,216	6	34	92	95	406	437	73	59	13	11.8
30 to 34 years	1,186	15	54	114	123	371	342	103	49	15	11.3
35 to 44 years	2,403	37	189	436	293	649	537	167	55	39	10.1
45 to 54 years	2,006	33	336	452	293	432	283	91	47	40	8.6
55 to 64 years	1,458	54	351	382	248	211	142	33	31	7	7.5
65 years and over	1,343	197	448	326	148	115	73	21	8	6	5.2
Male, 14 years and over	6,359	207	848	1,057	912	1,714	1,122	315	123	61	9.3
14 to 17 years	888	-	6	221	244	407	11	-	-	-	8.9
18 and 19 years	357	3	2	21	19	203	95	15	-	-	11.0
20 to 24 years	670	2	13	51	55	197	253	90	9	-	12.1
25 years and over	4,444	201	828	765	595	906	763	210	113	62	8.7
25 to 29 years	558	1	22	38	48	176	199	44	24	6	11.9
30 to 34 years	546	8	42	71	71	138	156	33	21	6	10.8
35 to 44 years	1,110	36	125	187	155	271	200	86	33	18	9.6
45 to 54 years	939	20	208	185	147	181	115	35	20	27	8.4
55 to 64 years	689	37	212	169	108	89	52	8	11	2	6.7
65 years and over	602	99	219	115	66	51	41	4	4	3	4.7
Female, 14 years and over	7,231	145	594	1,294	921	2,157	1,490	422	148	60	9.9
14 to 17 years	896	2	-	203	242	438	12	-	-	-	9.0
18 and 19 years	381	-	2	16	19	188	126	30	-	-	11.4
20 to 24 years	786	2	7	38	56	254	301	114	13	2	12.1
25 years and over	5,168	142	586	1,038	607	1,278	1,051	278	134	59	9.5
25 to 29 years	658	4	13	55	48	230	238	29	34	8	11.7
30 to 34 years	640	7	12	43	52	233	186	70	28	9	11.7
35 to 44 years	1,293	2	65	249	139	378	337	81	22	22	10.5
45 to 54 years	1,068	13	128	267	146	251	168	56	26	13	8.9
55 to 64 years	769	17	139	213	140	122	89	25	20	5	8.1
65 years and over	740	99	229	211	82	64	33	17	4	2	5.6
Percent Distribution											
Total, 14 years and over	100.0	2.6	10.6	17.3	13.5	28.5	19.2	5.4	2.0	0.9	(X)
14 to 17 years	100.0	0.1	0.3	23.8	27.2	47.3	1.3	-	-	-	(X)
18 and 19 years	100.0	0.4	0.5	5.0	5.0	53.0	29.9	6.1	-	-	(X)
20 to 24 years	100.0	0.3	1.3	6.1	7.6	31.0	38.1	14.0	1.5	0.1	(X)
25 years and over	100.0	3.6	14.7	18.7	12.5	22.7	18.9	5.1	2.6	1.2	(X)
25 to 29 years	100.0	0.5	2.8	7.6	7.8	33.4	35.9	6.0	4.9	1.1	(X)
30 to 34 years	100.0	1.3	4.6	9.6	10.4	31.3	28.8	8.7	4.1	1.3	(X)
35 to 44 years	100.0	1.5	7.9	18.1	12.2	27.0	22.3	6.9	2.3	1.6	(X)
45 to 54 years	100.0	1.6	16.7	22.5	14.6	21.5	14.1	4.5	2.3	2.0	(X)
55 to 64 years	100.0	3.7	24.1	26.2	17.0	14.5	9.7	2.3	2.1	0.5	(X)
65 years and over	100.0	14.7	33.4	24.3	11.0	8.6	5.4	1.6	0.6	0.4	(X)
Male, 14 years and over	100.0	3.3	13.3	16.6	14.3	27.0	17.6	5.0	1.9	1.0	(X)
14 to 17 years	100.0	-	0.7	24.9	27.5	45.8	1.2	-	-	-	(X)
18 and 19 years	100.0	0.8	0.6	5.9	5.3	56.9	26.6	4.2	-	-	(X)
20 to 24 years	100.0	0.3	1.9	7.6	8.2	29.4	37.8	13.4	1.3	-	(X)
25 years and over	100.0	4.5	18.6	17.2	13.4	20.4	17.2	4.7	2.5	1.4	(X)
25 to 29 years	100.0	0.2	3.9	6.8	8.6	31.5	35.7	7.9	4.3	1.1	(X)
30 to 34 years	100.0	1.5	7.7	13.0	13.0	25.3	28.6	6.0	3.8	1.1	(X)
35 to 44 years	100.0	3.2	11.3	16.8	14.0	24.4	18.0	7.7	3.0	1.6	(X)
45 to 54 years	100.0	2.1	22.2	19.7	15.7	19.3	12.2	3.7	2.1	2.9	(X)
55 to 64 years	100.0	5.4	30.8	24.5	15.7	12.9	7.5	1.2	1.6	0.3	(X)
65 years and over	100.0	16.4	36.4	19.1	11.0	8.5	6.8	0.7	0.7	0.5	(X)
Female, 14 years and over	100.0	2.0	8.2	17.9	12.7	29.8	20.6	5.8	2.0	0.8	(X)
14 to 17 years	100.0	0.2	-	22.7	27.0	48.9	1.3	-	-	-	(X)
18 and 19 years	100.0	-	0.5	4.2	5.0	49.3	33.1	7.9	-	-	(X)
20 to 24 years	100.0	0.3	0.9	4.8	7.1	32.3	38.3	14.5	1.7	0.3	(X)
25 years and over	100.0	2.7	11.3	20.1	11.7	24.7	20.3	5.4	2.6	1.1	(X)
25 to 29 years	100.0	0.6	2.0	8.4	7.3	35.0	36.2	4.4	5.2	1.2	(X)
30 to 34 years	100.0	1.1	1.9	6.7	8.1	36.4	29.1	10.9	4.4	1.4	(X)
35 to 44 years	100.0	0.2	5.0	19.3	10.8	29.2	26.1	6.3	1.7	1.7	(X)
45 to 54 years	100.0	1.2	12.0	25.0	13.7	23.5	15.7	5.2	2.4	1.2	(X)
55 to 64 years	100.0	2.2	18.1	27.7	18.2	15.9	11.6	3.3	2.6	0.7	(X)
65 years and over	100.0	13.4	30.9	28.5	11.1	8.6	4.5	2.3	0.5	0.3	(X)

- Represents zero or rounds to zero. X Not applicable.

Table 2.--YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED BY PERSONS 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY AGE, COLOR, SEX, AND METROPOLITAN-NONMETROPOLITAN RESIDENCE, FOR THE UNITED STATES: MARCH 1966

(Numbers in thousands)

Residence, age, color, and sex	Total population	Years of school completed									Median school years completed
		None	Elementary school			High school		College			
			1 to 4 years	5 to 7 years	8 years	1 to 3 years	4 years	1 to 3 years	4 years	5 years or more	
METROPOLITAN											
Total											
Total, 14 years and over	89,104	1,153	2,530	7,157	12,143	20,215	28,233	9,309	5,422	2,943	12.0
14 to 17 years	8,765	40	28	1,111	2,385	5,109	85	5	-	-	9.5
18 and 19 years	4,241	14	14	71	85	1,295	2,207	554	-	-	12.3
20 to 24 years	8,550	42	41	156	295	1,379	3,797	2,090	580	169	12.6
25 years and over	67,550	1,056	2,445	5,819	9,379	12,432	22,143	6,659	4,841	2,775	12.1
25 to 29 years	7,476	38	40	220	315	1,339	3,359	1,020	774	370	12.5
30 to 34 years	7,140	38	83	259	421	1,314	2,958	947	718	402	12.5
35 to 44 years	16,147	87	289	865	1,299	3,260	6,411	1,717	1,389	831	12.4
45 to 54 years	14,648	116	373	1,188	1,986	3,099	5,002	1,434	920	530	12.1
55 to 64 years	10,912	135	505	1,373	2,472	1,961	2,564	908	588	405	10.5
65 years and over	11,227	642	1,155	1,914	2,886	1,459	1,849	633	452	237	8.7
Male, 14 years and over	42,283	559	1,370	3,534	5,965	9,422	11,668	4,677	3,051	2,038	12.0
14 to 17 years	4,428	25	18	610	1,259	2,490	26	-	-	-	9.4
18 and 19 years	2,016	9	2	27	46	684	953	295	-	-	12.3
20 to 24 years	3,895	28	24	73	146	574	1,472	1,175	276	125	12.7
25 years and over	31,945	496	1,327	2,823	4,513	5,675	9,215	3,208	2,775	1,914	12.1
25 to 29 years	3,571	26	23	107	158	617	1,451	528	400	260	12.6
30 to 34 years	3,523	30	49	142	215	558	1,285	492	440	314	12.6
35 to 44 years	7,797	47	164	464	702	1,552	2,561	811	857	638	12.4
45 to 54 years	7,075	60	222	572	988	1,509	2,126	717	536	345	12.1
55 to 64 years	5,176	65	285	672	1,209	919	1,057	421	323	225	10.2
65 years and over	4,803	268	584	866	1,241	520	735	239	219	132	8.6
Female, 14 years and over	46,821	594	1,160	3,624	6,179	10,792	16,565	4,632	2,371	906	12.1
14 to 17 years	4,336	16	10	502	1,126	2,619	58	5	-	-	9.6
18 and 19 years	2,225	4	12	43	40	612	1,254	259	-	-	12.3
20 to 24 years	4,655	14	18	83	149	804	2,324	915	303	44	12.5
25 years and over	35,603	562	1,120	2,996	4,864	6,757	12,928	3,452	2,068	860	12.1
25 to 29 years	3,905	12	17	112	157	722	1,909	492	375	111	12.5
30 to 34 years	3,616	9	35	117	207	757	1,673	455	278	87	12.4
35 to 44 years	8,350	39	125	402	595	1,707	3,850	905	532	194	12.3
45 to 54 years	7,573	56	152	617	998	1,590	2,875	718	385	185	12.1
55 to 64 years	5,735	71	220	700	1,262	1,042	1,507	487	265	180	10.8
65 years and over	6,424	375	571	1,048	1,645	939	1,114	395	233	103	8.7
Percent distribution											
Total, 14 years and over	100.0	1.3	2.8	8.0	13.6	22.7	31.7	10.4	6.1	3.3	(X)
14 to 17 years	100.0	0.5	0.3	12.7	27.2	58.3	1.0	0.1	-	-	(X)
18 and 19 years	100.0	0.3	0.3	1.7	2.0	30.5	52.0	13.1	-	-	(X)
20 to 24 years	100.0	0.5	0.5	1.8	3.5	16.1	44.4	24.4	6.8	2.0	(X)
25 years and over	100.0	1.6	3.6	8.6	13.9	18.4	32.8	9.9	7.2	4.1	(X)
25 to 29 years	100.0	0.5	0.5	2.9	4.2	17.9	44.9	13.6	10.4	4.9	(X)
30 to 34 years	100.0	0.5	1.2	3.6	5.9	18.4	41.4	13.3	10.1	5.6	(X)
35 to 44 years	100.0	0.5	1.8	5.4	8.0	20.2	39.7	10.6	8.6	5.1	(X)
45 to 54 years	100.0	0.8	2.5	8.1	13.6	21.2	34.1	9.8	6.3	3.6	(X)
55 to 64 years	100.0	1.2	4.6	12.6	22.7	18.0	23.5	8.3	5.4	3.7	(X)
65 years and over	100.0	5.7	10.3	17.0	25.7	13.0	16.5	5.6	4.0	2.1	(X)
Male, 14 years and over	100.0	1.3	3.2	8.4	14.1	22.3	27.6	11.1	7.2	4.8	(X)
14 to 17 years	100.0	0.6	0.4	13.8	28.4	56.2	0.6	-	-	-	(X)
18 and 19 years	100.0	0.4	0.1	1.3	2.3	33.9	47.3	14.6	-	-	(X)
20 to 24 years	100.0	0.7	0.6	1.9	3.7	14.7	37.8	30.2	7.1	3.2	(X)
25 years and over	100.0	1.6	4.2	8.8	14.1	17.8	28.8	10.0	8.7	6.0	(X)
25 to 29 years	100.0	0.7	0.6	3.0	4.4	17.3	40.6	14.8	11.2	7.3	(X)
30 to 34 years	100.0	0.9	1.4	4.0	6.1	15.8	36.5	14.0	12.5	8.9	(X)
35 to 44 years	100.0	0.6	2.1	6.0	9.0	19.9	32.8	10.4	11.0	8.2	(X)
45 to 54 years	100.0	0.8	3.1	8.1	14.0	21.3	30.0	10.1	7.6	4.9	(X)
55 to 64 years	100.0	1.3	5.5	13.0	23.4	17.8	20.4	8.1	6.2	4.3	(X)
65 years and over	100.0	5.6	12.2	18.0	25.8	10.8	15.3	5.0	4.6	2.7	(X)
Female, 14 years and over	100.0	1.3	2.5	7.7	13.2	23.0	35.4	9.9	5.1	1.9	(X)
14 to 17 years	100.0	0.4	0.2	11.6	26.0	60.4	1.3	0.1	-	-	(X)
18 and 19 years	100.0	0.2	0.5	1.9	1.8	27.5	56.4	11.6	-	-	(X)
20 to 24 years	100.0	0.3	0.4	1.8	3.2	17.3	49.9	19.7	6.5	0.9	(X)
25 years and over	100.0	1.6	3.1	8.4	13.7	19.0	36.3	9.7	5.8	2.4	(X)
25 to 29 years	100.0	0.3	0.4	2.9	4.0	18.5	48.9	12.6	9.6	2.8	(X)
30 to 34 years	100.0	0.2	1.0	3.2	5.7	20.9	46.3	12.6	7.7	2.4	(X)
35 to 44 years	100.0	0.5	1.5	4.8	7.1	20.4	46.1	10.8	6.4	2.3	(X)
45 to 54 years	100.0	0.7	2.0	8.1	13.2	21.0	38.0	9.5	5.1	2.4	(X)
55 to 64 years	100.0	1.2	3.8	12.2	22.0	18.2	26.3	8.5	4.6	3.1	(X)
65 years and over	100.0	5.8	8.9	16.3	25.6	14.6	17.3	6.1	3.6	1.6	(X)

- Represents zero or rounds to zero. X Not applicable.

Table 2.--YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED BY PERSONS 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY AGE, COLOR, SEX, AND METROPOLITAN-NONMETROPOLITAN RESIDENCE, FOR THE UNITED STATES: MARCH 1966--Continued

(Numbers in thousands)

Residence, age, color, and sex	Total population	Years of school completed									Median school years completed
		None	Elementary school			High school		College			
			1 to 4 years	5 to 7 years	8 years	1 to 3 years	4 years	1 to 3 years	4 years	5 years or more	
METROPOLITAN--Continued											
White											
Total, 14 years and over	78,898	931	1,781	5,680	10,808	17,219	25,941	8,602	5,164	2,773	12.1
14 to 17 years	7,579	38	28	880	2,052	4,502	73	5	-	-	9.5
18 and 19 years	3,749	10	5	63	64	1,058	2,032	516	-	-	12.3
20 to 24 years	7,406	38	27	110	225	1,027	3,366	1,897	552	164	12.7
25 years and over	60,165	844	1,719	4,627	8,467	10,633	20,471	6,184	4,611	2,610	12.2
25 to 29 years	6,448	33	30	170	254	1,010	2,965	934	716	337	12.6
30 to 34 years	6,169	30	62	191	333	1,023	2,656	842	665	368	12.5
35 to 44 years	14,221	57	197	600	1,100	2,699	5,894	1,557	1,335	782	12.4
45 to 54 years	13,070	84	209	871	1,734	2,717	4,735	1,345	884	490	12.2
55 to 64 years	9,907	110	314	1,113	2,271	1,800	2,443	887	567	402	10.9
65 years and over	10,350	530	907	1,682	2,775	1,384	1,778	619	444	231	8.7
Male, 14 years and over	37,511	439	950	2,853	5,282	8,038	10,721	4,352	2,932	1,944	12.1
14 to 17 years	3,817	25	18	481	1,092	2,180	20	-	-	-	9.4
18 and 19 years	1,793	8	-	26	34	563	879	284	-	-	12.3
20 to 24 years	3,397	26	18	53	108	425	1,297	1,079	266	123	12.8
25 years and over	28,504	380	915	2,293	4,047	4,871	8,524	2,989	2,667	1,821	12.2
25 to 29 years	3,084	25	15	84	128	463	1,275	474	380	240	12.6
30 to 34 years	3,088	25	31	100	160	451	1,156	452	419	295	12.7
35 to 44 years	6,895	17	101	340	594	1,294	2,374	735	826	613	12.5
45 to 54 years	6,334	46	129	446	854	1,333	2,013	677	516	321	12.2
55 to 64 years	4,690	50	170	545	1,122	845	1,011	414	311	223	10.6
65 years and over	4,413	217	469	778	1,189	485	695	237	215	129	8.6
Female, 14 years and over	41,387	492	831	2,827	5,526	9,181	15,220	4,250	2,232	829	12.1
14 to 17 years	3,762	14	10	399	960	2,322	52	5	-	-	9.6
18 and 19 years	1,956	2	5	37	31	496	1,153	232	-	-	12.4
20 to 24 years	4,009	12	9	57	117	601	2,068	817	286	41	12.6
25 years and over	31,659	465	806	2,334	4,419	5,762	11,945	3,196	1,946	787	12.2
25 to 29 years	3,364	8	15	85	126	547	1,690	460	337	98	12.5
30 to 34 years	3,080	5	31	91	173	573	1,500	390	246	72	12.4
35 to 44 years	7,326	39	96	261	505	1,404	3,519	822	509	169	12.4
45 to 54 years	6,736	38	81	426	880	1,384	2,721	669	369	169	12.2
55 to 64 years	5,216	61	144	567	1,149	955	1,432	473	256	178	11.2
65 years and over	5,937	314	439	904	1,586	899	1,083	382	229	101	8.8
Percent distribution											
Total, 14 years and over	100.0	1.2	2.3	7.2	13.7	21.8	32.9	10.9	6.5	3.5	(X)
14 to 17 years	100.0	0.5	0.4	11.6	27.1	59.4	1.0	0.1	-	-	(X)
18 and 19 years	100.0	0.3	0.1	1.7	1.7	28.2	54.2	13.8	-	-	(X)
20 to 24 years	100.0	0.5	0.4	1.5	3.0	13.9	45.4	25.6	7.5	2.2	(X)
25 years and over	100.0	1.4	2.9	7.7	14.1	17.7	34.0	10.3	7.7	4.3	(X)
25 to 29 years	100.0	0.5	0.5	2.6	3.9	15.7	46.0	14.5	11.1	5.2	(X)
30 to 34 years	100.0	0.5	1.0	3.1	5.4	16.6	43.1	13.6	10.8	6.0	(X)
35 to 44 years	100.0	0.4	1.4	4.2	7.7	19.0	41.4	10.9	9.4	5.5	(X)
45 to 54 years	100.0	0.6	1.6	6.7	13.3	20.8	36.2	10.3	6.8	3.7	(X)
55 to 64 years	100.0	1.1	3.2	11.2	22.9	18.2	24.7	9.0	5.7	4.1	(X)
65 years and over	100.0	5.1	8.8	16.3	26.8	13.4	17.2	6.0	4.3	2.2	(X)
Male, 14 years and over	100.0	1.2	2.5	7.6	14.1	21.4	28.6	11.6	7.8	5.2	(X)
14 to 17 years	100.0	0.7	0.5	12.6	28.6	57.1	0.5	-	-	-	(X)
18 and 19 years	100.0	0.4	-	1.5	1.9	31.4	49.0	15.8	-	-	(X)
20 to 24 years	100.0	0.8	0.5	1.6	3.2	12.5	38.2	31.8	7.8	3.6	(X)
25 years and over	100.0	1.3	3.2	8.0	14.2	17.1	29.9	10.5	9.4	6.4	(X)
25 to 29 years	100.0	0.8	0.5	2.7	4.2	15.0	41.3	15.4	12.3	7.8	(X)
30 to 34 years	100.0	0.8	1.0	3.2	5.2	14.6	37.4	14.6	13.6	9.6	(X)
35 to 44 years	100.0	0.2	1.5	4.9	8.6	18.8	34.4	10.7	12.0	8.9	(X)
45 to 54 years	100.0	0.7	2.0	7.0	13.5	21.0	31.8	10.7	8.1	5.1	(X)
55 to 64 years	100.0	1.1	3.6	11.6	23.9	18.0	21.6	8.8	6.6	4.8	(X)
65 years and over	100.0	4.9	10.6	17.6	26.9	11.0	15.7	5.4	4.9	2.9	(X)
Female, 14 years and over	100.0	1.2	2.0	6.8	13.4	22.2	36.8	10.3	5.4	2.0	(X)
14 to 17 years	100.0	0.4	0.3	10.6	25.5	61.7	1.4	0.1	-	-	(X)
18 and 19 years	100.0	0.1	0.3	1.9	1.6	25.4	58.9	11.9	-	-	(X)
20 to 24 years	100.0	0.3	0.2	1.4	2.9	15.0	51.6	20.4	7.1	1.0	(X)
25 years and over	100.0	1.5	2.5	7.4	14.0	18.2	37.7	10.1	6.1	2.5	(X)
25 to 29 years	100.0	0.2	0.4	2.5	3.7	16.3	50.2	13.7	10.0	2.9	(X)
30 to 34 years	100.0	0.2	1.0	3.0	5.6	18.6	48.7	12.7	8.0	2.3	(X)
35 to 44 years	100.0	0.5	1.3	3.6	6.9	19.2	48.0	11.2	6.9	2.3	(X)
45 to 54 years	100.0	0.6	1.2	6.3	13.1	20.5	40.4	9.9	5.5	2.5	(X)
55 to 64 years	100.0	1.2	2.8	10.9	22.0	18.3	27.5	9.1	4.9	3.4	(X)
65 years and over	100.0	5.3	7.4	15.2	26.7	15.1	18.2	6.4	3.9	1.7	(X)

- Represents zero or rounds to zero. X Not applicable.

Table 2.--YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED BY PERSONS 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY AGE, COLOR, SEX, AND METROPOLITAN-NONMETROPOLITAN RESIDENCE, FOR THE UNITED STATES: MARCH 1966--Continued

(Numbers in thousands)

Residence, age, color, and sex	Total popula- tion	Years of school completed									Median school years com- pleted
		None	Elementary school			High school		College			
			1 to 4 years	5 to 7 years	8 years	1 to 3 years	4 years	1 to 3 years	4 years	5 years or more	
METROPOLITAN--Continued											
Nonwhite											
Total, 14 years and over.......	10,206	222	749	1,477	1,335	2,996	2,292	707	258	170	10.3
14 to 17 years....................	1,186	2	-	231	333	607	12	-	-	-	9.1
18 and 19 years....................	492	4	9	8	21	237	175	38	-	-	11.6
20 to 24 years....................	1,144	4	14	46	70	352	431	193	28	5	12.2
25 years and over..................	7,385	212	726	1,192	912	1,799	1,672	475	230	165	10.1
25 to 29 years..................	1,028	5	10	50	61	329	394	86	58	33	12.1
30 to 34 years..................	971	8	21	68	88	291	302	105	53	34	12.0
35 to 44 years..................	1,926	30	92	265	199	561	517	160	54	49	11.0
45 to 54 years..................	1,578	32	164	317	252	382	267	89	36	40	9.2
55 to 64 years..................	1,005	25	191	260	201	161	121	21	21	3	8.1
65 years and over................	877	112	248	232	111	75	71	14	8	6	6.0
Male, 14 years and over..........	4,772	120	420	681	683	1,384	947	325	119	94	10.0
14 to 17 years....................	611	-	-	129	167	310	6	-	-	-	9.1
18 and 19 years....................	223	1	2	1	12	121	74	11	-	-	11.4
20 to 24 years....................	498	2	6	20	38	149	175	96	10	2	12.2
25 years and over..................	3,441	116	412	530	466	804	691	219	108	93	9.7
25 to 29 years..................	487	1	8	23	30	154	176	54	20	20	12.2
30 to 34 years..................	435	5	18	42	55	107	129	40	21	19	11.7
35 to 44 years..................	902	30	63	124	108	258	187	76	31	25	10.5
45 to 54 years..................	741	14	93	126	134	176	113	40	20	24	9.1
55 to 64 years..................	486	15	115	127	87	74	46	7	12	2	7.7
65 years and over................	390	51	115	88	52	35	40	2	4	3	6.0
Female, 14 years and over........	5,434	102	329	797	653	1,611	1,345	382	139	77	10.6
14 to 17 years....................	574	2	-	103	166	297	6	-	-	-	9.2
18 and 19 years....................	269	2	7	6	9	116	101	27	-	-	11.9
20 to 24 years....................	646	2	9	26	32	203	256	98	17	3	12.2
25 years and over..................	3,944	97	314	662	445	995	983	256	122	73	10.4
25 to 29 years..................	541	4	2	27	31	175	219	32	38	13	12.1
30 to 34 years..................	536	4	4	26	34	184	173	65	32	15	12.1
35 to 44 years..................	1,024	-	29	141	90	303	331	83	23	25	11.5
45 to 54 years..................	837	18	71	191	118	206	154	49	16	16	9.3
55 to 64 years..................	519	10	76	133	113	87	75	14	9	2	8.4
65 years and over................	487	61	132	144	59	40	31	13	4	2	6.1
Percent distribution											
Total, 14 years and over.......	100.0	2.2	7.3	14.5	13.1	29.4	22.5	6.9	2.5	1.7	(X)
14 to 17 years....................	100.0	0.2	-	19.5	28.1	51.2	1.0	-	-	-	(X)
18 and 19 years....................	100.0	0.8	1.8	1.6	4.3	48.2	35.6	7.7	-	-	(X)
20 to 24 years....................	100.0	0.3	1.2	4.0	6.1	30.8	37.7	16.9	2.4	0.4	(X)
25 years and over..................	100.0	2.9	9.8	16.1	12.3	24.4	22.6	6.4	3.1	2.2	(X)
25 to 29 years..................	100.0	0.5	1.0	4.9	5.9	32.0	38.3	8.4	5.6	3.2	(X)
30 to 34 years..................	100.0	0.8	2.2	7.0	9.1	30.0	31.1	10.8	5.5	3.5	(X)
35 to 44 years..................	100.0	1.6	4.8	13.8	10.3	29.1	26.8	8.3	2.8	2.5	(X)
45 to 54 years..................	100.0	2.0	10.4	20.1	16.0	24.2	16.9	5.6	2.3	2.5	(X)
55 to 64 years..................	100.0	2.5	19.0	25.9	20.0	16.0	12.0	2.1	2.1	0.3	(X)
65 years and over................	100.0	12.8	28.3	26.5	12.7	8.6	8.1	1.6	0.9	0.7	(X)
Male, 14 years and over..........	100.0	2.5	8.8	14.3	14.3	29.0	19.8	6.8	2.5	2.0	(X)
14 to 17 years....................	100.0	-	-	21.1	27.3	50.7	1.0	-	-	-	(X)
18 and 19 years....................	100.0	0.4	0.9	0.4	5.4	54.3	33.2	4.9	-	-	(X)
20 to 24 years....................	100.0	0.4	1.2	4.0	7.6	29.9	35.1	19.3	2.0	0.4	(X)
25 years and over..................	100.0	3.4	12.0	15.4	13.5	23.4	20.1	6.4	3.1	2.7	(X)
25 to 29 years..................	100.0	0.2	1.6	4.7	6.2	31.6	36.1	11.1	4.1	4.1	(X)
30 to 34 years..................	100.0	1.1	4.1	9.7	12.6	24.6	29.7	9.2	4.8	4.4	(X)
35 to 44 years..................	100.0	3.3	7.0	13.7	12.0	28.6	20.7	8.4	3.4	2.8	(X)
45 to 54 years..................	100.0	1.9	12.6	17.0	18.1	23.8	15.2	5.4	2.7	3.2	(X)
55 to 64 years..................	100.0	3.1	23.7	26.1	17.9	15.2	9.5	1.4	2.5	0.4	(X)
65 years and over................	100.0	13.1	29.5	22.6	13.3	9.0	10.3	0.5	1.0	0.8	(X)
Female, 14 years and over........	100.0	1.9	6.1	14.7	12.0	29.6	24.8	7.0	2.6	1.4	(X)
14 to 17 years....................	100.0	0.3	-	17.9	28.9	51.7	1.0	-	-	-	(X)
18 and 19 years....................	100.0	0.7	2.6	2.2	3.3	43.1	37.5	10.0	-	-	(X)
20 to 24 years....................	100.0	0.3	1.4	4.0	5.0	31.4	39.6	15.2	2.6	0.5	(X)
25 years and over..................	100.0	2.5	8.0	16.8	11.3	25.2	24.9	6.5	3.1	1.9	(X)
25 to 29 years..................	100.0	0.7	0.4	5.0	5.7	32.3	40.5	5.9	7.0	2.4	(X)
30 to 34 years..................	100.0	0.7	0.7	4.9	6.3	34.3	32.3	12.1	6.0	2.8	(X)
35 to 44 years..................	100.0	-	2.8	13.8	8.8	29.6	32.3	8.1	2.2	2.4	(X)
45 to 54 years..................	100.0	2.2	8.5	22.8	14.1	24.6	18.4	5.9	1.9	1.9	(X)
55 to 64 years..................	100.0	1.9	14.6	25.6	21.8	16.8	14.5	2.7	1.7	0.4	(X)
65 years and over................	100.0	12.5	27.1	29.6	12.1	8.2	6.4	2.7	0.8	0.4	(X)

-Represents zero or rounds to zero. X Not applicable.

Table 2.--YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED BY PERSONS 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY AGE, COLOR, SEX, AND METROPOLITAN-NONMETROPOLITAN RESIDENCE, FOR THE UNITED STATES: MARCH 1966--Continued

(Numbers in thousands)

Residence, age, color, and sex	Total population	Years of school completed									Median school years completed
		None	Elementary school			High school		College			
			1 to 4 years	5 to 7 years	8 years	1 to 3 years	4 years	1 to 3 years	4 years	5 years or more	
NONMETROPOLITAN											
Total											
Total, 14 years and over	48,513	823	2,534	6,209	7,990	11,205	13,144	3,720	1,908	978	10.8
14 to 17 years	5,420	32	38	937	1,404	2,953	52	4	-	-	9.3
18 and 19 years	2,437	19	3	84	93	986	988	264	-	-	12.0
20 to 24 years	4,326	19	46	167	231	838	1,857	878	238	52	12.5
25 years and over	36,326	754	2,450	5,020	6,260	6,427	10,248	2,576	1,671	925	10.7
25 to 29 years	3,720	30	73	202	237	752	1,652	357	289	131	12.3
30 to 34 years	3,687	28	100	275	279	753	1,577	323	238	115	12.3
35 to 44 years	7,978	77	345	797	1,000	1,541	2,979	575	412	251	12.1
45 to 54 years	7,540	99	451	1,093	1,300	1,409	2,213	504	296	176	10.8
55 to 64 years	6,247	150	548	1,150	1,403	1,117	1,058	412	251	160	8.9
65 years and over	7,154	370	933	1,503	2,041	855	769	405	185	92	8.4
Male, 14 years and over	23,504	420	1,467	3,186	4,015	5,317	5,720	1,746	934	698	10.5
14 to 17 years	2,756	11	28	542	671	1,477	27	-	-	-	9.3
18 and 19 years	1,207	15	2	67	39	524	435	125	-	-	11.8
20 to 24 years	2,075	13	28	104	125	378	802	485	102	40	12.5
25 years and over	17,465	383	1,408	2,474	3,182	2,936	4,457	1,134	833	658	10.3
25 to 29 years	1,839	8	36	115	123	363	756	190	142	106	12.4
30 to 34 years	1,768	12	57	153	149	301	699	164	149	83	12.3
35 to 44 years	3,937	38	217	390	559	704	1,288	299	246	198	12.0
45 to 54 years	3,699	54	283	545	666	690	1,015	202	135	108	10.3
55 to 64 years	3,031	85	335	592	731	526	425	144	89	105	8.7
65 years and over	3,191	186	480	679	954	352	274	135	72	58	8.3
Female, 14 years and over	25,009	402	1,067	3,022	3,974	5,890	7,424	1,974	975	280	11.1
14 to 17 years	2,665	21	11	395	734	1,476	26	4	-	-	9.3
18 and 19 years	1,231	5	-	19	54	461	553	139	-	-	12.1
20 to 24 years	2,251	6	17	63	106	461	1,056	394	137	12	12.4
25 years and over	18,864	369	1,039	2,547	3,081	3,489	5,791	1,440	836	268	11.1
25 to 29 years	1,881	20	37	89	114	389	894	167	146	24	12.3
30 to 34 years	1,920	14	42	122	129	451	879	159	90	33	12.2
35 to 44 years	4,040	40	128	407	443	837	1,691	276	166	52	12.1
45 to 54 years	3,843	46	166	547	635	719	1,199	301	159	68	11.2
55 to 64 years	3,218	65	212	558	673	591	634	268	162	55	9.5
65 years and over	3,962	184	454	824	1,087	502	494	269	113	36	8.5
Percent distribution											
Total, 14 years and over	100.0	1.7	5.2	12.8	16.5	23.1	27.1	7.7	3.9	2.0	(X)
14 to 17 years	100.0	0.6	0.7	17.3	25.9	54.5	1.0	0.1	-	-	(X)
18 and 19 years	100.0	0.8	0.1	3.4	3.8	40.5	40.5	10.8	-	-	(X)
20 to 24 years	100.0	0.4	1.1	3.9	5.3	19.4	42.9	20.3	5.5	1.2	(X)
25 years and over	100.0	2.1	6.7	13.8	17.2	17.7	28.2	7.1	4.6	2.5	(X)
25 to 29 years	100.0	0.8	2.0	5.4	6.4	20.2	44.4	9.6	7.8	3.5	(X)
30 to 34 years	100.0	0.8	2.7	7.5	7.6	20.4	42.8	8.8	6.5	3.1	(X)
35 to 44 years	100.0	1.0	4.3	10.0	12.5	19.3	37.3	7.2	5.2	3.1	(X)
45 to 54 years	100.0	1.3	6.0	14.5	17.2	18.7	29.3	6.7	3.9	2.3	(X)
55 to 64 years	100.0	2.4	8.8	18.4	22.5	17.9	16.9	6.6	4.0	2.6	(X)
65 years and over	100.0	5.2	13.0	21.0	28.5	12.0	10.7	5.7	2.6	1.3	(X)
Male, 14 years and over	100.0	1.8	6.2	13.6	17.1	22.6	24.3	7.4	4.0	3.0	(X)
14 to 17 years	100.0	0.4	1.0	19.7	24.3	53.6	1.0	-	-	-	(X)
18 and 19 years	100.0	1.2	0.2	5.6	3.2	43.4	36.0	10.4	-	-	(X)
20 to 24 years	100.0	0.6	1.3	5.0	6.0	18.2	38.7	23.4	4.9	1.9	(X)
25 years and over	100.0	2.2	8.1	14.2	18.2	16.8	25.5	6.5	4.8	3.8	(X)
25 to 29 years	100.0	0.4	2.0	6.3	6.7	19.7	41.1	10.3	7.7	5.8	(X)
30 to 34 years	100.0	0.7	3.2	8.7	8.4	17.0	39.5	9.3	8.4	4.7	(X)
35 to 44 years	100.0	1.0	5.5	9.9	14.2	17.9	32.7	7.6	6.2	5.0	(X)
45 to 54 years	100.0	1.5	7.7	14.7	18.0	18.7	27.4	5.5	3.6	2.9	(X)
55 to 64 years	100.0	2.8	11.1	19.5	24.1	17.4	14.0	4.8	2.9	3.5	(X)
65 years and over	100.0	5.8	15.0	21.3	29.9	11.0	8.6	4.2	2.3	1.8	(X)
Female, 14 years and over	100.0	1.6	4.3	12.1	15.9	23.6	29.7	7.9	3.9	1.1	(X)
14 to 17 years	100.0	0.8	0.4	14.8	27.5	55.4	1.0	0.2	-	-	(X)
18 and 19 years	100.0	0.4	-	1.5	4.4	37.4	44.9	11.3	-	-	(X)
20 to 24 years	100.0	0.3	0.8	2.8	4.7	20.5	46.9	17.5	6.1	0.5	(X)
25 years and over	100.0	2.0	5.5	13.5	16.3	18.5	30.7	7.6	4.4	1.4	(X)
25 to 29 years	100.0	1.1	2.0	4.7	6.1	20.7	47.5	8.9	7.8	1.3	(X)
30 to 34 years	100.0	0.7	2.2	6.4	6.7	23.5	45.8	8.3	4.7	1.7	(X)
35 to 44 years	100.0	1.0	3.2	10.1	11.0	20.7	41.9	6.8	4.1	1.3	(X)
45 to 54 years	100.0	1.2	4.3	14.2	16.5	18.7	31.2	7.8	4.1	1.8	(X)
55 to 64 years	100.0	2.0	6.6	17.3	20.9	18.4	19.7	8.3	5.0	1.7	(X)
65 years and over	100.0	4.6	11.5	20.8	27.4	12.7	12.5	6.8	2.9	0.9	(X)

- Represents zero or rounds to zero. X Not applicable.

Table 2.--YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED BY PERSONS 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY AGE, COLOR, SEX, AND METROPOLITAN-NONMETROPOLITAN RESIDENCE, FOR THE UNITED STATES: MARCH 1966--Continued

(Numbers in thousands)

Residence, age, color, and sex	Total population	Years of school completed									Median school years completed
		None	Elementary school			High school		College			
			1 to 4 years	5 to 7 years	8 years	1 to 3 years	4 years	1 to 3 years	4 years	5 years or more	
NONMETROPOLITAN--Continued											
White											
Total, 14 years and over	43,951	622	1,767	5,215	7,362	10,073	12,547	3,579	1,831	954	11.1
14 to 17 years	4,689	28	32	721	1,215	2,650	39	4	-	-	9.4
18 and 19 years	2,121	18	3	55	77	804	916	249	-	-	12.1
20 to 24 years	3,889	19	34	117	179	714	1,701	835	237	52	12.5
25 years and over	33,251	559	1,701	4,321	5,890	5,902	9,891	2,491	1,595	901	11.1
25 to 29 years	3,405	27	47	156	199	653	1,569	354	273	127	12.4
30 to 34 years	3,367	21	63	219	237	663	1,507	317	229	111	12.3
35 to 44 years	7,257	67	243	603	885	1,402	2,875	540	397	245	12.1
45 to 54 years	6,931	81	267	936	1,235	1,324	2,154	488	278	170	11.1
55 to 64 years	5,692	110	359	1,009	1,344	1,052	1,030	398	233	156	9.1
65 years and over	6,599	253	722	1,398	1,990	808	756	394	185	92	8.5
Male, 14 years and over	21,324	298	999	2,748	3,718	4,858	5,428	1,687	906	682	10.8
14 to 17 years	2,410	7	22	439	579	1,344	20	-	-	-	9.4
18 and 19 years	1,040	13	2	47	32	431	395	119	-	-	12.0
20 to 24 years	1,841	13	18	66	99	320	714	471	102	40	12.6
25 years and over	16,033	266	957	2,195	3,008	2,761	4,300	1,097	803	643	10.7
25 to 29 years	1,707	8	21	100	103	335	712	190	133	104	12.4
30 to 34 years	1,610	9	33	118	131	266	663	163	147	79	12.4
35 to 44 years	3,619	31	152	315	502	665	1,249	274	239	194	12.1
45 to 54 years	3,407	41	161	476	639	664	996	198	129	103	10.7
55 to 64 years	2,763	59	218	541	701	501	413	141	83	105	8.8
65 years and over	2,927	118	372	645	932	330	267	131	72	58	8.4
Female, 14 years and over	22,627	324	768	2,467	3,644	5,215	7,119	1,892	926	272	11.4
14 to 17 years	2,279	21	11	282	636	1,306	20	4	-	-	9.4
18 and 19 years	1,081	5	-	9	44	372	521	130	-	-	12.2
20 to 24 years	2,048	6	16	51	80	395	988	366	135	12	12.5
25 years and over	17,220	291	742	2,126	2,884	3,141	5,592	1,393	789	261	11.5
25 to 29 years	1,698	18	26	57	96	318	856	164	139	22	12.4
30 to 34 years	1,758	11	30	101	106	396	844	154	82	33	12.3
35 to 44 years	3,637	37	91	288	384	738	1,627	266	158	51	12.2
45 to 54 years	3,525	40	105	459	597	661	1,159	289	147	67	11.5
55 to 64 years	2,930	51	140	468	643	551	618	257	150	52	9.9
65 years and over	3,672	134	350	753	1,058	477	488	263	113	36	8.6
Percent distribution											
Total, 14 years and over	100.0	1.4	4.0	11.9	16.8	22.9	28.5	8.1	4.2	2.2	(X)
14 to 17 years	100.0	0.6	0.7	15.4	25.9	56.5	0.8	0.1	-	-	(X)
18 and 19 years	100.0	0.8	0.1	2.6	3.6	37.9	43.2	11.7	-	-	(X)
20 to 24 years	100.0	0.5	0.9	3.0	4.6	18.4	43.7	21.5	61	1.3	(X)
25 years and over	100.0	1.7	5.1	13.0	17.7	17.7	29.7	7.5	4.8	2.7	(X)
25 to 29 years	100.0	0.8	1.4	4.6	5.8	19.2	46.1	10.4	8.0	3.7	(X)
30 to 34 years	100.0	0.6	1.9	6.5	7.0	19.7	44.8	9.4	6.8	3.3	(X)
35 to 44 years	100.0	0.9	3.3	8.3	12.2	19.3	39.6	7.4	5.5	3.4	(X)
45 to 54 years	100.0	1.2	3.9	13.5	17.8	19.1	31.1	7.0	4.0	2.5	(X)
55 to 64 years	100.0	1.9	6.3	17.7	23.6	18.5	18.1	7.0	4.1	2.7	(X)
65 years and over	100.0	3.8	10.9	21.2	30.2	12.2	11.5	6.0	2.8	1.4	(X)
Male, 14 years and over	100.0	1.4	4.7	12.9	17.4	22.8	25.5	7.9	4.2	3.2	(X)
14 to 17 years	100.0	0.3	0.9	18.2	24.0	55.8	0.8	-	-	-	(X)
18 and 19 years	100.0	1.2	0.2	4.5	3.1	41.4	38.0	11.4	-	-	(X)
20 to 24 years	100.0	0.7	1.0	3.6	5.4	17.4	38.8	25.6	5.5	2.2	(X)
25 years and over	100.0	1.7	6.0	13.7	18.8	17.2	26.8	6.8	5.0	4.0	(X)
25 to 29 years	100.0	0.5	1.2	5.9	6.0	19.6	41.7	11.1	7.8	6.1	(X)
30 to 34 years	100.0	0.6	2.0	7.3	8.1	16.5	41.2	10.1	9.1	4.9	(X)
35 to 44 years	100.0	0.9	4.2	8.7	13.9	18.4	34.5	7.6	6.6	5.4	(X)
45 to 54 years	100.0	1.2	4.7	14.0	18.8	19.5	29.2	5.8	3.8	3.0	(X)
55 to 64 years	100.0	2.1	7.9	19.6	25.4	18.1	14.9	5.1	3.0	3.8	(X)
65 years and over	100.0	4.0	12.7	22.0	31.8	11.3	9.1	4.5	2.5	2.0	(X)
Female, 14 years and over	100.0	1.4	3.4	10.9	16.1	23.0	31.5	8.4	4.1	1.2	(X)
14 to 17 years	100.0	0.9	0.5	12.4	27.9	57.3	0.9	0.2	-	-	(X)
18 and 19 years	100.0	0.5	-	0.8	4.1	34.4	48.2	12.0	-	-	(X)
20 to 24 years	100.0	0.3	0.8	2.5	3.9	19.3	48.2	17.9	6.6	0.6	(X)
25 years and over	100.0	1.7	4.3	12.3	16.7	18.2	32.5	8.1	4.6	1.5	(X)
25 to 29 years	100.0	1.1	1.5	3.4	5.7	18.7	50.4	9.7	8.2	1.3	(X)
30 to 34 years	100.0	0.6	1.7	5.7	6.0	22.5	48.0	8.8	4.7	1.9	(X)
35 to 44 years	100.0	1.0	2.5	7.9	10.6	20.3	44.7	7.3	4.3	1.4	(X)
45 to 54 years	100.0	1.1	3.0	13.0	16.9	18.8	32.9	8.2	4.2	1.9	(X)
55 to 64 years	100.0	1.7	4.8	16.0	21.9	18.8	21.1	8.8	5.1	1.8	(X)
65 years and over	100.0	3.6	9.5	20.5	28.8	13.0	13.3	7.2	3.1	1.0	(X)

- Represents zero or rounds to zero. X Not applicable.

Table 2.--YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED BY PERSONS 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY AGE, COLOR, SEX, AND METROPOLITAN-NONMETROPOLITAN RESIDENCE, FOR THE UNITED STATES: MARCH 1966--Continued

(Numbers in thousands)

Residence, age, color, and sex	Total population	Years of school completed									Median school years completed
		None	Elementary school			High school		College			
			1 to 4 years	5 to 7 years	8 years	1 to 3 years	4 years	1 to 3 years	4 years	5 years or more	
NONMETROPOLITAN--Continued											
Nonwhite											
Total, 14 years and over	4,562	201	767	994	628	1,132	597	141	77	24	8.5
14 to 17 years	731	4	6	216	189	303	13	-	-	-	8.7
18 and 19 years	316	1	-	29	16	182	72	15	-	-	10.8
20 to 24 years	437	-	12	50	52	124	156	43	1	-	11.5
25 years and over	3,075	195	749	699	370	525	357	85	76	24	7.5
25 to 29 years	315	3	26	46	38	99	83	3	16	4	10.3
30 to 34 years	320	7	37	56	42	90	70	6	9	4	9.6
35 to 44 years	721	10	102	194	115	139	104	35	15	6	8.5
45 to 54 years	609	18	184	157	65	85	59	16	18	6	7.0
55 to 64 years	555	40	189	141	59	65	28	14	18	4	6.0
65 years and over	555	117	211	105	51	47	13	11	-	-	4.0
Male, 14 years and over	2,180	122	468	438	297	459	292	59	28	16	8.2
14 to 17 years	346	4	6	103	92	133	7	-	-	-	8.7
18 and 19 years	167	2	-	20	7	93	40	6	-	-	10.8
20 to 24 years	234	-	10	38	26	58	88	14	-	-	11.2
25 years and over	1,432	117	451	279	174	175	157	37	30	15	6.6
25 to 29 years	132	-	15	15	20	28	44	-	9	2	(B)
30 to 34 years	158	3	24	35	18	35	36	1	2	4	8.9
35 to 44 years	318	7	65	75	57	39	39	25	7	4	8.2
45 to 54 years	292	13	122	69	27	26	19	4	6	5	5.5
55 to 64 years	268	26	117	51	30	25	12	3	6	-	4.7
65 years and over	264	68	108	34	22	22	7	4	-	-	3.4
Female, 14 years and over	2,382	78	299	555	330	675	305	82	49	8	8.8
14 to 17 years	386	-	-	113	98	170	6	-	-	-	8.8
18 and 19 years	150	-	-	10	10	89	32	9	-	-	10.9
20 to 24 years	203	-	1	12	26	66	68	28	2	-	11.8
25 years and over	1,644	78	297	421	197	348	199	47	47	7	8.1
25 to 29 years	183	2	11	32	18	71	38	3	7	2	10.2
30 to 34 years	162	3	12	21	23	55	35	5	8	-	10.2
35 to 44 years	403	3	37	119	59	99	64	10	8	1	8.7
45 to 54 years	318	6	61	88	38	58	40	12	12	1	8.1
55 to 64 years	288	14	72	90	30	40	16	11	12	3	6.9
65 years and over	290	50	104	71	29	25	6	6	-	-	4.7
Percent distribution											
Total, 14 years and over	100.0	4.4	16.8	21.8	13.8	24.8	13.1	3.1	1.7	0.5	(X)
14 to 17 years	100.0	0.5	0.8	29.5	25.9	41.5	1.8	-	-	-	(X)
18 and 19 years	100.0	0.3	-	9.2	5.1	57.6	22.8	4.7	-	-	(X)
20 to 24 years	100.0	-	2.7	11.4	11.9	28.4	35.7	9.8	0.2	-	(X)
25 years and over	100.0	6.3	24.4	22.7	12.0	17.1	11.6	2.8	2.5	0.8	(X)
25 to 29 years	100.0	1.0	8.3	14.6	12.1	31.4	26.3	1.0	5.1	1.3	(X)
30 to 34 years	100.0	2.2	11.6	17.5	13.1	28.1	21.9	1.9	2.8	1.3	(X)
35 to 44 years	100.0	1.4	14.1	26.9	16.0	19.3	14.4	4.9	2.1	0.8	(X)
45 to 54 years	100.0	3.0	30.2	25.8	10.7	14.0	9.7	2.6	3.0	1.0	(X)
55 to 64 years	100.0	7.2	34.1	25.4	10.6	11.7	5.0	2.5	3.2	0.7	(X)
65 years and over	100.0	21.1	38.0	18.9	9.2	8.5	2.3	2.0	-	-	(X)
Male, 14 years and over	100.0	5.6	21.5	20.1	13.6	21.1	13.4	2.7	1.3	0.7	(X)
14 to 17 years	100.0	1.2	1.7	29.8	26.6	38.4	2.0	-	-	-	(X)
18 and 19 years	100.0	1.2	-	12.0	4.2	55.7	24.0	3.6	-	-	(X)
20 to 24 years	100.0	-	4.3	16.2	11.1	24.8	37.6	6.0	-	-	(X)
25 years and over	100.0	8.2	31.5	19.5	12.2	12.2	11.0	2.6	2.1	1.0	(X)
25 to 29 years	(B)	-	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	-	(B)	(B)	(X)
30 to 34 years	100.0	1.9	15.2	22.2	11.4	22.2	22.8	0.6	1.3	2.5	(X)
35 to 44 years	100.0	2.2	20.4	23.6	17.9	12.3	12.3	7.9	2.2	1.3	(X)
45 to 54 years	100.0	4.5	41.8	23.6	9.2	8.9	6.5	1.4	2.1	1.7	(X)
55 to 64 years	100.0	9.7	43.7	19.0	11.2	9.3	4.5	1.1	2.2	-	(X)
65 years and over	100.0	25.8	40.9	12.9	8.3	8.3	2.7	1.5	-	-	(X)
Female, 14 years and over	100.0	3.3	12.6	23.3	13.9	28.3	12.8	3.4	2.1	0.3	(X)
14 to 17 years	100.0	-	-	29.3	25.4	44.0	1.6	-	-	-	(X)
18 and 19 years	100.0	-	-	6.7	6.7	59.3	21.3	6.0	-	-	(X)
20 to 24 years	100.0	-	0.5	5.9	12.8	32.5	33.5	13.8	1.0	-	(X)
25 years and over	100.0	4.7	18.1	25.6	12.0	21.2	12.1	2.9	2.9	0.4	(X)
25 to 29 years	100.0	1.1	6.0	17.5	9.8	38.8	20.8	1.6	3.8	1.1	(X)
30 to 34 years	100.0	1.9	7.4	13.0	14.2	34.0	21.6	3.1	4.9	-	(X)
35 to 44 years	100.0	0.7	9.2	29.5	14.6	24.6	15.9	2.5	2.0	0.2	(X)
45 to 54 years	100.0	1.9	19.2	27.7	11.9	18.2	12.6	3.8	3.8	0.3	(X)
55 to 64 years	100.0	4.9	25.0	31.2	10.4	13.9	5.6	3.8	4.2	1.0	(X)
65 years and over	100.0	17.2	35.9	24.5	10.0	8.6	2.1	2.1	-	-	(X)

- Represents zero or rounds to zero. B Base less than 150,000. X Not applicable.

Table 3.--YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED BY PERSONS 25 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY RACE, FOR THE UNITED STATES, BY REGIONS: MARCH 1966

Area and race	Total population	Years of school completed									Median school years completed
		None	Elementary school			High school		College			
			1 to 4 years	5 to 7 years	8 years	1 to 3 years	4 years	1 to 3 years	4 years	5 years or more	
TOTAL											
United States	100.0	1.7	4.7	10.4	15.1	18.2	31.2	8.9	6.3	3.6	12.0
Northeast	100.0	1.8	3.2	9.2	16.3	18.8	33.2	7.2	6.5	3.8	12.0
North Central	100.0	1.0	3.1	7.9	19.4	17.9	33.1	8.6	5.8	3.2	12.0
South	100.0	2.6	8.6	16.0	11.9	18.1	26.3	7.8	5.7	2.9	10.8
West	100.0	1.3	2.8	6.6	11.3	17.7	33.6	14.1	7.7	4.8	12.3
WHITE											
United States	100.0	1.5	3.7	9.6	15.4	17.7	32.5	9.3	6.6	3.8	12.1
Northeast	100.0	1.8	2.8	8.9	16.5	18.3	33.6	7.4	6.8	4.0	12.1
North Central	100.0	0.9	2.7	7.5	19.9	17.2	33.7	8.7	6.0	3.3	12.1
South	100.0	2.0	6.2	14.5	12.0	18.0	29.0	8.6	6.4	3.2	11.5
West	100.0	1.1	2.5	6.2	11.3	17.1	34.3	14.5	8.0	5.0	12.3
NEGRO											
United States	100.0	3.6	14.7	18.7	12.5	22.7	18.9	5.1	2.6	1.2	9.1
Northeast	100.0	1.1	8.3	14.4	14.8	26.9	27.7	4.2	2.0	0.5	10.3
North Central	100.0	1.7	8.5	13.5	13.3	27.0	24.2	7.3	3.3	1.3	10.4
South	100.0	5.5	20.5	23.2	11.6	18.9	12.8	3.8	2.4	1.3	8.1
West	100.0	0.8	5.9	12.1	11.2	27.8	25.6	10.0	3.8	2.9	11.2
OTHER RACES											
United States	100.0	7.6	7.4	10.5	9.6	16.5	25.4	8.2	6.7	8.2	11.7
Northeast	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
North Central	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
South	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
West	100.0	8.1	7.3	8.8	10.5	20.6	26.6	8.8	5.6	4.2	11.3

B Base less than 150,000.

Table 4.--YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED BY PERSONS 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY AGE, RACE, AND SEX, FOR THE UNITED STATES: MARCH 1965

(Numbers in thousands. This report includes members of the Armed Forces living off post or with their families on post but excludes all other members of the Armed Forces. The 1965 survey included about 933,000 members)

Age, race, and sex	Total population	Years of school completed									Median school years completed
		None	Elementary school			High school		College			
			1 to 4 years	5 to 7 years	8 years	1 to 3 years	4 years	1 to 3 years	4 years	5 years or more	
TOTAL											
Total, 14 years and over	135,841	1,937	5,395	13,657	20,254	31,142	40,254	12,560	6,917	3,724	11.6
14 to 17 years	14,064	53	66	2,143	3,487	8,136	164	14	-	-	9.5
18 and 19 years	5,758	26	26	151	204	2,002	2,711	637	-	-	12.2
20 to 24 years	12,773	75	104	313	551	2,387	5,675	2,771	763	135	12.5
25 years and over	103,245	1,783	5,199	11,052	16,011	18,617	31,703	9,139	6,154	3,588	11.8
25 to 29 years	11,028	49	177	429	580	2,039	4,995	1,388	934	437	12.4
30 to 34 years	10,952	54	263	633	795	2,019	4,505	1,173	990	519	12.4
35 to 44 years	24,316	134	657	1,724	2,336	4,911	9,350	2,453	1,708	1,043	12.3
45 to 54 years	21,980	185	851	2,277	3,475	4,355	7,009	1,931	1,160	736	11.9
55 to 64 years	16,889	272	1,108	2,495	3,929	3,074	3,489	1,214	754	556	9.6
65 years and over	18,080	1,089	2,143	3,494	4,896	2,219	2,355	980	608	297	8.5
Male, 14 years and over	65,148	969	3,011	7,012	9,967	14,646	16,906	6,252	3,747	2,639	11.4
14 to 17 years	7,123	29	31	1,265	1,754	3,985	50	9	-	-	9.4
18 and 19 years	2,708	16	17	82	97	1,055	1,124	317	-	-	12.1
20 to 24 years	6,074	44	70	198	274	1,076	2,396	1,555	368	94	12.6
25 years and over	49,242	881	2,893	5,466	7,842	8,529	13,334	4,370	3,380	2,543	11.7
25 to 29 years	5,350	19	115	231	291	921	2,204	735	505	329	12.5
30 to 34 years	5,343	26	165	343	375	881	1,984	581	580	408	12.4
35 to 44 years	11,811	64	398	914	1,243	2,334	3,833	1,207	1,017	800	12.2
45 to 54 years	10,723	110	509	1,129	1,790	2,128	2,982	954	645	475	11.6
55 to 64 years	8,102	142	641	1,223	1,984	1,451	1,435	504	377	345	9.1
65 years and over	7,913	520	1,065	1,626	2,159	814	896	389	256	186	8.3
Female, 14 years and over	70,693	968	2,383	6,645	10,288	16,497	23,348	6,308	3,171	1,086	11.7
14 to 17 years	6,940	23	35	877	1,734	4,151	115	5	-	-	9.6
18 and 19 years	3,049	10	8	69	109	947	1,587	321	-	-	12.2
20 to 24 years	6,699	32	34	114	277	1,312	3,278	1,216	397	42	12.5
25 years and over	54,004	903	2,304	5,584	8,169	10,085	18,369	4,767	2,776	1,044	12.0
25 to 29 years	5,677	30	62	197	290	1,119	2,790	652	429	109	12.4
30 to 34 years	5,607	28	98	290	420	1,137	2,520	592	411	111	12.3
35 to 44 years	12,507	72	258	810	1,093	2,576	5,518	1,246	691	244	12.3
45 to 54 years	11,258	75	341	1,148	1,684	2,227	4,027	977	516	261	12.0
55 to 64 years	8,787	129	468	1,271	1,945	1,621	2,055	710	377	209	10.1
65 years and over	10,168	569	1,077	1,868	2,737	1,405	1,459	590	352	110	8.6
WHITE											
Total, 14 years and over	121,352	1,478	3,831	11,134	18,356	27,174	37,525	11,845	6,502	3,506	11.9
14 to 17 years	12,211	43	34	1,721	3,000	7,252	146	14	-	-	9.5
18 and 19 years	5,043	24	8	122	147	1,702	2,442	597	-	-	12.2
20 to 24 years	11,224	57	72	228	466	1,836	5,136	2,591	714	125	12.6
25 years and over	92,873	1,354	3,716	9,063	14,743	16,385	29,801	8,644	5,788	3,380	12.0
25 to 29 years	9,705	35	127	326	499	1,655	4,524	1,278	856	405	12.5
30 to 34 years	9,649	49	194	475	649	1,651	4,165	1,073	918	475	12.4
35 to 44 years	21,664	97	430	1,274	2,048	4,172	8,753	2,296	1,606	988	12.3
45 to 54 years	19,823	130	540	1,718	3,154	3,932	6,707	1,861	1,098	683	12.1
55 to 64 years	15,353	182	738	2,112	3,653	2,861	3,372	1,175	725	536	10.0
65 years and over	16,679	861	1,687	3,158	4,740	2,114	2,280	961	585	293	8.6
Male, 14 years and over	58,302	722	2,110	5,776	9,123	12,867	15,743	5,898	3,560	2,503	11.7
14 to 17 years	6,197	25	14	1,010	1,528	3,566	45	9	-	-	9.4
18 and 19 years	2,369	14	8	67	64	887	1,029	299	-	-	12.1
20 to 24 years	5,343	33	44	147	232	850	2,132	1,465	353	88	12.6
25 years and over	44,393	650	2,045	4,551	7,299	7,564	12,536	4,124	3,207	2,413	12.0
25 to 29 years	4,743	14	83	183	265	749	1,994	678	465	312	12.5
30 to 34 years	4,749	26	119	246	323	742	1,838	532	547	376	12.5
35 to 44 years	10,578	46	261	699	1,117	2,024	3,583	1,119	968	759	12.3
45 to 54 years	9,701	75	318	873	1,634	1,931	2,884	919	619	447	12.0
55 to 64 years	7,355	83	415	1,063	1,872	1,346	1,382	495	364	335	9.5
65 years and over	7,267	406	849	1,487	2,088	772	855	381	244	184	8.4
Female, 14 years and over	63,050	756	1,720	5,358	9,234	14,308	21,782	5,947	2,942	1,003	12.0
14 to 17 years	6,014	18	20	711	1,472	3,686	102	5	-	-	9.6
18 and 19 years	2,673	10	-	55	84	815	1,413	298	-	-	12.3
20 to 24 years	5,881	24	28	80	234	987	3,003	1,126	362	38	12.5
25 years and over	48,481	704	1,671	4,512	7,444	8,820	17,264	4,520	2,581	965	12.1
25 to 29 years	4,962	21	44	143	235	907	2,529	600	391	93	12.4
30 to 34 years	4,899	23	75	229	326	908	2,327	541	371	99	12.4
35 to 44 years	11,087	52	168	575	931	2,148	5,170	1,177	638	229	12.3
45 to 54 years	10,123	55	222	845	1,519	2,001	3,823	942	479	236	12.1
55 to 64 years	7,998	98	324	1,049	1,781	1,514	1,990	680	361	200	10.5
65 years and over	9,412	455	838	1,671	2,652	1,342	1,425	580	341	108	8.7

- Represents zero or rounds to zero.

Table 4.--YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED BY PERSONS 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY AGE, RACE, AND SEX, FOR THE UNITED STATES: MARCH 1965--Continued

(Numbers in thousands. This report includes members of the Armed Forces living off post or with their families on post but excludes all other members of the Armed Forces. The 1965 survey included about 933,000 members)

Age, race, and sex	Total population	Years of school completed									Median school years completed
		None	Elementary school			High school		College			
			1 to 4 years	5 to 7 years	8 years	1 to 3 years	4 years	1 to 3 years	4 years	5 years or more	
NONWHITE											
Total, 14 years and over	14,489	459	1,564	2,523	1,898	3,968	2,729	715	415	218	9.6
14 to 17 years	1,853	10	32	422	487	884	18	-	-	-	8.9
18 and 19 years	715	2	18	29	57	300	269	40	-	-	11.5
20 to 24 years	1,549	18	32	85	85	551	539	180	49	10	12.0
25 years and over	10,372	429	1,483	1,989	1,268	2,232	1,902	495	366	208	9.0
25 to 29 years	1,323	14	50	103	81	384	471	110	78	32	12.1
30 to 34 years	1,303	5	69	158	146	368	340	100	72	44	11.2
35 to 44 years	2,652	37	227	450	288	739	597	157	102	55	10.3
45 to 54 years	2,157	55	311	559	321	423	302	70	62	53	8.5
55 to 64 years	1,536	90	370	383	276	213	117	39	29	20	7.4
65 years and over	1,401	228	456	336	156	105	75	19	23	4	5.1
Male, 14 years and over	6,846	247	901	1,236	844	1,779	1,163	354	187	136	9.3
14 to 17 years	926	4	17	255	226	419	5	-	-	-	8.8
18 and 19 years	339	2	9	15	33	168	95	18	-	-	11.0
20 to 24 years	731	11	26	51	42	226	264	90	15	6	12.0
25 years and over	4,849	231	848	915	543	965	798	246	173	130	8.8
25 to 29 years	607	5	32	48	26	172	210	57	40	17	12.1
30 to 34 years	594	-	46	97	52	139	146	49	33	32	11.2
35 to 44 years	1,233	18	137	215	126	310	250	88	49	41	10.2
45 to 54 years	1,022	35	191	256	156	197	98	35	26	28	8.2
55 to 64 years	747	59	226	160	112	105	53	9	13	10	6.7
65 years and over	646	114	216	139	71	42	41	8	12	2	4.9
Female, 14 years and over	7,643	212	663	1,287	1,054	2,189	1,566	361	229	83	9.8
14 to 17 years	926	5	15	166	262	465	13	-	-	-	9.1
18 and 19 years	376	-	8	14	25	132	174	23	-	-	12.1
20 to 24 years	818	8	6	34	43	325	275	90	35	4	11.9
25 years and over	5,523	199	633	1,072	725	1,265	1,105	247	195	79	9.3
25 to 29 years	715	9	18	54	55	212	261	52	38	16	12.0
30 to 34 years	708	5	23	61	94	229	193	51	40	12	11.2
35 to 44 years	1,420	20	90	235	162	428	348	69	53	15	10.4
45 to 54 years	1,135	20	119	303	165	226	204	35	37	25	8.8
55 to 64 years	789	31	144	222	164	107	65	30	16	9	8.0
65 years and over	756	114	239	197	85	63	34	10	11	2	5.4
NEGRO											
Total, 14 years and over	13,272	355	1,475	2,383	1,757	3,724	2,437	647	353	142	9.5
14 to 17 years	1,686	6	28	392	437	807	17	-	-	-	9.0
18 and 19 years	653	2	16	24	57	276	242	35	-	-	11.5
20 to 24 years	1,438	11	32	76	85	534	492	162	47	-	11.9
25 years and over	9,494	338	1,398	1,890	1,178	2,107	1,686	450	306	141	9.0
25 to 29 years	1,188	7	44	100	79	362	417	99	64	17	12.0
30 to 34 years	1,187	5	55	151	132	359	310	94	59	22	11.1
35 to 44 years	2,408	27	207	423	269	708	516	139	80	38	10.2
45 to 54 years	1,988	36	299	542	294	390	264	63	58	42	8.4
55 to 64 years	1,442	79	350	365	265	196	110	37	22	18	7.4
65 years and over	1,281	184	443	309	139	92	69	18	23	4	5.1
Male, 14 years and over	6,211	200	844	1,159	773	1,669	1,029	308	148	82	9.2
14 to 17 years	837	2	14	236	194	385	5	-	-	-	8.9
18 and 19 years	303	2	9	10	33	157	78	14	-	-	10.9
20 to 24 years	674	7	26	46	42	220	239	82	13	-	11.9
25 years and over	4,398	190	794	866	505	906	706	212	135	82	8.7
25 to 29 years	537	3	28	48	26	162	183	48	32	7	12.0
30 to 34 years	535	-	38	97	50	134	132	43	26	14	10.8
35 to 44 years	1,119	14	123	201	120	299	225	77	35	25	10.0
45 to 54 years	936	23	185	249	140	181	83	28	24	24	8.1
55 to 64 years	692	49	210	154	110	96	47	8	6	10	6.7
65 years and over	579	101	210	117	59	34	36	8	12	2	4.6
Female, 14 years and over	7,061	155	630	1,224	984	2,055	1,408	339	206	59	9.8
14 to 17 years	850	4	14	156	243	421	12	-	-	-	9.1
18 and 19 years	350	-	7	14	25	119	164	21	-	-	12.1
20 to 24 years	764	4	6	30	43	314	254	80	35	-	11.9
25 years and over	5,098	147	603	1,024	673	1,201	979	238	171	58	9.3
25 to 29 years	651	4	16	52	53	200	233	51	34	10	12.0
30 to 34 years	652	5	17	54	81	225	177	51	33	8	11.3
35 to 44 years	1,289	13	84	222	149	409	292	62	45	13	10.3
45 to 54 years	1,053	13	115	293	154	209	181	35	34	18	8.7
55 to 64 years	751	29	139	211	155	100	63	30	16	7	8.0
65 years and over	702	83	232	192	81	58	33	9	11	2	5.6

- Represents zero or rounds to zero.

Table 5.--YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED BY PERSONS 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY AGE, COLOR, SEX, AND METROPOLITAN-NONMETROPOLITAN RESIDENCE, FOR THE UNITED STATES: MARCH 1965

(Numbers in thousands)

Residence, age, color, and sex	Total population	Years of school completed									Median school years completed
		None	Elementary school			High school		College			
			1 to 4 years	5 to 7 years	8 years	1 to 3 years	4 years	1 to 3 years	4 years	5 years or more	
METROPOLITAN											
Total											
Total, 14 years and over	87,765	1,130	2,748	7,421	11,934	20,268	27,435	8,988	5,093	2,747	12.0
14 to 17 years	8,572	14	23	1,165	2,108	5,126	132	4	-	-	9.6
18 and 19 years	3,703	18	13	61	97	1,244	1,834	434	-	-	12.2
20 to 24 years	8,392	47	36	129	285	1,529	3,732	1,973	556	105	12.6
25 years and over	67,099	1,049	2,673	6,067	9,445	12,369	21,738	6,580	4,536	2,643	12.1
25 to 29 years	7,341	26	94	210	291	1,341	3,322	1,035	696	336	12.5
30 to 34 years	7,312	24	135	325	474	1,317	3,029	890	739	381	12.5
35 to 44 years	16,333	69	338	940	1,276	3,369	6,400	1,853	1,293	793	12.3
45 to 54 years	14,419	74	396	1,230	2,095	3,004	4,900	1,347	848	525	12.1
55 to 64 years	10,669	130	549	1,373	2,453	1,978	2,428	840	523	398	10.3
65 years and over	11,025	726	1,161	1,998	2,856	1,360	1,659	615	437	210	8.6
Male, 14 years and over	41,755	517	1,489	3,803	5,734	9,448	11,423	4,523	2,872	1,948	12.0
14 to 17 years	4,319	11	9	721	1,051	2,484	39	4	-	-	9.4
18 and 19 years	1,735	8	9	27	45	657	773	215	-	-	12.2
20 to 24 years	3,830	26	18	75	140	666	1,500	1,072	263	72	12.7
25 years and over	31,871	471	1,455	2,980	4,498	5,637	9,112	3,232	2,607	1,874	12.1
25 to 29 years	3,593	12	62	105	142	610	1,488	541	381	252	12,6
30 to 34 years	3,592	15	76	189	227	573	1,317	459	440	293	12.5
35 to 44 years	7,931	36	191	490	670	1,598	2,628	922	782	614	12.4
45 to 54 years	6,971	34	242	605	1,038	1,470	2,032	688	516	345	12.0
55 to 64 years	4,995	43	288	674	1,189	921	1,002	363	284	231	10.0
65 years and over	4,789	331	596	917	1,232	465	645	259	204	139	8.4
Female, 14 years and over	46,007	613	1,257	3,618	6,199	10,822	16,012	4,466	2,221	801	12.0
14 to 17 years	4,253	3	15	444	1,056	2,642	95	-	-	-	9.7
18 and 19 years	1,968	10	4	34	54	587	1,061	218	-	-	12.3
20 to 24 years	4,563	21	19	53	146	863	2,234	900	292	34	12.5
25 years and over	35,227	580	1,219	3,089	4,945	6,729	12,622	3,349	1,930	766	12.1
25 to 29 years	3,749	14	34	96	149	731	1,834	494	316	83	12.5
30 to 34 years	3,720	10	58	136	246	743	1,712	430	299	88	12.4
35 to 44 years	8,401	34	147	451	606	1,771	3,772	932	511	180	12.3
45 to 54 years	7,448	40	153	626	1,057	1,532	2,867	660	332	178	12.1
55 to 64 years	5,673	87	262	698	1,264	1,056	1,425	477	238	165	10.5
65 years and over	6,236	395	565	1,082	1,623	896	1,012	356	234	72	8.7
White											
Total, 14 years and over	77,728	908	1,984	5,975	10,625	17,309	25,189	8,394	4,781	2,563	12.1
14 to 17 years	7,401	11	17	949	1,780	4,522	118	4	-	-	9.6
18 and 19 years	3,233	18	5	50	71	1,047	1,633	408	-	-	12.3
20 to 24 years	7,303	34	32	99	237	1,134	3,313	1,831	523	98	12.6
25 years and over	59,792	844	1,928	4,878	8,537	10,606	20,126	6,151	4,257	2,465	12.2
25 to 29 years	6,347	19	81	154	249	1,028	2,926	942	640	309	12.6
30 to 34 years	6,367	21	107	235	389	1,029	2,756	806	684	340	12.5
35 to 44 years	14,378	53	221	694	1,078	2,790	5,882	1,070	1,209	743	12.4
45 to 54 years	12,868	53	239	872	1,836	2,658	4,639	1,284	803	484	12.2
55 to 64 years	9,642	98	358	1,124	2,229	1,812	2,329	812	500	381	10.7
65 years and over	10,190	660	922	1,799	2,756	1,289	1,594	600	421	208	8.6
Male, 14 years and over	37,022	411	1,047	3,082	5,127	8,116	10,459	4,229	2,719	1,833	12.1
14 to 17 years	3,721	9	6	580	895	2,190	37	4	-	-	9.5
18 and 19 years	1,504	8	5	24	29	543	692	202	-	-	12.2
20 to 24 years	3,340	21	16	62	113	510	1,304	998	248	68	12.7
25 years and over	28,457	372	1,021	2,415	4,090	4,871	8,428	3,025	2,469	1,764	12.2
25 to 29 years	3,136	9	52	81	128	465	1,308	499	355	239	12.6
30 to 34 years	3,152	15	59	126	199	461	1,195	416	415	265	12.6
35 to 44 years	7,034	28	120	372	586	1,361	2,413	843	739	573	12.4
45 to 54 years	6,241	24	140	440	906	1,312	1,945	656	492	325	12.2
55 to 64 years	4,496	28	171	562	1,093	833	956	356	274	223	10.4
65 years and over	4,398	268	479	834	1,178	439	611	255	194	139	8.5
Female, 14 years and over	40,704	497	936	2,893	5,497	9,194	14,730	4,165	2,061	731	12.1
14 to 17 years	3,680	2	12	368	885	2,332	82	-	-	-	9.7
18 and 19 years	1,729	10	-	26	43	504	941	205	-	-	12.3
20 to 24 years	3,964	13	17	36	125	624	2,011	833	274	30	12.1
25 years and over	31,334	473	907	2,464	4,445	5,734	11,696	3,129	1,788	700	12.1
25 to 29 years	3,212	10	30	73	121	563	1,618	443	286	69	12.5
30 to 34 years	3,215	7	48	109	189	567	1,561	390	269	76	12.4
35 to 44 years	7,343	26	101	323	492	1,430	3,469	865	470	170	12.4
45 to 54 years	6,627	29	98	432	930	1,345	2,694	629	310	158	12.2
55 to 64 years	5,145	70	187	562	1,136	979	1,372	456	226	157	10.9
65 years and over	5,792	331	443	965	1,577	850	982	346	227	70	8.7

- Represents zero or rounds to zero.

Table 5.--YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED BY PERSONS 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY AGE, COLOR, SEX, AND METROPOLITAN-NONMETROPOLITAN RESIDENCE, FOR THE UNITED STATES: MARCH 1965--Continued

(Numbers in thousands)

Residence, age, color, and sex	Total population	Years of school completed									Median school years completed
		None	Elementary school			High school		College			
			1 to 4 years	5 to 7 years	8 years	1 to 3 years	4 years	1 to 3 years	4 years	5 years or more	
METROPOLITAN--Continued											
Nonwhite											
Total, 14 years and over	10,037	222	764	1,446	1,309	2,959	2,246	594	312	184	10.3
14 to 17 years	1,171	3	6	216	328	604	14	-	-	-	9.2
18 and 19 years	470	-	8	11	26	197	201	26	-	-	11.9
20 to 24 years	1,089	13	4	30	48	395	419	142	33	7	12.1
25 years and over	7,307	205	745	1,189	908	1,763	1,612	429	279	178	10.0
25 to 29 years	994	7	13	47	42	313	396	93	56	27	12.2
30 to 34 years	945	3	28	90	85	288	273	84	55	41	11.8
35 to 44 years	1,955	16	117	246	198	579	518	146	84	50	11.1
45 to 54 years	1,551	21	157	358	259	346	261	63	45	41	8.9
55 to 64 years	1,027	32	191	249	224	166	99	28	23	17	8.2
65 years and over	835	126	239	199	100	71	65	15	16	2	5.8
Male, 14 years and over	4,733	106	442	721	607	1,332	964	294	153	115	10.1
14 to 17 years	598	2	3	141	156	294	2	-	-	-	9.0
18 and 19 years	231	-	4	3	16	114	81	13	-	-	11.4
20 to 24 years	490	5	2	13	27	156	196	74	15	4	12.2
25 years and over	3,414	99	434	565	408	766	684	207	138	110	9.8
25 to 29 years	457	3	10	24	14	145	180	42	26	13	12.2
30 to 34 years	440	-	17	63	28	112	122	43	25	28	12.0
35 to 44 years	897	8	71	118	84	237	215	79	43	41	11.1
45 to 54 years	730	10	102	165	132	158	87	32	24	20	8.7
55 to 64 years	499	15	117	112	96	88	46	7	10	8	8.1
65 years and over	391	63	117	83	54	26	34	4	10	-	5.6
Female, 14 years and over	5,303	116	321	725	702	1,628	1,282	301	160	70	10.5
14 to 17 years	573	1	3	76	171	310	13	-	-	-	9.3
18 and 19 years	239	-	4	8	11	83	120	13	-	-	12.1
20 to 24 years	599	8	2	17	21	239	223	67	18	4	12.1
25 years and over	3,893	107	312	625	500	995	926	220	142	66	10.2
25 to 29 years	537	4	4	23	28	168	216	51	30	14	12.2
30 to 34 years	505	3	10	27	57	176	151	40	30	12	11.7
35 to 44 years	1,058	8	46	128	114	341	303	67	41	10	11.0
45 to 54 years	821	11	55	194	127	187	173	31	22	20	9.4
55 to 64 years	528	17	75	136	128	77	53	21	12	8	8.3
65 years and over	444	64	122	117	46	46	30	10	7	2	5.9
NONMETROPOLITAN											
Total											
Total, 14 years and over	48,076	807	2,647	6,236	8,320	10,874	12,819	3,572	1,824	977	10.7
14 to 17 years	5,492	39	43	978	1,379	3,010	32	10	-	-	9.3
18 and 19 years	2,055	8	13	90	107	758	877	203	-	-	12.1
20 to 24 years	4,381	28	68	184	266	858	1,943	798	207	30	12.4
25 years and over	36,146	734	2,526	4,985	6,566	6,248	9,965	2,559	1,618	945	10.6
25 to 29 years	3,687	23	83	228	289	698	1,673	353	238	101	12.3
30 to 34 years	3,640	30	128	308	321	702	1,476	283	251	138	12.2
35 to 44 years	7,983	65	319	784	1,060	1,542	2,950	600	415	250	12.1
45 to 54 years	7,561	111	455	1,047	1,380	1,351	2,109	584	312	211	10.7
55 to 64 years	6,220	142	559	1,122	1,476	1,096	1,061	374	231	158	8.9
65 years and over	7,055	363	982	1,496	2,040	859	696	365	171	87	8.3
Male, 14 years and over	23,393	452	1,522	3,209	4,233	5,198	5,483	1,729	875	691	10.3
14 to 17 years	2,804	18	22	544	703	1,501	11	5	-	-	9.2
18 and 19 years	973	8	8	55	52	398	351	102	-	-	11.7
20 to 24 years	2,244	18	52	123	134	410	896	483	105	22	12.4
25 years and over	17,371	410	1,438	2,486	3,344	2,892	4,222	1,138	773	669	12.3
25 to 29 years	1,757	7	53	126	149	311	716	194	124	77	12.3
30 to 34 years	1,751	11	89	154	148	308	667	122	140	115	12.2
35 to 44 years	3,880	28	207	424	573	736	1,205	285	235	186	11.9
45 to 54 years	3,752	76	267	524	752	658	950	266	129	130	10.2
55 to 64 years	3,107	99	353	549	795	530	433	141	93	114	8.7
65 years and over	3,124	189	469	709	927	349	251	130	52	47	8.2
Female, 14 years and over	24,686	355	1,126	3,027	4,089	5,675	7,336	1,842	950	285	11.0
14 to 17 years	2,687	20	20	433	678	1,509	20	5	-	-	9.4
18 and 19 years	1,081	-	4	35	55	360	526	103	-	-	12.2
20 to 24 years	2,136	11	15	61	131	449	1,044	316	105	8	12.4
25 years and over	18,777	323	1,085	2,495	3,224	3,356	5,747	1,418	846	278	11.0
25 to 29 years	1,928	16	28	101	141	388	956	158	113	26	12.3
30 to 34 years	1,887	18	40	154	174	394	808	162	112	23	12.2
35 to 44 years	4,106	38	111	359	487	805	1,746	314	180	64	12.1
45 to 54 years	3,810	35	188	522	627	695	1,160	317	184	83	11.3
55 to 64 years	3,114	42	206	573	681	565	630	233	139	44	9.3
65 years and over	3,932	174	512	786	1,114	509	447	234	118	38	8.4

- Represents zero or rounds to zero.

Table 5.--YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED BY PERSONS 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY AGE, COLOR, SEX, AND METROPOLITAN-NONMETROPOLITAN RESIDENCE, FOR THE UNITED STATES: MARCH 1965--Continued

(Numbers in thousands)

Residence, age, color, and sex	Total population	Years of school completed									Median school years completed
		None	Elementary school			High school		College			
			1 to 4 years	5 to 7 years	8 years	1 to 3 years	4 years	1 to 3 years	4 years	5 years or more	
NONMETROPOLITAN--Continued											
White											
Total, 14 years and over	43,624	570	1,847	5,159	7,731	9,865	12,336	3,451	1,721	943	11.0
14 to 17 years	4,810	32	17	772	1,220	2,730	28	10	-	-	9.4
18 and 19 years	1,810	6	3	72	76	655	809	189	-	-	12.1
20 to 24 years	3,921	23	40	129	229	702	1,823	760	191	27	12.5
25 years and over	33,081	510	1,788	4,185	6,206	5,779	9,675	2,493	1,531	915	11.0
25 to 29 years	3,358	16	46	172	250	627	1,598	336	216	96	12.4
30 to 34 years	3,282	28	87	240	260	622	1,409	267	234	135	12.3
35 to 44 years	7,286	44	209	580	970	1,382	2,871	589	397	245	12.2
45 to 54 years	6,955	77	301	846	1,318	1,274	2,068	577	295	199	11.2
55 to 64 years	5,711	84	380	988	1,424	1,049	1,043	363	225	155	9.0
65 years and over	6,489	261	765	1,359	1,984	825	686	361	164	85	8.4
Male, 14 years and over	21,280	311	1,063	2,694	3,996	4,751	5,284	1,669	841	670	10.6
14 to 17 years	2,476	16	8	430	633	1,376	8	5	-	-	9.3
18 and 19 years	865	6	3	43	35	344	337	97	-	-	12.0
20 to 24 years	2,003	12	28	85	119	340	828	467	105	20	12.5
25 years and over	15,936	278	1,024	2,136	3,209	2,693	4,108	1,099	738	649	10.5
25 to 29 years	1,607	5	31	102	137	284	686	179	110	73	12.4
30 to 34 years	1,597	11	60	120	124	281	643	116	132	111	12.3
35 to 44 years	3,544	18	141	327	531	663	1,170	276	229	186	12.1
45 to 54 years	3,460	51	178	433	728	619	939	263	127	122	10.6
55 to 64 years	2,859	55	244	501	779	513	426	139	90	112	8.8
65 years and over	2,869	138	370	653	910	333	244	126	50	45	8.3
Female, 14 years and over	22,346	259	784	2,465	3,737	5,114	7,052	1,782	881	272	11.3
14 to 17 years	2,334	16	8	343	587	1,354	20	5	-	-	9.5
18 and 19 years	944	-	-	29	41	311	472	93	-	-	12.2
20 to 24 years	1,917	11	11	44	109	363	992	293	88	8	12.4
25 years and over	17,147	231	764	2,048	2,999	3,086	5,568	1,391	793	265	11.5
25 to 29 years	1,750	11	14	70	114	344	911	157	105	24	12.4
30 to 34 years	1,684	16	27	120	137	341	766	151	102	23	12.3
35 to 44 years	3,744	26	67	252	439	718	1,701	312	168	59	12.2
45 to 54 years	3,496	26	124	413	589	656	1,129	313	169	78	11.7
55 to 64 years	2,853	28	137	487	645	535	618	224	135	43	9.7
65 years and over	3,620	124	395	706	1,075	492	443	234	114	38	8.5
Nonwhite											
Total, 14 years and over	4,452	237	800	1,077	589	1,009	483	121	103	34	8.2
14 to 17 years	682	7	26	206	159	280	4	-	-	-	8.6
18 and 19 years	245	2	10	18	31	103	68	14	-	-	10.8
20 to 24 years	460	5	28	55	37	156	120	38	16	3	11.0
25 years and over	3,065	224	738	800	360	469	290	66	87	30	7.1
25 to 29 years	329	7	37	56	39	71	75	17	22	5	10.1
30 to 34 years	358	2	41	68	61	80	67	16	17	3	9.3
35 to 44 years	697	21	110	204	90	160	79	11	18	5	8.2
45 to 54 years	606	34	154	201	62	77	41	7	17	12	6.7
55 to 64 years	509	58	179	134	52	47	18	11	6	3	5.4
65 years and over	566	102	217	137	56	34	10	4	7	2	4.3
Male, 14 years and over	2,113	141	459	515	237	447	199	60	34	21	7.7
14 to 17 years	328	2	14	114	70	125	3	-	-	-	8.5
18 and 19 years	108	2	5	12	17	54	14	5	-	-	(B)
20 to 24 years	241	6	24	38	15	70	68	16	-	2	10.6
25 years and over	1,435	132	414	350	135	199	114	39	35	20	6.5
25 to 29 years	150	2	22	24	12	27	30	15	14	4	10.7
30 to 34 years	154	-	29	34	24	27	24	6	8	4	8.6
35 to 44 years	336	10	66	97	42	73	35	9	6	-	7.8
45 to 54 years	292	25	89	91	24	39	11	3	2	8	6.1
55 to 64 years	248	44	109	48	16	17	7	2	3	2	3.9
65 years and over	255	51	99	56	17	16	7	4	2	2	4.1
Female, 14 years and over	2,340	96	342	562	352	561	284	60	69	13	8.5
14 to 17 years	353	4	12	90	91	155	-	-	-	-	8.8
18 and 19 years	137	-	4	6	14	49	54	10	-	-	(B)
20 to 24 years	219	-	4	17	22	86	52	23	17	-	11.3
25 years and over	1,630	92	321	447	225	270	179	27	53	13	7.7
25 to 29 years	178	5	14	31	27	44	45	1	8	2	9.8
30 to 34 years	203	2	13	34	37	53	42	11	10	-	9.9
35 to 44 years	362	12	44	107	48	87	45	2	12	5	8.4
45 to 54 years	314	9	64	109	38	39	31	4	15	5	7.3
55 to 64 years	261	14	69	86	36	30	12	9	4	1	6.7
65 years and over	312	50	117	80	39	17	4	-	4	-	4.6

- Represents zero or rounds to zero. B Base than than 150,000.

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Mr. Clarence D. Coleman, Director
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Atlanta, Georgia 30303
Telephone: 688-8778

Mr. K. B. M. Crooks, Jr., Assistant Director
Southern Regional Office, National Urban League
78 Marietta Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303
Telephone: 688-8778

Mr. David A. Dammann, VISTA Training Director
E. K. Jones VISTA Training Center
National Urban League
78 Marietta Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303
Telephone: 688-8778

Dr. M. C. Patterson, Manpower and Economic Development
Specialist, Housing and Urban Development
101 Marietta Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303
Telephone: 577-3315

Mr. Dan E. Sweat, Governmental Liaison Director
City Hall
Atlanta, Georgia 30303
Telephone: 522-4463

Mr. Johnny Robinson
Community Development Coordinator
(Housing - City of Atlanta)
City Hall
Atlanta, Georgia 30303
Telephone: 522-4463

Mr. Robert Baxter, Assistant Program Director
Liaison Division
Atlanta Employment Evaluation and Service Center
1599 Memorial Drive, S.E.
Atlanta, Georgia 30317
Telephone: 378-7591

Mr. William Farmar, Assistant Director
Project on Crime and Corrections
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303
Telephone: 522-8764

Mr. George Dodd, Director
East Central Neighborhood Service Center
486 Decatur Street, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia
Telephone: 577-1735

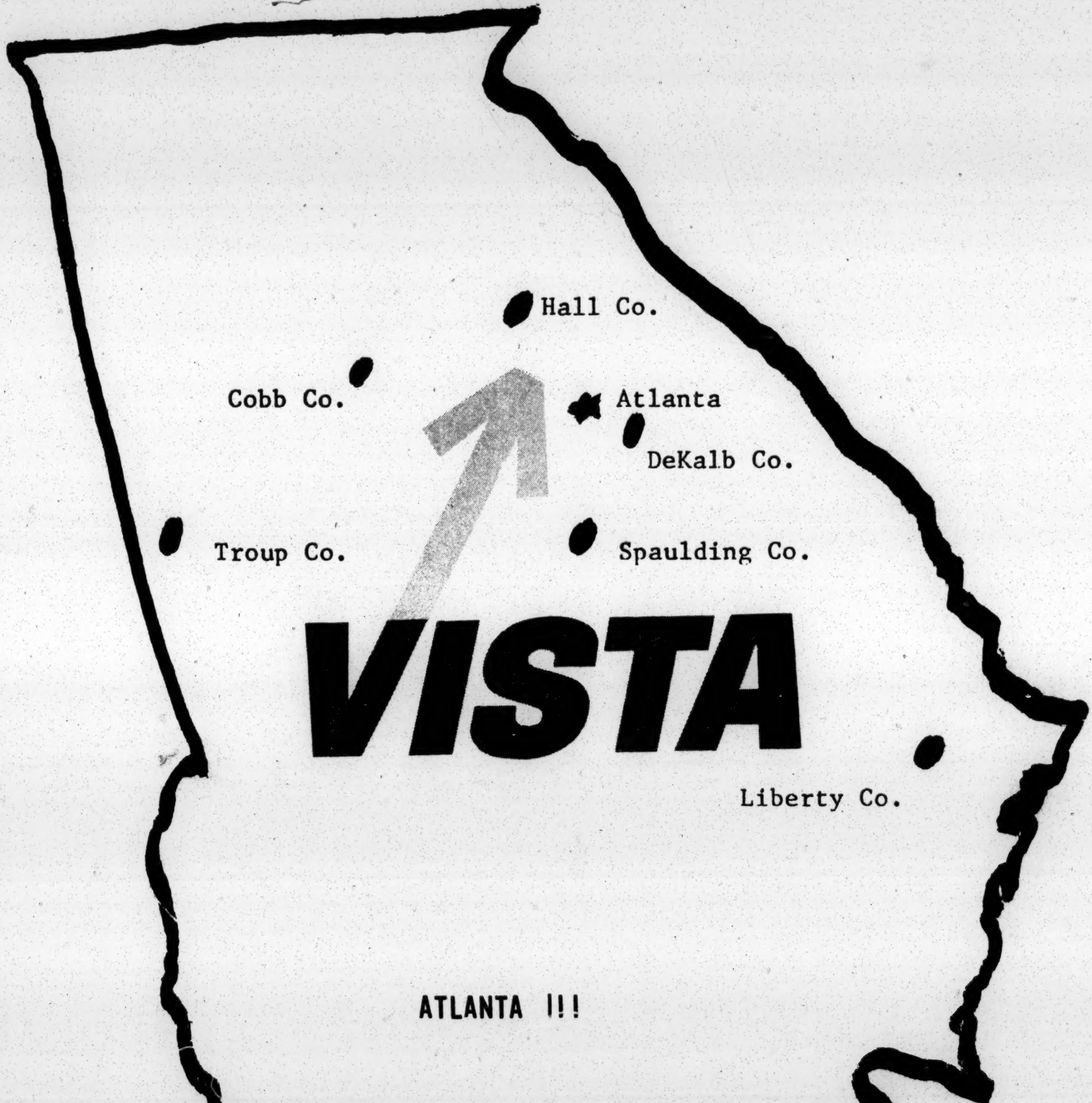
Mr. Clint Rodgers, Director
South Fulton Neighborhood Service Center
2735 East Point Street
East Point, Georgia
Telephone: 767-7541

Mr. Al Fromholtz, Director
West Central Neighborhood Service Center
2193 Verbena Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30314
Telephone: 799-0331

Mr. Levi Terrill, Director
Pittsburg Neighborhood Service Center
99½ McDaniel Street, S.W.
Atlanta, Georgia
Telephone: 523-1577

J. Clark

TRAINING MANUAL


Hall Co.
Cobb Co.
Atlanta
DeKalb Co.
Troup Co.
Spaulding Co.
VISTA
Liberty Co.
ATLANTA !!!

NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE
E. K. JONES TRAINING CENTER
9 McDonough Boulevard, S. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30314

SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK

December 1, 1967

JB

Mr. Paul Anthony
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
9 Forsyth Street,
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Anthony:

Meetings with local Field Instructors are being planned monthly from December 1967, through May 1968.

We are sending notices to all Field Instructors indicating the date and agenda for the first meeting which will be December 8, 1967, 2 P.M., at the School.

We are asking them for their recommendations and concerns in regard to Field Instruction, and would appreciate the same from you.

We wish to extend to you our wishes for a pleasant holiday season, and again express our appreciation for your cooperation with us in our educational program.

Very truly yours,

(Mrs.) Lydia Wynn

(Mrs.) Lydia Wynn
Coordinator of Field Instruction

LW:bm

MEMBER
UNITED NEGRO COLLEGE FUND
FOUNDED 1944

October 19, 1967

Mr. Lenox E. Williams, Superintendent
Florida School for Boys at Marianna
P. O. Box 490
Marianna, Florida 32446

Dear Mr. Williams:

Thank you for inviting me to consult with you about your program for delinquent boys. Sorry we were delayed in visiting your institution. However, I am gratified that we will be there on the Monday, October 23rd. We will only be able to stay for one day because of previous engagement to visit the Florida School for Girls.

Sincerely yours,

John O. Boone, Director
Project on Crime & Corrections

JOB/vmb

December 28, 1967

Mr. Marion A. Wright
Linville Falls, North Carolina 28647

Dear Mr. Wright:

Two hundred copies of your paper is forwarded to you under separate cover. We have not completed our report because all of the papers have not been received. Will be touch again soon.

Sincerely,

John O. Boone, Director
Crime and Correction
Project

JOB:rh

Mississippi Valley State College

OFFICE OF THE DEAN OF STUDENTS

ITTA BENA, MISSISSIPPI

Dear Mr. Boone:

On behalf of President J. H. White and the Mississippi Valley State College family, we wish to express deep gratitude to you for helping to make the New Career Opportunities Conference a great success. Your presence and participation opened new horizons for our students and demonstrated most emphatically that the college graduate of today has a wider range and variety of occupational choices than has ever been available. Our students found the workshops and informal group sessions both stimulating and informative.

We are now beginning a follow-up program. Questionnaires will be sent to all participants to determine their reactions and suggestions for future conference programs. The Urban League will continue to work closely with us to consolidate education and employment gains, and to develop greater opportunities for utilization of the skills and talents of our youth.

Again, many thanks for your contributions to the conference. Best wishes for continued success in all of your endeavors.

Very truly yours,

David H. Wicks

David H. Wicks
Program Chairman

DHW:hs

Enclosure

TO: MEMBERS -- Warren R. Cochran Scholarship Committee

DATE: May 12, 1967

There will be a meeting Monday evening at 7:00 p.m., at the West Side Branch of the Butler Street YMCA.

We are urging all members to be present.

John

John O. Boone, Chairman
Warren R. Cochran Scholarship Committee

JOB/vmb

May 18, 1967

Mr. John Pendarvis
Distributor for J. Hofert Company
(Christmas Trees)
1018 Hannon Road
Mobile, Alabama

Dear Mr. Pendarvis:

We are advised by the downtown Chapter of the Atlanta Y's Men Club, that we may arrange with you for the purchase and sale of Christmas trees in a fund raising project that we plan to develop for Christmas, 1967.

This inquiry is being made on behalf of the Omega Y's Men Club International, of the Butler Street YMCA, Atlanta, Georgia.

We understand that you are occasionally in Atlanta, and we welcome an opportunity for you to tell our Club about your program.

If this is possible, please send information concerning your plan and the possibility of contact to me at 5 Forsyth Street, N. W., Atlanta, Georgia, 30311.

Sincerely,

John O. Boone

JOB/vmb

Southern , Inc.
5 FORSYTH STREET, N. A 30303
522-87

PAUL ANTHONY
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South

May 22, 1967

MEMO TO: Members, Y's Men Club

FROM: John O. Boone

Dear Member:

Please permit me to reflect on the illusions of grandeur that seem to abide with the Y's Men Club before it is too late and the Club dies of this disease. I am afraid that the members have never lived up to the letter of the objectives of the organization, and perhaps this is not possible. Even worse, I fear some of us are too weak to ever hope to operate according to our objectives. I am bold enough to write this letter because I believe in the ideals of Y'sdom, and therefore, request that each member carefully examine the implications of our objectives and at the same time, assess his ability to even half-heartedly function in a manner that they may be carried out. Even a half-hearted effort is valuable to Atlanta at this point.

It should be important for us to come together in the near future to determine whether or not we have the strength of character and commitment ever to partially live up to these objectives, as outlined below:

1. To cultivate good fellowship among Y's Men and YMCA members everywhere.

While this is the area in which we are strongest, our efforts have been limited at best. We do participate in the Bishop's Fund. We also hold a very middle-class dance once a year -- a dance which most YMCA members cannot afford to attend, and inaffluent people are not even encouraged to attend. So much for fellowship.

2. To enable Y's Men to keep better informed on subjects of immediate civic, economic, social and international interest.

Our efforts in this area will scarcely bear inspection. Our radio program (how many members know at what time it is on the air?), receives so little attention from the organization that the immediacy of the problems discussed is open to serious question. Otherwise, we take little notice of important questions and, in fact, serious discussion of important problems seems to be considered as being in bad taste.

3. To support, by active service, deserving philanthropic and social movements.

Our token acknowledgement of this obligation takes the form of grudging participation in a paternalistic, "charitable" effort, sponsored by the JAYCEES (of all people), to place "an apple and an orange in the torn Christmas Stocking of a few children who happen to be on welfare." We also manage to squeeze by in meeting the Y's Men's goal in the annual YMCA Membership Drive. If we were giving serious thought to the implications of this objective, **everyone** in Atlanta would be able to hear us screaming. Poverty, discrimination and prejudice, which we are often able to avoid or ignore, remain as problems of unbelieveably great magnitude to a large percentage of Atlanta's Negroes. The fact that we do not respond to this challenge in a militant fashion suggests that we suffer from basic defects of character and shocking lack of commitment.

4. To encourage righteousness and justice in civic and international affairs, abstaining always from party politics and sectarianism.

We seem to have concentrated on the admonition to "abstain" and ignored the exhortation to "encourage." The amount of injustice and evil that exist in our city, our nation and the world condemn us for our indifference and apathy. When we see evil and injustice, we must speak out, regardless of the consequences. If we do less than that, we are less than men.

5. To develop, by sound character building, substantial, as distinguished from formal, patriotism.

While we would all indignantly deny that we are less than patriotic, we should give serious thought to the difference between substance and form, and consider the realities of our social condition and the kind of patriotism that this condition demands. Mere conformity is not necessarily patriotism; dissent often is.

6. To serve, by diligent, active, personal and united effort, in carrying forward every phase of the YMCA program.

We might help meet this goal just by showing up at the Y once in a while.

I have had the opportunity and experience to bring our Club into extremely sharp focus at the present for several important reasons: historical perspective, my charter membership in the Club, past presidency, present vice-chairmanship of the Warren R. Cochran Scholarship Committee. Recently, the Y's Men Club proposed that we establish a social group work project (funded in the amount of $250.00) and advocated support of the NAACP Drive, just as we have supported the JAYCEES in their "handout" (Empty Stocking Drive).

The scholarship idea was extolled but ideas concerning its implementation has been received with considerable lack of enthusiasm.

The idea of working in slum areas with disadvantaged youth has not been acted upon. Apparently, we have forgotten from whence most of us came - and ignore the fact that all of us are still just a few steps from poverty and could stumble any day.

The idea of helping the NAACP in a Sunday canvass, just as we help the JAYCEES was rejected. Apparently, we find it more beneficial to help children get apples and oranges than to help them to be free to help themselves.

In conclusion, I would like to point out that you and I, in our daily lives, act out our basic convictions.

John O Boone
John O. Boone

JOB/vmb

October 18, 1967

Mr. Zenas Sears
Public Service Director
WAOK Radio Station
110 Edgewood Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, Georiga 30303

Dear Mr. Sears:

We would appreciate it if you would give the project that is described on the attached some publicity during the next two weeks. The Y's Men of the Butler Street YMCA are endeavoring to raise money for the Warren R. Cochran Scholarship Fund, by selling Christmas Trees in December. Prior to this, they will sell coupons which will go toward the purchase of a Christmas Tree. This project will benefit underprivileged youth in Atlanta.

Since we will have our door-to-door campaign October 29th, much publicity as possible between now and this date will be appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

John O. Boone, Chairman
Warren R. Cochran Scholarship Drive

JOB/vmb

Enclosures: 2

October 18, 1967

Mr. Richard Harris
Public Service Director
WIGO Radio Station
Georgian Terrace Hotel
Atlanta, Georgia 30309

Dear Mr. Harris:

We would appreciate it if you would give the project that is described on the attached some publicity during the next two weeks. The Y's Men of the Butler Street YMCA are endeavoring to raise money for the Warren R. Cochran Scholarship Fund, by selling Christmas Trees in December. Prior to this, they will sell coupons which will go toward the purchase of a Christmas Tree. This project will benefit underprivileged youth in Atlanta.

Since we will have our door-to-door campaign October 29th, much publicity as possible between now and this date will be appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

John O. Boone, Chairman
Warren R. Cochran Scholarship Drive

JOB/vmb

Enclosuees: 2

October 18, 1967

Mrs. Carolyn Reynolds
Public Service Director
WQXI Radio Station
2970 Peachtree Road, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30309

Dear Mrs. Reynolds:

We would appreciate it if you would give the project that is described on the attached some publicity during the next two weeks. The Y's Men of the Butler Street YMCA are endeavoring to raise money for the Warren R. Cochran Scholarship Fund, by selling Christmas Trees in December. Prior to this, they will sell coupons which will go toward the purchase of a Christmas Tree. This project will benefit underprivileged youth in Atlanta.

Since we will have our door-to-door campaign October 29th, much publicity as possible between now and this date will be appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

John O. Boone, Chairman
Warren R. Cochran Scholarship Drive

JOB/vmb
Enclosures: 2

October 18, 1967

Mr. Preston Mobley
News Director
WERD Radio Station
330 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Mobley:

We would appreciate it if you would give the project that is described on the attached some publicity during the next two weeks. The Y's Men of the Butler Street YMCA are endeavoring to raise money for the Warren R. Cochran Scholarship Fund, by selling Christmas Trees in December. Prior to this they will sell coupons which will go toward the purchase of a Christmas Tree. This project will benefit underprivileged youth in Atlanta.

Since we will have our door-to-door campaign October 29th, much publicity as possible between now and this date will be appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

John O. Boone, Chairman
Warren R. Cochran Scholarship Drive

JOB/vmb

Enclosure: 2

Franklin W. Thomas

Sub-Contract #4
Accounting #K3-7369-11

CONTRACT FOR CONDUCT AND ADMINISTRATION OF CONCENTRATED EMPLOYMENT PROJECT

AGREEMENT

THIS AGREEMENT, is entered into as of this 9th day of August, 1967, by and between Economic Opportunity Atlanta, Inc. (Name of CEP Contractor) of the County of Fulton, State of Georgia, hereinafter referred to as the "Agency", and Butler St. YMCA-House of Use (name of contracting party) of the City/County of Atlanta/Fulton, State of Georgia ______________________, hereinafter referred to as the "Contractor".

WITNESSETH THAT:

WHEREAS, the Agency, on the 21st day of June, 19 67, received a contract under Title I of the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964 as amended, (EOA); and Title II of the Manpower Development and Training Act of 1962, as amended (MDTA) from the United States Department of Labor, Manpower Administration (hereinafter referred to as the DOL), said contract designated as Contract No. CEP 67-15; and

WHEREAS, pursuant to said contract the Agency is undertaking certain activities; and

WHEREAS, the Agency desires to engage the Contractor to render certain assistance in such undertaking;

NOW, THEREFORE, the Agency and the Contractor do mutually agree as follows:

PAGE PARTIALLY ILLEGIBLE

SPECIAL PROVISION

CLAUSE NO. 1 STATEMENT OF WORK

1. The Contractor, Butler Street YMCA--HOUSE OF USE, shall be responsible for accomplishing the work set forth in this statement of work to be performed under this contract. It is understood that parts of the total program will be carried out through sub-contracts with the Atlanta School System, Butler Street YMCA--HOUSE OF USE--and other organizations as necessary to perform the work set forth in this statement.

2. The major objective of this project is to provide employment and substantial expansion of employment opportunities for residents of selected high unemployment areas of the city.

More specifically, the Agency will link together and administer various manpower development and employment services, encouraging and utilizing the cooperative effort of industry, community and labor organizations, public agencies, to provide pre-employment work orientation and training assistance to at least 2,500 unemployed and underemployed residents of the target area and, in the period of this contract, complete such preparation and place in meaningful, reasonably-paid employment at least 2,500 residents.

3. The Agency will conduct this concentrated program to alleviate unemployment (hereinafter cited as ACEP, for Atlanta Concentrated Employment Program) as follows:

a. Overall. The Contractor will provide services as specified in this Statement of Work, to approximately 500 unemployed or underemployed persons, in general accord with the proposal submitted.

These services will include recruiting, counseling, Job Development, "follow-up", vocational basic education and Elementary Trade Training. The staff to provide such services shall be in general accord with the staffing plans set forth in the budget sheet which are part of the Proposal.

b. Geographic Area. The Contractor will provide these services for unemployed and underemployed residents of the target area of 30 census tracts located within a 2½ mile radius around the center of the city.

c. Recruitment. The Agency will through its established five neighborhood service centers in the area recruit participants for the program, both through available files on potential participants and through direct recruitment.

The Contractor will conduct an intensive recruitment program for a minimum of 500 culturally deprived youths, ages 16-25, 250 of which will be directed to NYC and 200-300 to other components.

d. Neighborhood Centers: Enrollment and Related Functions. The Agency will operate a "Neighborhood Service Center" at which it will, by agreement with the Georgia State Employment Service, receive and enroll those recruited, test enrollees to determine employability and need for training, provide an orientation program, and determine employability and need for training, provide an orientation program and determine the appropriate available job, work experience or training situation in which each enrollee is to be placed.

The Contractor will coordinate its recruitment, job development, testing, counseling placement, and post-placement efforts with the work of the employment service personnel in the Neighborhood Service Centers and Pre-Vocational Training Centers.

e. Orientation. The Agency will, through subcontract with the Atlanta School System, conduct an orientation program for enrollees for whom it is deemed desirable as preparation for subsequent training. An estimated 1500-2000 enrollees will be provided such orientation, which shall generally be two weeks in duration, but which in accordance with individual enrollee needs may be shorter or may be continued for additional periods. The Agency will refer participants in this program to appropriate Authorities in order that the participants in this program to appropriate authorities in order that the participants may apply for and those eligible may receive MDTA Training allowances for their participantion in this program.

(d) Basic Education and Pre-Vocational Training. The Agency will, through subcontracts with the Atlanta School System, Division of Adult Vocational Education, provide basic education and pre-vocational motivational or related preparation in addition to the orientation cited earlier, for those enrollees needing such additional assistance prior to placement in work-training or employment. Approximately 2,000 individuals will be enrolled in this program for an average duration of 8 weeks. An estimated 250 enrollees completing such preparatory training will then be placed on-the-job training program cited later. The Agency will refer participants in this program to appropriate authorities in order that the participants may apply for and those eligible may receive MDTA training allowances for their participation in the program.

The Contractor will offer vocational education programs, library use training sessions, and elementary trade training sessions, in an attempt to motivate youth to accept job placement.

(2) MDTA: Institutional Skills Training. The Agency will, through subcontract with the Atlanta School System, provide occupational skills training to approximately 500 enrollees. The Agency will refer participants in this program to appropriate authorities in order that the participants may apply for and those eligible may receive MDTA training allowances for their participation in the program.

(3) MDTA: On-the-Job Training. The Agency, through subcontract with several organizations or agencies, will provide on-the-job training (OJT) placement in private industry for approximately 1,000 enrollees, with reimbursement at a maximum of $25 a week to employers for training costs.

(4) Work Experiences: Neighborhood Youth Corps. The Agency will conduct a Neighborhood Youth Corps program in which 250 job opportunities developed with public agencies will be utilized to provide work experiences for approximately 600 youth enrollees.

(5) Work Experience: New Careers. The Agency will conduct a New Careers program in which 250 job opportunities developed with public service agencies will be utilized to place enrollees in public service jobs and appropriate training for advancement to higher-level employment.

(6) Work Experience: Special Impact. The Agency through a subcontract with the City of Atlanta, will conduct a program called "The Atlanta Beautification Corps," in which 50 job opportunities will be utilized to provide work experience and training for enrollees who are deemed unprepared for more conventional training or placement in employment or who would benefit from some experience while awaiting placement in training or employment.

Enrollees will be paid wages of $1.40 an hour for such work and training activities.

Child care for children of enrollees where such care is necessary to enable the parent to participate in the project, shall be provided by the Agency.

Counseling Services to help identify and overcome problems which impede performance in training and employment.

ARTICLE 2. PERIOD OF THE CONTRACT

The Contractor shall commence performance under the terms and conditions as mutually established herein on the 6th day of July, 1967 and such performance shall be completed no later than the 20th day of June, 19 68.

ARTICLE 3. CONSIDERATION

In consideration of the foregoing and other good and valuable consideration as set forth herein the Agency agrees to reimburse the Contractor allowable costs incurred, in an amount not to exceed (written dollar amount) ($50,834).

ARTICLE 4. COST LIMITATIONS AND BUDGETS

1. For the performance of this contract, the Contractor will be reimbursed by the Agency for all allowable costs in an amount not exceeding the amounts itemized in the budgets below and set forth in Article I of this contract. The siad costs to be reimbursed shall be the actual costs incurred by the Contractor under this contract which are determined by the Agency to be allowable under the applicable provisions of Subpart 1-15, especially Subpart 1-15.2, of the Federal Procurement Regulations (41 CFR 1-15) as in effect on the date of this contract, unless otherwise provided by the terms of this contract. Costs which are not allowable under said applicable provisions of the Federal Procurement Regulations are not reimburseable by the Agency.

2. Flexibility of 10% of direct costs will be allowed, however, within each line item set forth below at the time of final settlement; provided that no line item of costs for payment of wages or fringe benefits to trainees or enrollees is decreased on account of such flexibility; and provided further that no increase is caused in the cost limitation set forth for any of the budgets.

[illegible] Contract on form [illegible] by EOA [illegible] Blanket [illegible] employer [illegible]

Each of the line items of direct costs in separately designated in each of the budgets set forth under the heading A, B, C, etc.

☐ New Careers

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
MANPOWER ADMINISTRATION

☒ Special Impact

☐ Operation Mainstream

SUMMARY - OPERATIONAL COSTS

NYC ☐ In School   NYC ☐ Out of School   NYC ☐ Summer

	Total	Sponsor	Federal
III-A. Equipment (purchase, rental, or use):			
TOTAL - Office equipment (from equipment list) (a) (budget item 1661). Purchase	800		800
(b) " " 1665) Rental and use			
TOTAL - Project equipment (from equipment list) (a) (budget item 1662). Purchase	6,400	3,400	3,000
(b) " " 1666) Rental and use	1,700		1,700
III-B. Rent:			
_____ square feet of office space @ _____ per square foot per month (including utilities and custodial services) x _____ % use by _____ project staff x _____ months . . .	3,200		3,200
_____ square feet of office space @ _____ per square foot per month (including utilities and custodial services) x _____ % use by _____ project staff x _____ months.			
TOTAL - Rent (budget item 1663)	3,200		3,200
III-C. Insurance and Bonding:			
$ _____ Liability Insurance policy to cover damage done to other persons or to property other than that of the Sponsor.			
Cost for duration of project.	500		500
$ _____ Fidelity Bond to cover _____ staff members. Cost for duration of the project			
TOTAL - Insurance and Bonding (budget item 1664)	500		500
III-D. Training Costs (budget item 1667) Formula			
III- E Other Direct Costs:			
Desk top supplies, forms, checks etc. estimated @ $41.67 per month x 12 months	500		500

Atlanta
Acct. No. ______

IMPACT
House of Use
Butler St. YMCA

CONCENTRATED EMPLOYMENT PROGRAM - PROJECT/COMPONENT BUDGET

1. PROJECT BUDGET FOR 0 ☐ COMB. (NYC) 1 ☐ IS (NYC) 2 ☐ OS (NYC) 3 ☐ SUMMER (NYC) 4 ☐ WTI (NYC) 5 ☐ OM 6 ☐ NC 7 ☐ SI 8 ☐ OTHER 9 ☐ MDTA (TITLE II, EXCEPT OJT) 10 ☐ MDTA-OJT

2. COMPONENT BUDGET FOR 1 ☐ IS (NYC) 2 ☐ OS (NYC) 3 ☐ SUMM (NYC) 4 ☐ WTI (NYC)

COST CATEGORY	ACCT. NO.	PROJECT BUDGET TOTAL (a)	SPONSOR[1] (b)	FEDERAL (c)
I. ENROLLEE COSTS				
A. WAGES				
1. WAGES FOR WORK	1601			
2. WAGES FOR OTHER PAID PARTICIPATION	1602			
3. TOTAL WAGES *(Add 1 and 2)*				
B. EMPLOYER'S COST OF FRINGE BENEFITS	1610			
C. TRANSPORTATION	1621	1,000		1,000
D. SUPPORTIVE SERVICES NOT SUPPLIED BY STAFF	1622			
E. ALLOWANCES (MDTA only)				
TOTAL SECTION I *(Add A3, B, C, D and E)*		1,000		1,000
II. STAFF COSTS				
A. SALARIES AND WAGES[2]				
1. PROJECT ADMINISTRATION	1631	[illegible],870 16,020	8,000	20,870 ~~16,020~~
2. RECRUITMENT	1632	6,350		
3. COUNSELING SERVICES	1633	~~7,500~~ 9,000		9,000 ~~7,500~~
4. SUPERVISION	1634			
5. REMEDIAL EDUCATION	1635			
6. JOB DEVELOPMENT, PLACEMENT, REFERRAL, AND FOLLOW-UP	1636	10,800		10,800
7. OTHER SERVICES SUPPLIED BY STAFF	1637			
8. TOTAL SALARIES AND WAGES *(Add A1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7)*	1630	40,670	8000	32,670
B. EMPLOYER'S COST OF FRINGE BENEFITS	1640	2,491		2,491
C. TRAVEL EXPENSES	1650	1,160		1,160
TOTAL SECTION II *(Add A8, B, and C)*		44,321	8,000	36,321

[illegible] supported by [illegible] must be properly documented

10¢ per Mile, Substantiated by Speedometer Reading, parking [illegible] must be [illegible] (State point of departure & [illegible])

U.S. DEPT. OF LABOR, M.A.

TEMP. MA FORM 732 MAY '67

PROJECT BUDGET (Continued)

COST CATEGORY	ACCT. NO	PROJECT BUDGET TOTAL (a)	SPONSOR[1] (b)	FEDERAL (c)
III. OPERATIONAL COSTS				
A. EQUIPMENT				
1. OFFICE EQUIPMENT				
a. Purchase	1661	800		800
b. Rental and Use	1665			
2. PROJECT EQUIPMENT				
a. Purchase	1662	6,400	3,400	3,000
b. Rental and Use	1666	1,700		1,700
B. RENT	1663	3,200		3,200
C. INSURANCE AND BONDING	1664	500		500
D. TRAINING COSTS	1667			
E. OTHER DIRECT COSTS	1670	4,913	600	4,313
F. INDIRECT COSTS	1680			
TOTAL SECTION III (Add A1a, A1b, A2a, A2b, B, C, D, E, and F)		17,513	4,000	13,513
IV. SUBAGREEMENT COSTS*	1690			
V. TOTAL COSTS OF PROJECT		62,834	12,000	50,834

Subject to lists for GSA approval

See if Pope can give us ad space for NYC Director

1. May include both cash outlay and value of goods or services in dollars.

2. Salaries of l full-time staff positions shall not exceed the limitations set forth in the General Provisions, rates paid for comparable work in e, and shall not exceed the rates presented in the Sponsor's Project Application.

3. Reimburse employees shall be in accord with sponsor's established policy at rates not to exceed U. S. Government Standards.

4. Allowable cost for rent shall not exceed the amount normally charged by the sponsor for similar use of the facility.

5. Indirect costs provisional subject to audit, at a rate not to exceed ________ %.

or ________________________________

This budget is subject to adjustment if period of operation is less than period specified in the Sponsor's Project Application, Section I (19

*Of the amounts shown, $________ is required for services to be performed by the local Employment Service office, under contract to the sponsor

Call [illegible] Budget [illegible] this [illegible]

_X_ Special Impact

NYC

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
MANPOWER ADMINISTRATION

SUMMARY - ENROLLEE COSTS
NYC

/ / New Careers

/ / Operation Mainstream
NYC

☐ In School Enrollees ☐ Out of School Enrollees ☐ Summer Enrollees

(1) Work Classification (Budget Items 1601 and 1602)	(2) Number of Enrollees		(3) Hrs. per week per enrollee	(4) No. of weeks	(5) Total Hours	(6) Rate per hour	(7) Amount
	M	W					
TOTALS							
Less Phase In / Phase Out							
I-A. TOTAL - Enrollee Wages (budget line item 1601)							

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR _ MANPOWER ADMINISTRATION Temp MA 735 (5/67)

SUMMARY - ENROLLEE COSTS (Cont'd.)	
I-B. Employer's Cost of Fringe Benefits for Enrollees:	
F. I. C. A. @ 4.2% x $ ________	
Workmen's Compensation @ ___ % x $ ________	
____	
____	
____	
TOTAL - Employer's Cost of Fringe Benefits for Enrollees (budget item 1610)	
I-C. Enrollee Transportation:	
___ miles per week @ ___ per mile x ___ weeks for use of Est. ______________ to transport enrollees from a central pick-up point to job sites.	1,000
___ miles per week @ ___ per mile x ___ weeks for use of ______________ to transport enrollees from ______________ to job sites	
TOTAL - Enrollee Transportation (budget item 1621)	1,000
Supportive Services not Supplied by Staff:	
Medical examinations for ___ enrollees @ $ ______ per examination	
(List below other services not supplied by staff which are a cost to the project and show method of calculation)	
____	
____	
____	
____	
____	
____	
TOTAL - Supportive Services not Supplied by Staff (budget item 1622)	
TOTAL SECTION I	1,000

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
MANPOWER ADMINISTRATION

☐ New Careers

☐ Operation Mainstream

☒ Special Impact

SUMMARY - STAFF COSTS

NYC ☐ In School

NYC ☐ Out of School

NYC ☐ Summer

(1) Budget Item Number	(2) Position Title	(3) Salary per Week or per Hour	(4) % of Time to Project	(5) No. Weeks or No. Hours	(6) Total Amount	(7) Sponsor	(8) Federal
1	Project Director		100	52	8,000	8,000	-0-
1	Assistant Director		100	52	6,500		6,500
3	Female Counselors		100	52	5,000		5,000
3	Recreation Spec. Couns.		100	52	5,000		5,000
6	4 Aide Coaches	3,000	100	52	12,000		12,000
1	Stenographer		100	52	4,800		4,800
1	Janitor		100	52	3,000		3,000
	Sub Total				44,300	8,000	36,300
	Less Phase-In/Phase-Out, 10%				3,630	-0-	3,630
II-A TOTAL - Staff salaries & wages (budget item 1630)					40,670	8,000	32,670

Add payroll
+ Fiscal Management
Costs + take out
[illegible]

② [illegible] 52 wks.
45 [illegible] time to pay [illegible]
acct. [illegible]

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR - MANPOWER ADMINISTRATION Temp MA 734 (5/67)

Notify Dept
Office [illegible]

In Kind Contribution
Must also be documented

SUMMARY – STAFF COSTS (Cont'd.)

	Total Amount	Sponsor	Federal
II-B. Employer's Cost of Fringe Benefits for Staff:			
F. I. C. A. @ ~~4.2%~~ 4.4% x $ 32,670	1,437		1,437
Workmen's Compensation @ .025 % x $ 32,670	82		82
Health & Welfare Insurance @ $9.00 month / employee X 9 Empl.	972		972
☐ Retirement ☐ Pension @ ______ % x ______			
______			
______			
TOTAL - Employers cost of fringe benefits for staff (budget item 1640)	2,491		2,491
II-C. Staff Travel Expenses:			
42 miles per week @ .10 per mile x 52 weeks for use of ______ to transport staff members on project business	1,160		1,160
______ days per diem x $ ______ per day, in lieu of actual costs while outside the project area on business			
TOTAL - Staff travel expenses (budget item 1650)	1,160		1,160
TOTAL - SECTION II	44,321	8,000	36,321

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(5/67)

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
MANPOWER ADMINISTRATION

SUMMARY - OPERATIONAL COSTS (con't)	Total	Sponsor	Federal
Communications: Base telephone rate of $30 per month plus an estimated $20 per month for toll calls and postage	600		600
Other direct costs not listed above: List below such costs as In Service Staff Training, Consultant, Accounting, Payroll, and Health Unit Services, Materials Consumed by Enrollees etc. which are a necessary cost to the project and show method of calculation.			
Maintenance Materials and Supplies	600		600
Building Alterations	3,213	600	2,613
. . . .			
. . . .			
. . . .			
. . . .			
. . . .			
TOTAL - Other direct costs (budget item 1670)	4,913	600	4,313
III-F Indirect Costs:			
List below all cost items to be included as indirect costs and show how they will be apportioned to the project and to the regular operation of the Sponsor. Include as an attachment to this form a copy of the latest financial statement of the Sponsor			
. . . .			
. . . .			
. . . .			
. . . .			
. . . .			
. . . .			
. . . .			
TOTAL - Indirect costs (budget item 1680)			
TOTAL SECTION III	17,513	4,000	13,513
IV Subagreement Costs Supporting detail attached			
V TOTAL COST OF PROJECT	62,834	12,000	50,834

ARTICLE 5. PAYMENT.

Once each month (or at more frequent intervals as determined by the parties) the contractor will submit to the Agency, in such form and detail as required by the Agency, an invoice supported by a statement of costs incurred by the Contractor in the performance of this contract and claimed to constitute allowable cost. Upon receipt of funds from the Department of Labor the Agency shall make prompt payment to the Contractor based on the invoice submitted in accordance with this Article.

ARTICLE 6. COST SHARING.

To the extent that this is a cost sharing contract, as denoted in the budget attached hereto, it is mutually agreed that the Contractor's share may be cash or in-kind including plant, equipment and services provided, that such costs are accounted for and substantiated as actual costs in the performance of this contract in accordance with generally accepted accounting practices.

ARTICLE 7. GOVERNMENT ACCESS.

It is mutually agreed and understood that the Government (Department of Labor) has the same access rights to the contractor's books, records and facilities as those imposed by the Government on the Agency under the terms and conditions established in the contract referenced in the Recitals hereof.

ARTICLE 8. REPORTING.

The contractor shall prepare and submit such reports as may be required from time to time in such format and detail as directed by the Agency.

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ARTICLE 9. FURNISHED OR ACQUIRED PROPERTY.

(a) All property furnished or specifically authorized in writing to be purchased and such cost to be reimbursed under the terms and conditions of this contract, is Government property and will be disposed of only as directed in writing.

(b) All property furnished or acquired in accordance with this article will be utilized, maintained and accounted for in accordance with such instructions as furnished by the Agency.

ARTICLE 10. ADVANCE PAYMENT.

(a) At the request of the Contractor and subject to the conditions imposed by the Government under the Advance Payment clause of the contract referenced in Recitals herein, the Agency will make such advance payments as may be authorized and required during the period of this contract. The Agency will make advance payment to the Contractor. No advance payment shall be made:

(1) Without submission of a proper invoice prepared and submitted in accordance with the written instructions furnished by the Agency.

(2) Without the establishment of a special bank agreement in the format and manner prescribed by the Agency with an insured bank as defined in 12 USC 265.

(b) All advance payments and all other payments under the contract shall be made by check payable to the Contractor and be marked for deposit only in the special bank account established by the special bank account agreement. No part of the funds deposited in the special bank account shall be mingled with other funds of the Contractor.

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ARTICLE 11. ADDENDUM

The following are attached hereto and made a part hereof:

(a) Budget.

(b) United States Department of Labor, General Provisions, For a Concentrated Employment Program. Modified and applicable as follows:

(1) Whenever the terms, Secretary, Contracting Officer or Government are used therein they shall for the purpose of this contract be construed to mean "Agency".

(2) General Provisions applicable to this agreement are:

GP 4 Equal Opportunity
GP 7 Prohibitions
GP 8 Refunds, Rebates and Credits
GP 9 Standards of Work
GP 10 Insurance
GP 12 Audit and Records
GP 13 Subcontracts
GP 17 Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act
GP 18 Contracts Work Hours Standards Act
GP 19 Officials Not to Benefit
GP 20 Covenant Against Contingent Fees
GP 21 Questionnaire Approval
GP 22 Disposition of Data and Copy rights
GP 23 Utilization of Small Business Concerns
GP 24 Utilization of Firms in Labor Surplus Areas
GP 25 Convict Labor
GP 26 Buy American Act
GP 28 Gratuities

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GP 29 Political Activity

GP 30 Disclosure of Confidential Information

GP 31 Price Reduction for Defective Cost or Pricing Data

GP 33 Advance Payments

GP 34 Work sites

GP 35 Child Labor

(3) To the extent that this contract is for participation in an On-the-Job Training Program, as described in the Scope of Work, Article 1 herein, the following General Provisions are applicable to this contract.

GP 36 Maintenance of Effort

GP 37 Relocation

GP 38 Termination of Trainees

GP 39 Review and Reconsideration of Adverse Actions

(4) To the extent that this contract is for participation in a program covered by the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964, as amended, and described in the Scope of Work, Article 1, herein, the following General Provisions are applicable to this contract:

GP 40 Workmen's Compensation Insurance

GP 41 Staff Salary Limitations

GP 42 Federal Agencies

GP 43 Eligibility of Enrollees

GP 44 Limitation on Funding

GP 45 Enrollee Wages

GP 46 Aid to Education

GP 47 Fiscal Responsibility and Accounting

GP 50 Utilization of Facilities

GP 52 Maintenance of Effort

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ARTICLE 12. DISPUTES. Any dispute not disposed of by mutual agreement shall be decided in accordance with the applicable laws, ordinances and codes of the state and local Governments.

ARTICLE 13. COMPLIANCE WITH LOCAL LAWS. "The Contractor shall comply with all applicable laws, ordinances and codes of the State and local Governments.

ARTICLE 14. GOVERNMENT'S OBLIGATION. It is hereby understood and mutually agreed that the Federal Government represented by the Department of Labor is not a party hereto and that no legal liability on the part of the Government is inferred or implied under the terms and conditions of this contract. Any such liabilities, legal actions or disputes as may arise under this contract are between the parties hereto.

ARTICLE 15. CONTRACT APPROVAL. It is hereby understood and mutually agreed that not withstanding any other article of this contract, it shall not become effective until such time as the duly authorized representative of the Department of Labor has reviewed and approved the execution of this contract.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF; the parties hereto have caused this contract to be executed as of the day and year first above written.

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SPECIAL PROVISION

CLAUSE NO. 16 PRE-CONTRACT COSTS

Costs in amount not to exceed ______ incurred by the Contractor in carrying out this project subsequent to June 21, 1967, but prior to execution, the effective date of this contract, shall be deemed allowable costs under this contract to be same extent, that they would have been allowable costs if incurred after the execution of this contract by the Contractor. As soon as practical, contractor will submit to the Agency an itemization, together with supporting vouchers of said pre-contract costs, in accordance with Article 5 of this contract.

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SPECIAL PROVISION

CLAUSE NO. 17 INVOICING INSTRUCTIONS

Invoices will be submitted to the Agency by the Contractor no later than the 30th of each month.

Forms to be submitted will include Forms 738, and 739 (parts 1, 2, 3) completed in accordance with the attached instructions (Addendum A) with substantiating data attached hereto.

ARTICLE NO. 18 LETTER OF INTENT

Letter of Intent dated July 6, 1967 is hereby incorporated by reference and made a part hereto.

Signature	Signature
Typed name and title	Typed name and title
Agency	Contractor

This agreement has been reviewed and by signature hereto is approved for execution by the parties hereto.

Signature
Department of Labor Contracting Officer's
Representative

Manpower Administration

REPRESENTATION REGARDING CONTINGENT FEES

Butler Street- YMCA House of Use, hereinafter referred to as the Contractor, is proposing to enter into a contract with the Agency under which it would sponsor a portion or component of a Concentrated Employment Program under provisions of the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964, as amended, and the Manpower Development and Training Act of 1962, as amended. As a part of its proposal for said project, Contractor represents as follows:

(a) that it ( ) has ( ) has not, employed or retained any company or person (other than a full-time bona fide employee working solely for the Contractor) to solicit or secure this contract, and (b) that it ( ) has, ( ) has not, paid or agreed to pay any company or person (other than a full-time bona fide employee working solely for the Contractor) any fee, commission, percentage or brokerage fee, contingent upon or resulting from the award of this contract; and agrees to furnish information relating to (a) and (b) above as requested by the Government. (Note: For interpretation of the representation, including the term "bona fide employee," see Code of Federal Regulations, Title 41, Chapter I, (Subpart 1-1.5).

Butler Street- YMCA House of Use
Contractor

By ______________________________

Its ______________________________

____
Date of signing

In the event either sentence in the above representation is completed by the Contractor in the affirmative, Contractor is required to complete and submit Standard Form 119 (December 1952), Contractor's Statement of Contingent or Other Fees for Soliciting or Securing or Resulting from Award of Contract. A copy of that form will be submitted upon request.

Southern , Inc.
5 FORSYTH STREET, N. A 30303
522-8764

PAUL ANTHONY
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South

August 11, 1967

There will be a meeting of the Nominating Committee, at 6:00 p.m., Monday August 14th, at Fraziers Cafe Society.

Immediately thereafter, a meeting of the Warren R. Cochran Scholarship Fund, and the Christmas Tree Project Committee will be held.

All members of the above committees are urged to be present.

John O. Boone

JOHN O. BOONE

September 3, 1967

Dear Members:

All members are invited to attend a workshop and planning meeting in connection with the Christmas Tree Sale Project, at the Westside YMCA, at 6:30 p.m., Thursday, October 5, 1967. Several members have indicated that they will accept leadership responsibility in this enterprise. We have, at the present, their word that they will serve in their respective capacities. This should be enough, however, many who promised have not attended a single meeting. This is discouraging.

We have signed contracts for approximately 2,000 Christmas Trees which can be sold profitably if all members do their part. We are also carrying on another more interesting (social and prestigious) project at this time, -- the Young Man of the Year Ball-Dance, to honor some persons that have already "arrived." The Young Man of the Year Banquet is a good project, but I hope we will be just as diligent in making the Scholarship-Christmas Tree Project successful as it is designed to help those who have not yet "arrived," -- poor boys and girls who would be benefited by a scholarship or a loan to see them over a rough spot.

Hope to see every interested member at the Westside YMCA. Those who are interested but for some good reason cannot attend, telephone me on/or before Wednesday. Request that members bring pencil and pad to make notes on plans and assignments.

Keep it in mind that to accept responsibility (for membership in a service club, and leadership in its projects), and fail to keep that responsibility is the worst kind of dutilessness, because there are others who would take your place.

Do not go home for dinner -- we will serve you; bacon, baked beans and franks, which should hold you for the 90 minute meeting.

Respectfully,

John O. Boone

John O. Boone

JOB/vmb

JOHN H. WHEELER, PRESIDENT
JOSEPHINE WILKINS, VICE-PRESIDENT
RUFUS E. CLEMENT, VICE-PRESIDENT
PAUL R. CHRISTOPHER, VICE-PRESIDENT
THOMAS W. YOUNG, VICE-PRESIDENT
RAYMOND M. WHEELER, CHAIRMAN, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
JOSEPH HAAS, COUNSEL
PAUL ANTHONY, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Southern Inc.
5 FORSYTH STREET, N. W. A 30303

A Council to attain the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South

September 5, 1967

TO: Members of the Warren R. Cochran Scholarship Fund Committee

FROM: John O. Boone

There will be a crucial meeting of the Warren R. Cochran Scholarship Fund Committee, Saturday, September 9th, at 6:00 p.m., at the resident of Earl Murray, 3767 Wisteria Lane, S. W.

We will prepare to kick-off our door-to-door solicitation for Christmas trees.

All members are urged to be present.

John O. Boone
vmB

JOHN O. BOONE

MEMORANDUM

TO: Members

FROM: John O. Boone

DATE: September 26, 1967

SUBJECT: Meeting, September 28, 1967

There will be an important meeting of the Warren R. Cochran Scholarship Fund Committee members, and those who have assumed responsibility in the Christmas tree sale project, at the Westside Branch of the YMCA, Thursday Evening, Sepmember 28th, at 6:00 p.m. An agent for the Christmas tree producer will be available to take to us about this project.

JOHN O. BOONE, CHAIRMAN

JOB/vmb

NEWS RELEASE
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
October 16, 1967

Y's MEN'S CHRISTMAS TREE SALE

Members of the Omega Chapter, Y's Men's Club International, will sell live Christmas Trees in December in order to initiate the Warren R. Cochran Scholarship Fund, established a few months ago for the benefit of underprivileged youths who are highly qualified for college, but unable to go because they are financially unable. Another aspect of the fund will be a revolving fund from which youth may borrow small amounts to assist them over a rough spot. Those who are familiar with Warren Cochran's work with youth, will remember that much of his time was spent helping young people over a rough spot. Hopefully, the Warren R. Cochran Scholarship Fund will be a source of support that is a worthy symbol of the deep concern Mr. Cochran had for the troubled of all age groups.

The Y's Men will sell coupons valued at two dollars ($2.00), to the public for one dollar and a half ($1.50), beginning this week, and culminating on October 29th with a door-to-door effort to sell the coupons which will be worth $2.00 toward the purchase of a live Christmas Tree. Other community, civic, social and school groups are invited to sell these coupons and earn fifty cents (.50¢) on each coupon sold. This is a wonderful opportunity for church and school groups to earn money -- without assuming any risk - for their favorite projects. Organizations and groups interested in working with the Y's Men to earn money for their group should telephone either one of the following: C. C. Singleton, 794-6729, Jim Clark, 758-8413, or John O. Boone, 522-8764, or 344-5901 is coordinator of this effort.

Two types of Christmas Trees will be featured both imported from Canada, the Balsam Fir and the Scotch Pine. The Y's Men will be able to offer the public the most expensive tree at bargin prices, because they will do much of the work and cut down on the over-head.

Y's Men's Christmas Tree lots will be located at popular spots through out the city. Join the Y's Men and make this Christmas Green in order to help disadvantaged youth to help themselves.

MEMORANDUM

October 16, 1967

There will be a meeting of the Christmas Tree Sale Organization, Thursday evening, October 19th, at 8:00 p.m., at the home of William Little. All members of the Christmas Tree Sale Committee and the Christmas Tree leadership are urged to be present and on time.

The meeting should last no longer than one hour.

There will be a prize for the leader with the largest number of key men in his organization present, and the best organization of structure to date???

JOB/vmb

Willie Little's address is:
161 Leconte Highway, S. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

SOUTHERN Importers, Inc.

Producers and Shippers of Canadian Christmas Trees, Peat Moss & Peat Humus

GREENSBORO, NORTH CAROLINA 27410 P. O. BOX 8616 PHONE (919) 292-4521

February 2nd, 1968

TO: Southern Importers, Inc.
P. O. Box 8616
Greensboro, North Carolina 27410

WE, OMEGA CHURCH Y'S MENS CLUB, 22 Butler Street, Atlanta, Georgia, hereby certify that we owe, Southern Importers, Inc., Greensboro, North Carolina, the sum of $460.00 for christmas trees purchased from them in 1967. Our total tree bill for the 1967 season was $3,260.00 and of this amount we were only able to pay Southern Importers, Inc. $2,800.00. We agree to pay them the sum of $460.00 at the end of our tree sales in 1968 or if for any reason we do not sell trees in 1968, we agree to see that the full amount of $460.00 is paid Southern Importers, Inc. on or before January 1st, 1969.

OMEGA CHURCH Y'S MENS CLUB

BY:____________________(SEAL)

page 2. Christmas Tree Project continued.

NORTHWEST

Albert Vines, Captain ✓
George Shields, Co-Captain ✓
Jim Davis
I. Harris
Barksdale
Whelchel
Irons
Salters
Nealy
Anderson
M. Stephens
Clemons
B. Stanley

NORTHEAST

Ralph Culpepper, Captain ✓
Johnny Chandler, Co-Captain ✓
E. Johnson
Howard
McCreary
Ben Brown
Williams
Bill Brown
Bacote
Hudson
M. Johnson
Pritchett

SOUTHEAST

T. D. Hawkins, Captain ✓
Ralph Mitchell, Co-Captain ✓
Walker
Luckett
Boone
Ross
Murray
Jackson
Little
Cochran

SOUTHWEST

Larce Carter, Captain ✓
Harrison Johnson, Co-Captain ✓
Eure
Chisholm
C. Johnson
Banks
Couch
Clark
Singleton
D. Stanley
T. Harris

Meetings were held October 5 (Westside Branch) and October 10 (Frazier's). John Boone presided and the following members were present:
October 5: Boone, E. Johnson, Whelchel, Anderson, Murray, Clark, Barksdale.
October 10: Boone, Clark, Mitchell, Couch, Carter, Shields, Barksdale, Irons, Singleton, Irons, Hawkins, Whelchel.

John Boone, Chairman
Jim Clark, Recorder.

T. Harris
W. Pritchett